THE LITERARY DIGEST

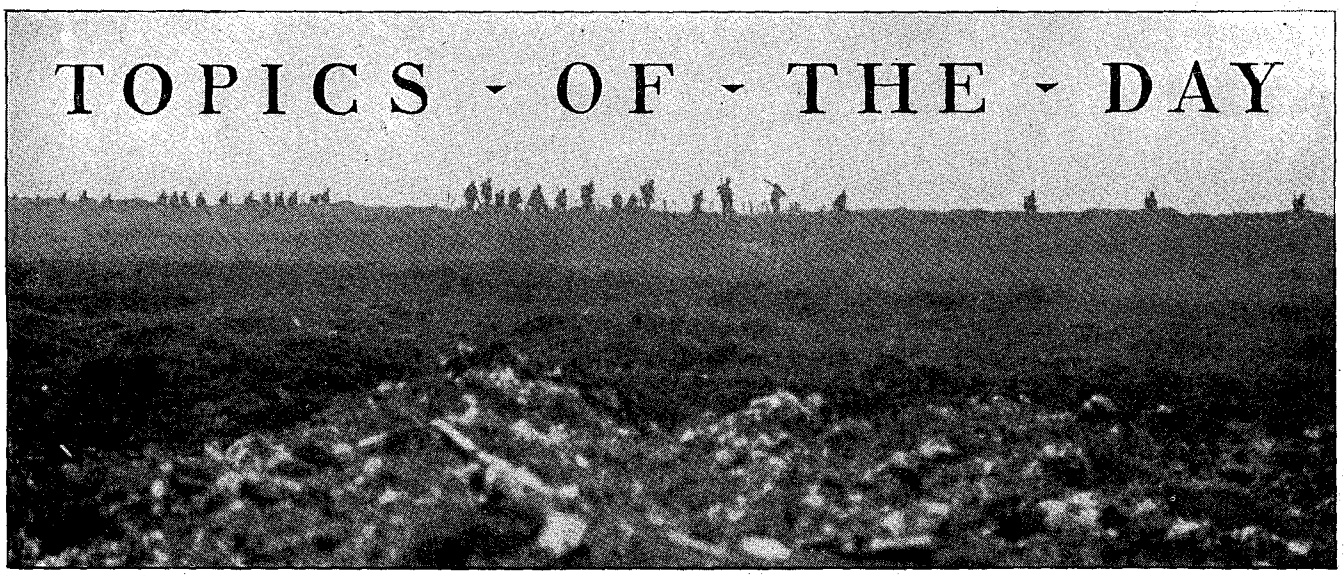
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LIV, No. 20 New York, May 19, 1917 Whole Number 1413

NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION AS A WAR-MEASURE—*This important proposal, which would affect everybody in the United States, has led the editors of* THE LITERARY DIGEST *to ask the press of all the States now dry to tell frankly how prohibition works, and whether they would recommend it to the "wet" States. A perfectly impartial presentation of their replies will appear in our next issue. This is the first non-partizan attempt of the kind ever made, and the result is most illuminating, and will interest every one, from brewers to bishops. Advance orders should be placed NOW, as the edition will be limited.*

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



Canadian War Records. Copyright Reserved.

TAKING VIMY RIDGE. CANADIANS ADVANCING OVER THE CREST.

THE "VICTORY" HINDENBURG RETREATED TO

SINCE HINDENBURG'S "RETREAT TO VICTORY" he has lost to Generals Haig and Nivelle the two main buttresses of his new "impregnable" line, while the entire German Army, which was to be saved from the Allied guns, has been more than decimated. This, if the war-dispatches do not deceive us, sums up the results of the German "strategic retirement" which took place in March, and which, German military writers assured us, was to be the prelude to a great victory. When the Germans withdrew on the center, between Arras and Soissons, the British and French began their series of alternating blows on the Arras and Soissons fronts, won the supposedly unconquerable Vimy Ridge and Craonne Plateau, and took, between April 9 and May 9, more than fifty thousand prisoners, nearly five hundred cannon, and almost a hundred square miles of territory. "If this is the result of a defeat, then we are willing to go on being defeated," declares Major-General Maurice, of the British War Office, who adds: "Our Arras offensive is much bigger than the Somme, and our next offensive will be bigger than Arras."

In this same thirty-day period, according to Mr. Frank H. Simonds, the German losses in killed and wounded have been not less than two hundred and fifty thousand, making, with the prisoners, a loss in man-power of three hundred thousand. This is more than a tenth of all the German forces in the field, if an estimate given out at the French Headquarters is correct. According to this estimate "the strength of the German forces totaled, on April 1, 219 divisions, each comprising a maximum of from 10,000 to 12,000 combatants, or, in all, 2,628,000 men." About 76 of these divisions, we are told, were then on the Russian, Roumanian, and Macedonian fronts, leaving on the Western front about 1,700,000 men, of whom more than 500,000 were held back of the lines as a strategic reserve. Opposed to these forces, we read in a Washington dispatch, which claims to derive its information from the visiting War Commissions, "the Entente has under arms in France 6,000,000 men, of whom at least 3,000,000 can be rated as combatants in the line and the strategic reserve." The Kaiser himself, in a message to the Sultan of Turkey—according to a Reuter dispatch—refers to the superiority of his foes on the Western front "in numbers and material."

Here, where the British and French, in rhythmic alternation, are blasting their way toward Douai and Laon, the two piers

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; three months, [illegible]; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada, 85 cents a year; other foreign postage, $2.00 a year. **BACK NUMBERS,** not over three months old, 25 cents each; over three months old, $1.00 each. **SEMIANNUAL INDEXES,** issued in January and July, will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address-label; subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Notwithstanding this, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired; still, subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered as second-class matter, March 5. 1899, at the Post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

of the Hindenburg line, the German command hurls a succession of furious counter-attacks against every position captured, in a desperate determination to stem the tide. On May 7, the situation was thus described by Arthur S. Draper in a dispatch to the New York *Tribune:*

"For the time being all idea of a movement or the capture of positions has faded on either side. Both forces are now locked fast in a fight to a finish and the victories are not in the amount of ground gained but in the men put out of action.

A BRITISH OFFICER LEADING HIS MEN OUT OF THE TRENCHES.

This photograph shows the launching of a raiding party against the German positions. A German shell is bursting just beyond the end of the sap trench whose shelter the men are leaving.

"The greatest accumulation of guns in the world's history fires unceasingly, killing men at an unprecedented rate, and the infantry follows up in a manner reminiscent of the bloodiest battles of medieval history. . . . . . .

"The German casualties average 10,000 daily."

And two days later a London dispatch quoted "a high military official" as saying:

"The question of the gain or loss of ground on the West front is one of entirely minor importance. The decisive battle of the war may just as well be fought in the present locality as anywhere else. There is no intention of breaking through the German Army lines. Instead, we want to break down the German Army.

"Now we are fighting for the Drocourt-Queant line, which is the only remaining defense of Douai. If that goes, then Hindenburg has but little alternative except a retreat. And it won't be without loss. Realizing that eventuality, he is fighting with his back to the wall trying to break our attack.

"Our losses have certainly been high, but the German losses of the last three weeks have been terrific—far more than in the beginning of the battle of Arras. The British artillery has attained almost to perfection. Several times our barrage has completely wiped out attacking battalions."

Canadian War Records. Copyright Reserved.

CANADIANS ON VIMY RIDGE PREPARING FOR THE COUNTER-ATTACK.

Until newly captured positions are organized, shell-holes do duty as trenches. Machine guns are being placed to meet the expected German charge.

This artillery superiority, writes another correspondent, is "immense and overwhelming," the British firing "at least ten shells to the Germans' one." And British casualties in the Arras offensive, according to Andrew Bonar Law, of the British War Council, are from 50 to 75 per cent. fewer than in the battle of the Somme. Asked whether the terrific struggle raging on this point would continue, one of the commanding officers said: "Yes, to-morrow and the next day, and so on until we get a decision." On May 4 the British forces, says Mr. Balfour, had taken ground "two weeks ahead of their attacking schedule."

A French view of the situation on the Western front is supplied by the following dispatch to the New York *World:*

"As an expert axman cutting down a tree chops first on one side, then on the other, so the British and French are driving home alternate blows against the Germans, with never a let-up.

"There are already two cruel gashes in the Hindenburg line—one between Lens and Arras, the other between Soissons and Champagne—and they grow deeper and deeper as the Allied steel cleaves toward the heart of the enemy fiber. . . . . . .

"Nearly the entire length of the Chemin des Dames, running along the ridge from Laffaux to Craonne, is now held by the French, whose guns thus dominate the Ailette River Valley, beyond which there is no natural obstacle before Laon.

"The gravity of the situation has caused Hindenburg to pour his cherished divisions, forming his 'strategic reserve,' into the British and French furnaces.

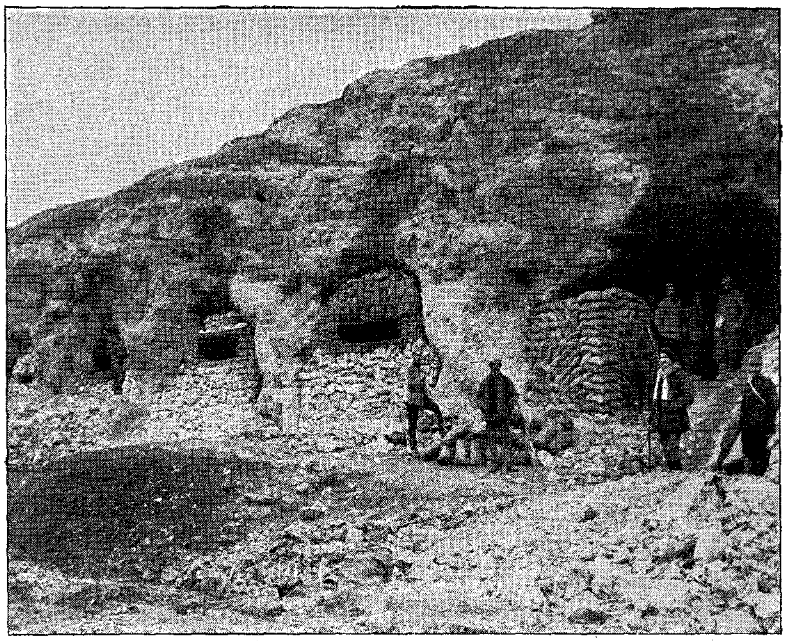
"There has been no curtailment of the wasteful expenditure of German lives, as the German Staff seeks to hold the West front positions. Unable to face or stem the terrific blast of the French attacks, the Crown Prince has resorted to counter-attacks.

"And here, too, he finds himself bitterly disappointed, as the marvelous new French mobile batteries are following close behind the infantry and supporting them with deadly and accurate gunnery when the German assault-waves debouch in the attempt to win back the lost positions.

"Straight through the most vital sector of this most vital front the French troops are pounding their way, altho, in full cognizance of the importance of the Soissons-Champagne front, Hindenburg had massed men and guns there so heavily that he thought the position impregnable.

"The French troops, and French officers, too, regarded the German barrier as insurmountable until recently, when the new bigger guns and greater, deadlier shells appeared in volumes such as no soldier ever before dreamed of.

"With the French aviators masters of the air, the French guns and gunners outclassing the Krupp pieces and the German artillerymen, and the French infantrymen performing as efficiently as ever, General Nivelle is dealing his methodical, inexorable strokes, confident of achieving his purpose, and mindful only of sparing his men as much as he can."



PART OF THE "IMPREGNABLE" HINDENBURG LINE.

Now in French hands.

In the fighting of May 5 and 6 the French carried the Craonne Plateau, established control of the Chemin des Dames, the twenty-mile highroad which runs along this ridge north of the Aisne, and took more than six thousand prisoners. This blow, we are told, is of first-class importance, as the captured positions bear about the same relations to Laon, the southern pivot of the Hindenburg line, as Vimy Ridge bears to the northern end. Of the military importance of Laon the war-expert of the New York *Times* wrote on May 6:

"Laon is the pivot of the new German line, the point on which it swings from north and south to east and west. It was excellently chosen to fill this function by reason of the topographical character of the country south and west of it. The German choice, however, has made Laon the most important point in the entire German line in the West, not excepting those centers further north which have been previously mentioned. Therefore, it would hardly seem to be within the bounds of reason that the French could accomplish the task of turning this position, as the menace to the German line is so perfectly obvious to the most casual student of military affairs that Germany could not but make every possible provision for its defense. In a sense, it would be possible for the Germans defending the Laon position to withdraw without positive disaster. But the results would be so serious that vigorous action by the French—and they have shown themselves capable of the most vigorous action—might well turn the withdrawal into something very much akin to disaster. The advance, however, has not yet reached the stage where this is a probability, but the menace is, nevertheless, present, and continued success in this region will threaten not only Laon, but the entire country between St. Quentin and the line of the Suippes River."

Berlin dispatches speak of the present British and French offensive as a "failure" because it has not "broken through" the German lines; and they describe the fighting as a "defensive victory" for the Germans because it gains time for the *U*-boats to starve England. These dispatches claim for Germany superiority in the air, a German War Office report stating that in April "the enemy lost 362 airplanes and 29 captive balloons, while we lost only 74 airplanes and 10 captive balloons." In a birthday message to the Crown Prince on May 7, the Kaiser declares his confidence that all his battle-lines will "continue invincible":

"In grateful spirit and with full confidence I look upon your battle-front and our other battle-fronts imperturbably resisting all attacks. They will continue invincible."

German military writers, we are told, now speak of the Hindenburg line as a living, mobile wall, which, by means of its various switch-lines, can bend backward and forward as if moving on so many hinges. "Now, however," says a British correspondent, "the men of this living wall are fighting behind great barriers of their dead." In a Paris dispatch of May 7, we read:

"That Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is prepared to make every sacrifice on land to give time for the submarine campaign to make good at sea is the consensus of leading French and Swiss military writers. The German leaders, it is said, dare not let the people at home know the real situation of the Army, and are therefore striving to hold a rough semblance of the original entrenched line to gain time for the submarine to play havoc with Allied shipping.

"The fierceness of the German attacks wherever the Hindenburg line has been dented by the Allies is taken to show how fearful the German high command is of allowing German soldiers to think their positions may not after all be impregnable. Prisoners exhibit a childlike faith in the invincibility of the Hindenburg line even when captured in its ruins after the French shell-fire had wrecked their entrenchments.

"Their assertion invariably is that this was a weakened sector, which, however, will soon be recaptured and reconsolidated. Wherever the Hindenburg line is menaced the Prussian Guards and the crack Bavarian regiments are called into play by the Crown Prince to retake it.

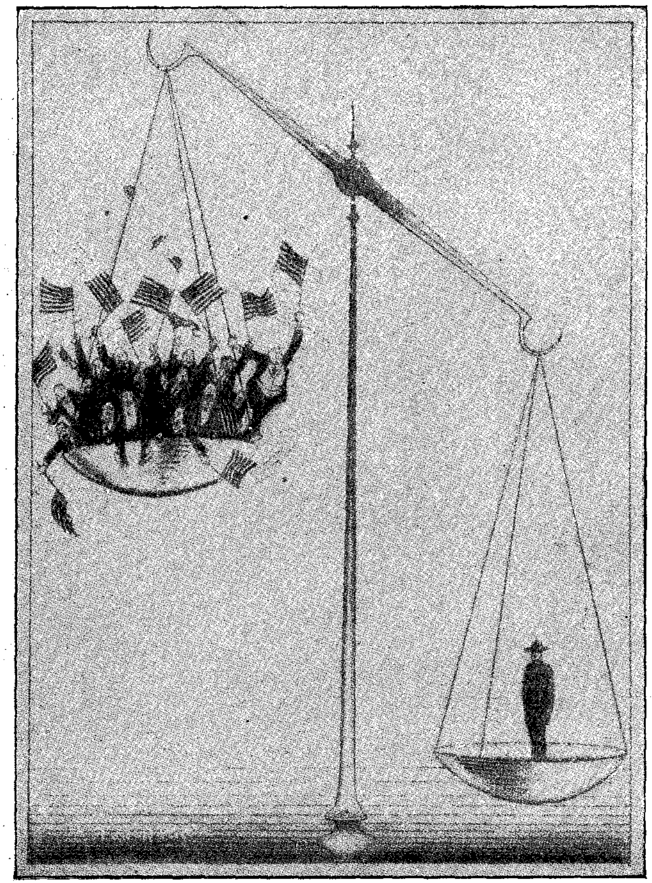
"But following in line with the brilliant achievements of the Somme last summer, neither the French nor the British have yet lost a position they had taken and consolidated, altho on several occasions they fell back after momentarily sweeping forward too far."

"Nothing like the sustained efforts of the British and the French in their present offensives has been recorded during the war," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Boston *Transcript* finds in the situation conclusive evidence "that Hindenburg can not withstand the gnawing assaults of the Allies, and that he is steadily being forced into such another withdrawal as that into which the former and similar Allied operations on the Somme forced him." And in the New York *Evening Post* we read:

"A month ago it was still possible to anticipate the development of large-scale operations elsewhere than in the West. It was assumed, indeed, that the German retirement then under way was the preliminary to a Hindenburg stroke in one of several conceivable quarters—against Italy, against Russia, against Saloniki. To-day it is manifest that no such extension of active operations will come. . . . Even if Hindenburg had contemplated a drive against Petrograd, or against Italy, or against Saloniki, he has neither the leisure nor the men for such an enterprise. The strategic reserve which may have been kept waiting for such a stroke is now being employed to build up the 'rampart of living flesh' which the Germans have erected against the Allied guns east of Arras and on the Aisne."

This means, writes Mr. Simonds in the New York *Tribune*, that "an actual strategic victory has been won by the Allies up to the present moment." As a consequence, this authority goes on to say, "the Germans have lost the initiative which they sought to regain by their retreat in March."

PATRIOTISM, EAST AND WEST



A PICTURE THAT NEEDS NO CAPTION.
—New York *Tribune*.

WHEN GOVERNOR BOYLE, of Nevada, came East to attend the Governors' Conference at Washington he confidently expected to find a much more militant brand of patriotism along the Atlantic seaboard than existed at his home, but before returning he told a reporter that in the matter of being awake to the war the East "has the West tied and no more." It was the Governor's guess that the West was thoroughly awakened by the publication of the Zimmermann note. Marshal Joffre and Mr. Viviani, after their reception in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and elsewhere, remarks the Washington *Herald*, are able to tell some people how miserably they "have mistaken the spirit of the Mississippi Valley country about the war-project on which the nation has embarked." *The Herald* has heard "the Middle West denounced by complacent Washington officialdom as flabby and pacifist." It has "heard military men sneer at its provincialism." But, it adds, "we have also seen how effectively it turned on its deriders when the test came." Western writers have not been slow to take advantage of the recruiting returns showing Western States leading the East. "In view of the loud talk about patriotism for the past two years across the Alleghanies," remarks Mr. William Allen White, of Kansas, "we who are really doing our part in furnishing soldiers and sailors might well consider the puzzle of the East and the flabbiness of New England." "What is the matter with the north Atlantic seaboard States," asks the Omaha *World Herald* in an editorial accusing the East of "Head-line Patriotism." And it answers:

> "For nearly three years, through their newspapers and public men, they set up a lusty clamor for war. They were foremost in professing to be ashamed of President Wilson's peaceful policy. They exulted when war finally was declared. They are demanding that it be prosecuted without delay and to the limit of our strength. Their banquet and head-line patriotism is nonpareil.
>
> "But they are last at the recruiting-offices. . . . . . .
>
> "The West made no effort to goad the Government into war. Its temper was pacific even under enormous provocation. But now that war is upon us the West is giving its sons to their country's cause while the East is gnawing bloody bones at banquets and in newspaper offices, and sending swarms of lobbyists to Washington to protest against war-taxation."

With characteristic vigor the Chicago *Tribune* pays its respects to the East, noting that up to the date of its writing Illinois had produced nearly half the quota of enlistments and neighboring Indiana 66 per cent., while the best of the Eastern States, Pennsylvania, could show but one-third and New York 21 per cent. Says *The Tribune:*

> "If we may be permitted to express an opinion on this record, we will say that New York gives us an acute pain. It has been the center of *Boche* loathing since the war began. Meetings to denounce Germany, to rescue Belgium, to restore Servia, to annihilate 'the Hun' have been meat and drink to New York and to New England for nearly three years. War: nothing less than red, relentless war, was what we have understood New York thirsted for. Only the incredible callousness of the West, the sodden, selfish materialism of the Mississippi Valley, the shameless pro-Germanism of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, etc., prevented New York and its neighbors of the East from flinging themselves upon the enemy of humanity and civilization. . . . . . .
>
> "But now we come to what in this crude region we call the show-down. Nearly three years of *Boche* loathing and preparedness parading and free and unlimited war-talk leave New York, the Empire State, about the tenth on the recruiting list."

In the East the New York *Sun* admits the shame. The truth is, it says, "the recruiting record of New York, as compared with the rolls of Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, is enough to give anybody an acute pain." *The Sun* thinks it is "time for New-Yorkers to subject themselves to a severe course of self-examination." Tho "they have believed themselves on the very firing-line of patriotism, enlistment figures put them back somewhere behind the field-kitchens." The New York *Evening Post* concedes the force of the Western retorts, in view of the fact that the West has in proportion to population furnished many more recruits than the East. It thinks that—

> "The particularly crushing thing for the East is the revelation to it of its own blindness about the West. It had become customary hereabouts to speak of the Western States as far behind us in vigilant and vivid patriotism. They were comparatively cold about the war in Europe. We even had to send them missionaries to preach the doctrines of the true army gospel. But it looks now as if the West would have to send missionaries East, as the converts there put to shame the preachers here."

Reports of total Army enlistments to May 7 showed that Nevada was the first State to fill its quota. Twelve of the eighteen States furnishing over 1,000 recruits apiece were in the West or Middle West as follows:

Illinois	5,586	California	1,722
Pennsylvania	5,014	Iowa	1,683
New York	4,165	Kansas	1,527
Indiana	3,995	Massachusetts	1,328
Michigan	2,490	Oregon	1,224
Texas	2,395	New Jersey	1,179
Missouri	2,325	Kentucky	1,143
Ohio	1,920	Minnesota	1,118
Georgia	1,759	Nebraska	1,063

At the foot of the list at this date were Vermont with 25; Delaware with 31; New Mexico with 68; Arizona with 76, and New Hampshire with 81.

On May 10, the New York *Morning Telegraph* pointed out that the Middle West is furnishing many more recruits for the Marine Corps than any other section of the country. The same paper quotes the assistant who culls out valuable suggestions from inventors for the Naval Consulting Board to show that the West is not behind the East in furnishing that inventive genius that is expected to help win the war. The flood of inventions and suggestions, says this authority,

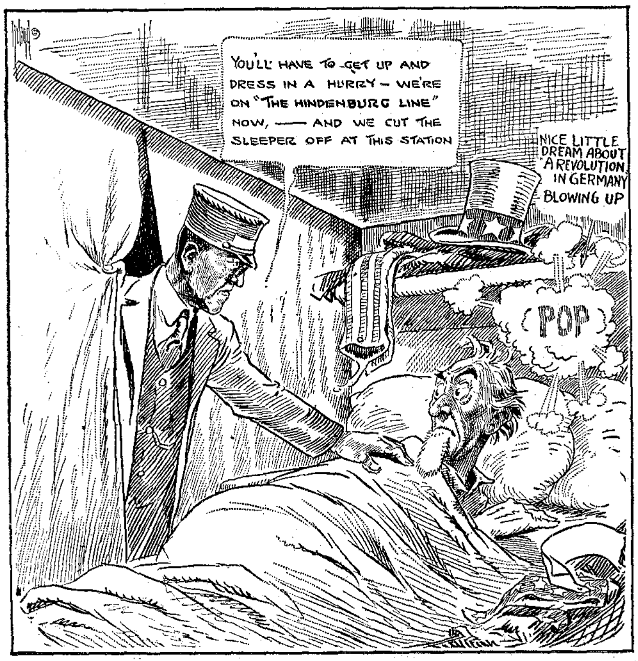
> "comes from every State and big city. . . . 'Traditional Yankee ingenuity' of New England has been excelled by the West, which is sending in more suggestions and inventions than any other section."

OUR WAR-PREPARATIONS LAGGING

MEMORIES of disastrous unpreparedness in our former wars are recalled by some editors who survey the lack of actual accomplishment in our first thirty days of war. Their criticisms of the officials responsible are not euphemistic. We have been planning, not doing, it is said, and the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) predicts an explosion in Washington the like of which the nation has not witnessed since the war with Spain. The sooner this explosion comes the better for the country, according to this journal. Of opposition journals, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) is making the most exhaustive campaign perhaps toward wakefulness. As one of its correspondents in the capital says, this country is "at war but not in it," and he quotes one of the President's "most communicative advisers" as saying:

> "Don't fool the American people. I am afraid there is an impression through the land that a very great deal has been accomplished. This is a time of all others when it is up to the newspapers to tell the truth, and by that I mean to convey no false impression by the way facts are stated. As a matter of truth, very little has been accomplished, especially in the Navy and War Departments. Our unpreparedness to strike a blow is literally appalling. The task we have ahead of us is prodigious. There is no use deluding ourselves."

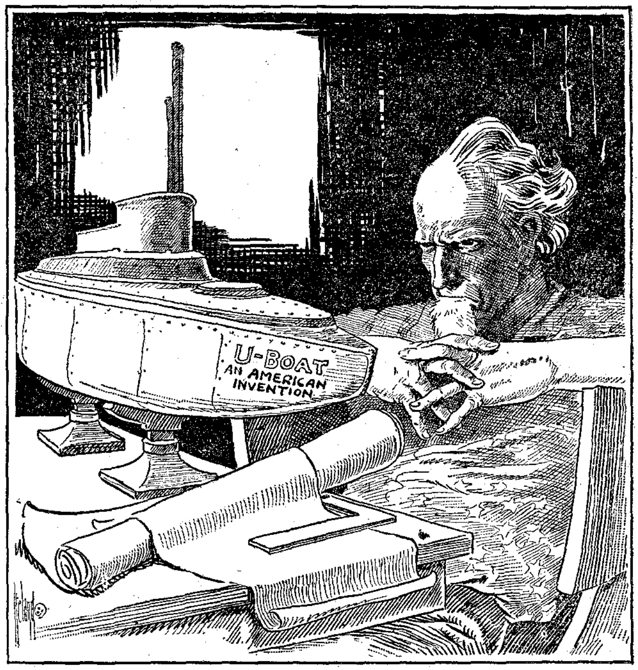
The *Tribune* correspondent gives credit to the Council of National Defense for heroic work, but he tells us "that there is much lost motion." He pictures the Commission as confronted by the difficulties that confront any one endeavoring to do business with the United States Government. The way is impeded at every step by red tape, some of which is necessary but a good deal of which is not. Nevertheless, in spite of obstructions, the Advisory Commission is slowly making headway of a fundamental kind, and he tells us that in its civilian advisers "the Government has some of the best administrative brains of the country." Another Washington correspondent of *The Tribune* says that men in the Council of National Defense, familiar in the business world, look with dismay on a "vast mechanism that centers nowhere," and he adds:


YOU'LL HAVE TO GET UP AND DRESS IN A HURRY — WE'RE ON "THE HINDENBURG LINE" NOW, —— AND WE CUT THE SLEEPER OFF AT THIS STATION
NICE LITTLE DREAM ABOUT "A REVOLUTION IN GERMANY" BLOWING UP
POP

THERE ARE NO SLEEPING-CARS ON "THE HINDENBURG LINE."
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

> "That is what is the matter. There is an organization for making war or for making ready for war; a vast organization that is growing daily with the creation of boards, but it is an organization that can not get things done. There is no direction given to its efforts. It is an organization without an effective head. It has many energetic members, but they have no definite and certain relation to each other. There are a variety of activities, many of them interesting and impressive, but they run along parallel lines and don't come together in any common center. The Government hasn't a program intelligently framed and executed from above, but it has a lot of parts of a program being pushed upward from below."

It is the realization of this condition, we are told further, that excites discussion of a war-cabinet.



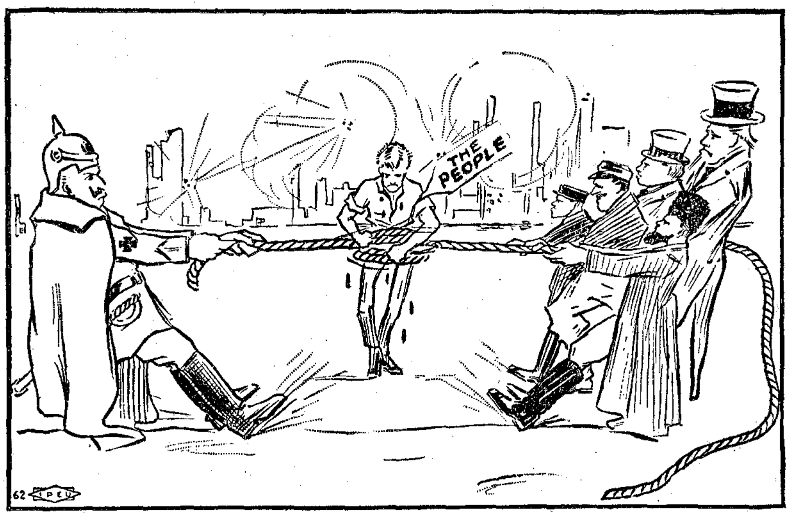
AMERICA MADE IT—AMERICA CAN UNDO IT.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

Editorially, *The Tribune* asks whether "the old American democracy is to rival the new Russia in ineptitude at the critical moment of the struggle between democracy and despotism." Taking as a standard of measurement the first thirty-three days after the beginning of our war and the first thirty-three days of the beginning of the conflict in Europe, this journal reminds us that the end of that period was the first day of the battle of the Marne. Before that date, Germany had mobilized 1,500,000 soldiers and had invaded Belgium, and the army of Kluck had passed Paris and was many miles to the southeast. Belgium had put 100,000 men into the field, Great Britain had mobilized her great fleet, and had transported an army larger than our whole available field force across the Channel. France had mobilized more than 1,000,000 men, suffered many defeats, and was just at the point of launching that great final counter-offensive which "won the battle of the Marne and saved Europe and civilization from German barbarism." The measure of the present situation, according to this critic, is the measure of time, and it is urged that we mistake not the situation, for within a few months the war may be lost and won, and we read:

> "If it is lost by those who are fighting Germany in Europe it will be lost by us also, and upon us will come the burden of defending ourselves. And if the present chaos and confusion continue in this country the war will be lost and won despite our entrance. We shall be unable to aid our Allies to victory or save them from defeat. We have lost a month; we have lost the best month of the war—the best because it was the first. We are going on in a manner which will insure the loss of a second month. We are imitating the British method of 'muddling through,' but without their advantage. France could and did hold Germany for two years while Britain got ready, but no one can hold Germany for two years while we get ready. If we are not ready to do something at once and much in the next few months, the issue of the war will be decided and we shall have to face the consequences."

WHERE SOCIALISTS STAND

THE GERMAN EFFORTS to bring about a separate peace with Russia with the help of German, Russian, and neutral Socialists are closely connected in the editorial mind with our Socialists' prominence as "the only outspoken antiwar party left in the United States." Besides lending encouragement to separate-peace advocates at Petrograd, American Socialists are charged with hindering complete coöperation between the newly allied Russian and American republics. At least such is said to be the effect of the loud radical and Socialist objections to the choice of Elihu Root to head the United States Commission to Russia. A Washington correspondent reports that one American Socialist-laborite has actually sailed for Russia to stir up the radicals there against Mr. Root. Because of the fear that they may lend aid, perhaps unwittingly, to German plans for a separate peace, our State Department, it is reported, may withhold passports from American delegates to the Socialist convention to be held in Stockholm next month.



BETWEEN TWO FORCES.

The tug of war is a fine game—except for the man in the middle.
—An anti-war cartoon from *The United Mine-Workers' Journal*, Indianapolis.

Yet the Socialists themselves are helping to quiet editorial fears. There have been so many pro-war sentiments exprest by prominent Socialists as to lead some editors to remark that there are "all kinds of Socialists," and to convince others that the party is facing just such a split as occurred in the Socialist ranks in most European belligerent countries. A group of these pro-war Socialists have themselves denounced the Stockholm conference as "the most dangerous of all the Kaiser's plots for cashing in his military victories." They declare that every intelligent Socialist in the world "knows that 90 per cent. of the delegates will be under the influence of Berlin," and unless headed off the "conspiracy" may "deceive the inexperienced democracy of Russia."

Mr. Morris Hillquit, a leading orthodox, or antiwar, Socialist, who has been mentioned as an American delegate to the Stockholm conference, is convinced that "the bulk of the Russian Socialists support the Provisional Government of Russia and oppose a separate peace." Mr. Hillquit denies that the idea of a separate peace finds any encouragement from his party. In fact, he says:

> "I do not know of a single American Socialist of any standing in his party who favors a separate peace. The vast majority of the Socialists in the United States heartily accept the program of their Russian comrades for a speedy and general peace, and they are determined to exert what influence they have toward that end here."

But to guard against Russian misapprehension of the position of American workers, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has sent to the executive committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Petrograd a cablegram asserting that in its war upon "Kaiserism" the United States Government "has the support of 90 per cent. of the American people, including the working classes of both the cities and the agricultural sections." Mr. Gompers believes that in both Russia and America agitators for a German peace have been allowed to talk so freely "that the conscious and unconscious tools of the Kaiser appear more influential than they really are." America's workers, according to this representative of them, believe the only way Germany can secure an early peace is by the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns and their Junkerdom. It is denied in the Gompers message that the Commission to be sent to Russia will interfere with that nation's internal affairs, and any reports to that effect are denounced as "the criminal work of desperate pro-Kaiser propaganda, circulated with the intent to deceive and to arouse hostile feeling between the two great democracies of the world."

The antiwar position of the Socialist party is best defined by the "Resolutions on War and Militarism," adopted by the "Emergency Convention" which met at St. Louis last month. We quote a few characteristic sentences from the majority report, as published in the Socialist press:

> "The Socialist party of the United States in the present grave crisis solemnly reaffirms its allegiance to the principle of internationalism and working-class solidarity the world over, and proclaims its unalterable opposition to the war just declared by the Government of the United States. . . . As against the false doctrine of national patriotism we uphold the ideal of international working-class solidarity. . . . . . .
>
> "The American people . . . have been plunged into this war by the trickery and treachery of the ruling class of the country. . . . We brand the declaration of war by our Government as a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world."

"Our Socialist party has risen well to the occasion," is Max Eastman's approving comment in *The Masses* (New York). The pronouncement is praised by Eugene V. Debs in *Social Revolution* (St. Louis) as "a ringing declaration of the fact that the workers of this country, have no grievance against the workers of any other country and that the only war they have any interest in is the war against war," and the war against capitalism.

But this the Duluth *Herald* declares to be "dangerous ground" for our Socialists to stand on; and it adds that "the trouble with the Socialist leadership is not its internationalism, but its *alienism*." The New York *Morning Telegraph* is emphatic in its disapproval, saying: "Every act, every utterance which leads to the belief abroad that the American people are opposed to war with Germany comforts the Empire that has sunk our ships, murdered our citizens, and spit upon our flag."

But it is significant of the split in Socialist thought, if not in the Socialist ranks, to note that two minority reports were presented at St. Louis. Some thirty delegates voted for a minority report "recognizing the war as a fact." And "a few distinguished individuals," as *The Masses* describes them, "were not content with that, but wanted the war pushed to a victory." This Spargo minority report declared that to desire anything save a victory for the nation's allies "is treachery to the principles of international Socialism and to the democratic principles and institutions of America."

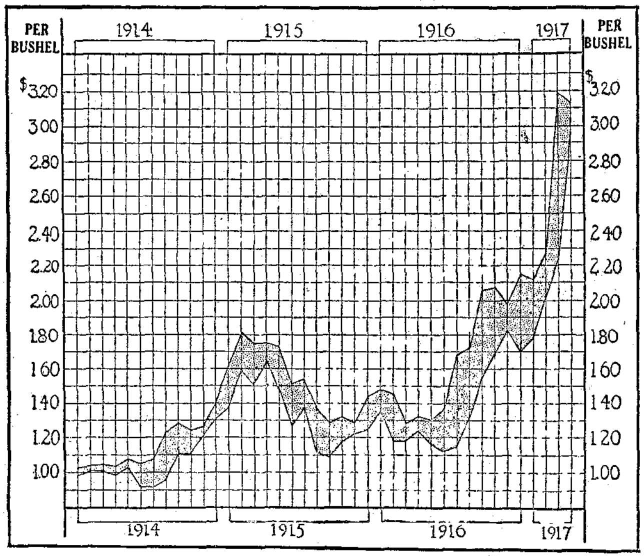
Some days after the convention the New York *Evening Post* published a letter from Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes declaring that the majority resolutions were forced through by pro-German Socialists in order to embarrass the United States Government.

But, he added, the resolution "has yet to be submitted to referendum by the party before it becomes an official party statement. Unless it be overwhelmingly defeated in the referendum, . . . the Socialist party in America will dwindle suddenly into an almost negligible element of anti-Americans."

A group of Socialists, including Mr. Stokes, Charles Edward Russell, W. E. Walling, and W. J. Ghent, have signed several statements opposing the views of the "pro-German" and anti-war sections of their party. In these documents they have declared that Socialists should support a war for democracy against autocracy . Tho pacifists, they support universal military training, and assert that there can be no peace so long as Germany with its present ideals "remains a potentiality among the affairs of men." And they have sent to the Russian Minister of Justice a cable dispatch pointing out how disastrous a separate peace between Russia and Germany would be.

HOW WE AID AND COMFORT GERMANY

WE ARE FEEDING GERMANY as long as we ship foodstuffs and other exports to neutrals in her neighborhood. This is the contention of editorial observers who indorse the embargo provision of the Espionage Bill, which empowers the President, when safety requires it, to proclaim an embargo against any Government on any article of export trade. The purpose of the clause, we are told by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, is admittedly to prevent Switzerland, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries from shipping their American imports to Germany or from selling their own products to our enemy and then living on what they buy from us. The provision has been adopted by the Senate, and, while a few Senators protested against the justice of it, we read that the general opinion is that the United States has full control over her own trade and, in time of war especially, can use it as our foreign interests require. It is held that no international law is involved in American legislation over its own exports, even if that legislation have a direct bearing on the prosecution of the war. This country is the principal source of the food-supply of the Scandinavian countries at present, we are told, but their export of native products to Germany, together with the world's shortage of food-supplies, has brought them "under a cloud of suspicion which has made itself permanently felt under Great Britain's blockade application." The last monthly summary of the Department of Commerce reveals the probable effectiveness of an American embargo against the neutrals near Germany, tho it shows also that the British blockade has already materially curtailed surplus shipments to them from the United States, and this correspondent adds:

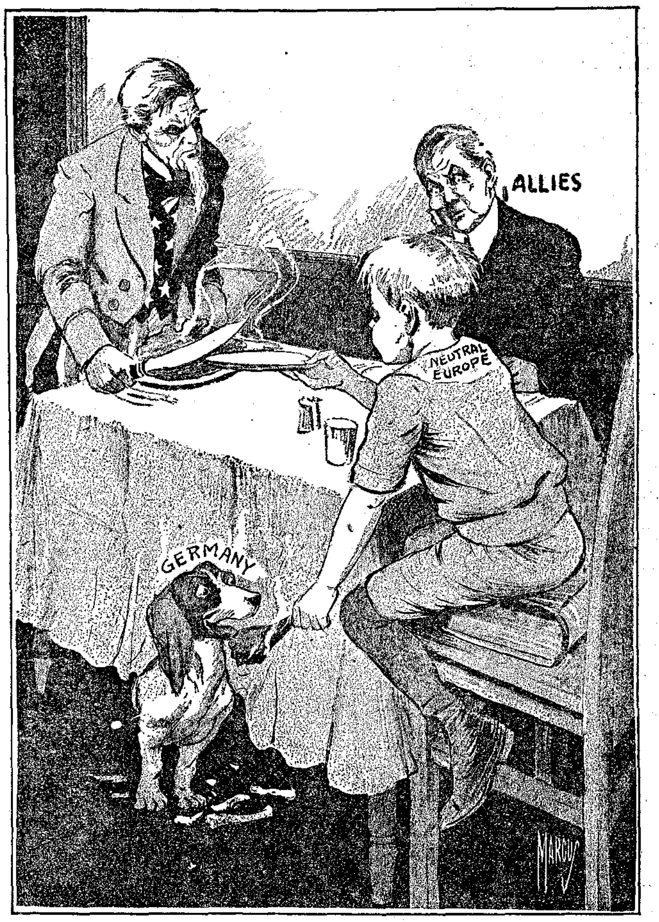


From the New York "Tribune."

EFFECT OF FEEDING AMERICANS, ALLIES, NEUTRALS, AND ENEMIES.

How wheat prices soar. The plotted lines represent the monthly high and low cash prices of No. 2 hard winter wheat in the New York market from January, 1914, to May, 1917.

"In February, 1916, Denmark imported 1,800,000 bushels of corn from the United States, and in February, 1917, imported 1,074,000 bushels. The Netherlands in February, 1916, imported 729,000 bushels, and in February, 1917, imported 1,040,000 bushels. In these two months Great Britain imported from the United States 909,000 and 3,139,000 bushels, respectively. The comparison becomes significant when it is remembered that the population of the Netherlands is only about 6,000,000, while Great Britain's is vastly larger."



UNCLE SAM—"For a small boy you have a remarkably large appetite."
—Marcus in the New York *Times Magazine*.

An adverse opinion, given before the Senate had adopted the embargo provision, appeared in the New York *Evening Mail*, which calls it an "unnecessary blow at neutrals," and recalls the bitter protest we sent to England when she forbade Englishmen to trade with such of our citizens as traded with Germany. That was the "black list," and "we now propose to blacklist whole countries for exercising the right to trade with Germany which we diplomatically proved that all neutrals have," and this journal claims that—

> "Holland has more butter than she needs, but she has no coal or iron. Switzerland has more condensed milk than she can use, but she has no coal and dyes. Holland sends her butter to Germany, Switzerland her milk, and they get in return coal, iron, and dyes. Now it is proposed for America to threaten not to send Holland and Switzerland wheat unless they agree to cease trade with Germany. We can starve them, for they can get wheat nowhere else. If in order to get wheat they stop trading with Germany, they will have to close great industries; Switzerland's business will be paralyzed without German coal."

That Switzerland is greatly concerned over the embargo policy is apparent, according to the press, from the fact that Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, called upon the President to discuss the measure. The Indianapolis *Star* attributes Switzerland's concern to the fact that the suggested embargo would interfere seriously with the very lucrative trade she has been carrying on with belligerents, and points out that—

> "Our exports to Switzerland in February of this year were valued at $2,816,202. The total in 1913, the last year before the war, was only $826,549. It is possible, of course, that some of the increase is attributable to the fact that other sources of supply are cut off. But the indications are that Switzerland has been buying extensively for the purpose of selling to Germany and Austria at fancy prices.
>
> "Swiss exports to Germany in the year before the war were approximately $2,000,000 and were $15,000,000 in 1915. The total is believed to have been much higher last year. Shipments from Switzerland to Austria before the war were annually less than $250,000. They were more than $5,500,000 in 1915, with no totals on last year's trade made public.
>
> "There seems no reason to doubt that millions of dollars' worth of food, chemicals, cotton, brass, leather, and sugar have reached the Teutonic allies through Switzerland. Similar conditions are reported as true of Sweden and Denmark, altho the traffic has not been so extensive. A little has gone to Germany by way of Holland, but not much."

The New York *Commercial* asserts that it is obvious if we export food to the neutral countries near Germany we are helping the enemy, because, tho they retain and consume every pound of food we send, "if they ship what they produce to Germany and substitute our products for their own in their home markets, it will be the same for Germany as if we sent the food to her direct." These neutrals have a legal right to trade with Germany, but "American citizens no longer possess that right and they must not exercise it by a subterfuge." *The Commercial* goes on to say that these neutral countries need more food and other supplies from us because they can not buy what they formerly bought from countries now at war. They can easily prove to us what they need for their own proper uses at home from foreign-trade statistics from which their average imports from all countries before the war can be ascertained. Their home requirements are no greater now, but their imports have grown enormously in the last three years, wherefore, this journal says, the inevitable conclusion is that—

> "They are importing these excessive supplies in order to export them, or similar home products, to Germany, where they command very high prices. By giving the President power to declare embargoes and hold up such exports Congress will strike a blow at Germany. Denmark and Holland are practically helpless. They must sell to Germany if they have surplus foodstuffs, no matter whether imported or produced at home, to keep the Germans from invading their territory and seizing what they want. It is for us to withhold such surpluses and remove Germany's temptation to violate their territory as she ravaged Belgium. Military necessity in the form of hunger is all the excuse the Teutons need for fresh outrages. We are no longer fellow neutrals and we must refuse to help them feed Germany."

Meanwhile our foodstuffs situation at home offers a gloomy picture to some observers, as they learn from Washington dispatches that at the time of a threatened world food-shortage, the American winter-wheat crop shows the lowest condition recorded since 1888 and promises a smaller yield than any other since 1904. But to offset this outlook, we have the assurances of the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that of other available food-supplies, such as corn, oats, potatoes, and the like, we shall have not only full measure, but prest down and running over.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Is the late spring a result of closer relations with Canada?—*New York Telegraph.*

Those who take no stock in war are invited to take a bond.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"Buy baby bunting" has become the most popular nursery-song.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The Kaiser is piling up a terrible handicap for that slogan "Made in Germany" to carry hereafter.—*Detroit Free Press.*

There was a little Kaiser and his name was Bill: he got in the world's way and then stood still. Teut! Teut! —*Wichita Beacon.*

The Kaiser has thanked the Crown Prince for holding the Hindenburg line. This will amuse Hindenburg.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

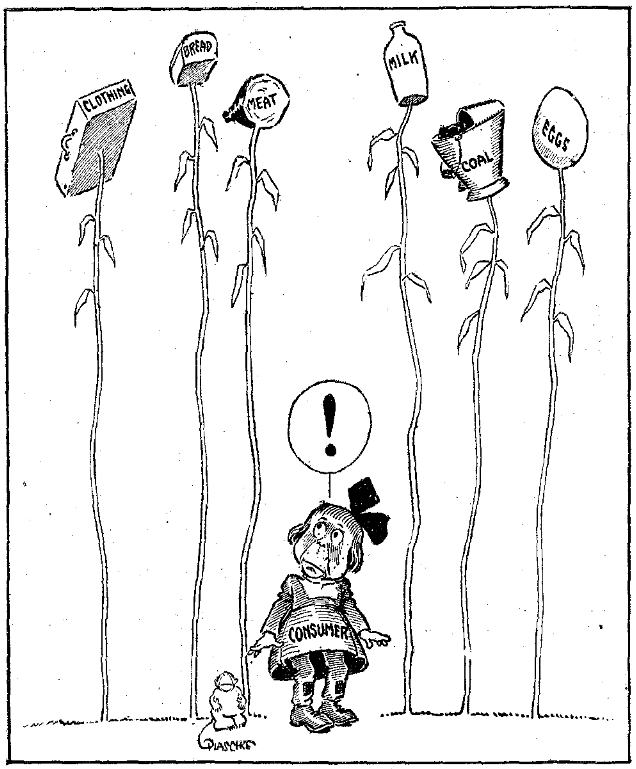
Even the man who does not favor prohibition will admit that the liquor industry goes against the grain.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The size of that war-loan may convince Europe that all Americans are millionaires. Future tourists may have to pay for this war.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Time works some peculiar changes. Back in '76 they started a war on account of a tax on tea, and now they are putting a tax on tea on account of a war.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Four hundred men in one section in Texas have agreed to go barefoot this summer "to save shoes." It would be far more patriotic to enlist and let Uncle Sam furnish the shoes.—*Oshkosh Daily Northwestern.*

Those five hundred American railway experts who are going to Russia to restore order out of the railroad chaos there may get sufficient experience to perform a similar service in this country.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



ALICE IN WONDERLAND.

—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times.*

Prepare at leisure, repent in haste.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Every dollar subscribed hits the Mark.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The hand that swings the cradle is the hand that rules the world.—*New York Sun.*

As a sign that times and customs change, look at the Colonel asking to be allowed to do something.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Who doubts to-day that blood is thicker than 3,000 miles of salt water? —*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

It looks like the old kaiseresque ruse of talking about peace with the Allies in order to insure peace at home.—*Chicago Herald.*

The problem of turning the panhandler into the plowhandler is not the least of the social enigmas.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

A New York clergyman states the issue alliteratively: "The demolition of deviltry and the dominance of democracy."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

The Germans are bombarding the English watering-places ahead of time this year. The women and children haven't arrived yet.—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

As another move looking toward the conservation of foodstuffs and other national resources, the Government should take over control of Congressional pork.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Marshall Field III. has just enlisted in the Illinois cavalry as a private; but if the Army should suffer any reverse, he would automatically become a field-marshal. —*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

When the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze from the peak of Parliament House, London papers commented that it was the first time a foreign flag had ever flown over Westminster. Excepting, of course, the flags on those German *Zeppelins.*—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE COUNCIL OF SOLDIERS' AND WORKMEN'S DELEGATES IN SESSION.

Self-invited guests in the Chamber of the Duma, where the Council, a radical body from which the Provisional Government accepts suggestions, is temporarily holding its sittings. Note the large frame at the back of the rostrum; it formerly held a great portrait of the Czar.

A RUSSIAN NAPOLEON DUE

THE MAN OF DESTINY has not yet appeared in Russia, tho many observers are inclined to believe that the advent of a Russian counterpart of Napoleon is inevitable, unless the dominant Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates abates its pacifism. The slogan of this self-constituted body, which represents the soldiers and workmen of Petrograd, is "No Annexation, No Indemnities," and dispatches from the Russian capital tell us that the soldiers in the trenches are irritated by it, and that General Alexieff, the Commander-in-Chief, is strongly opposed to the Council's idealism. The friction between the Council and the Provisional Government looks ominous to many commentators, tho two English socialist weeklies, both well informed and in close sympathy with the Council, agree in thinking that the trouble is more apparent than real. The London *New Age* says:

> "That the Left in Russia, like the Left in every country, contains pacifist elements of a theoretical character who would commit any dishonor rather than support war—war being, in their opinion, the greatest crime of all—is, no doubt, true. There are even likely to be more of this party in Russia than in any other country on account of its peculiar history. But that this theoretical tail is powerful enough in Russia any more than here to wag the whole Left dog we simply do not believe. Wag it ever so, and wag, as it should, as much as it pleases, the dog itself would stand steady enough. . . . . . .
>
> "The fact is, as we have said before, that the 'new régime' in Russia, tho owing its existence to Labor, is as thoroughly capitalist as our own régime here is. The difference lies in the fact that Labor in Russia, unlike Labor in England, is aware of it, and aware of its own power. The Provisional Government will, therefore, be allowed to get on with the war only upon one condition (which we should have liked to see enforced upon our own 'Provisional' Government): the condition, namely, that simultaneously with the conduct of the war the industrial and economic demands of Labor should be satisfied. Miliukoff and the rest have, therefore, in our judgment, a simple alternative, and one with which our own Government should have been faced, the conciliation of Labor by immediate Labor legislation, or treachery to the Allies."

The London *New Statesman* believes that the moderate element in the Council will prevail, especially if it is encouraged by Mr. Kerensky, the Socialist Minister of Justice in the Provisional Government:

> "The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates dominates the situation, and is at liberty to do anything it likes, limited only by its own common sense. . . . The Provisional Government, meanwhile, which came over to republicanism in response to irresistible popular pressure, is faced with the difficult problem of conciliating the extremer elements sufficiently to preserve itself, and at the same time restraining them from going to undesirable lengths. Much clearly depends upon the authority of Mr. Kerensky, who may be regarded as, in a manner, a link between the two bodies. It is not at all clear what precisely are the ideas of the workmen's delegates as to the war."

Even the members of the Council itself are beginning to recognize that their self-constituted body represents only themselves and not the Russian people. The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* reports one of its members, the Social-Democrat Ivan Stankevitch, as saying:

> "The time has not yet come to take the management into our own hands. A coalition Ministry is not the watchword of to-day, but of to-morrow. The force is ours, and we can overthrow the Government when we wish. But the question is, Have we a right to do this? We represent only the workingmen and soldiers, not all Russia."

A frequent concomitant of revolutions, military dictatorship, is prophesied by the London *Outlook*, which rebukes too enthusiastic partizans of the Russian Democracy and states:

> "These experts in revolution might have remembered that their ideal event is only a stage in transition, and that what commonly follows is a military dictatorship. Our own led to the military dictatorship of Cromwell. That in France, after some

half-dozen constitutional experiments, ended in the military dictatorship of Napoleon. On every upheaval in a Central- or South-American state General Fulano rises supreme. It could not well happen otherwise. A revolution is the success of force against the established order, and the most forcible party, the only organization, the army, with its general, comes into its own. Having prated so incessantly about a figment they call militarism, the pacifists and pro-Germans are unable to recognize the real thing at work beneath their eyes. Or is militarism welcome when it is dethroning emperors, and a horrible danger when it is beating the Germans?

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

BURNING THE IMPERIAL EAGLE.

The Czar's coat of arms emblazoned on the breast of the double-headed eagle was formerly a common sight in the streets of Petrograd. Now these emblems of imperialism are no more. What happened to them is shown above.

"The actual position in Russia seems to be that the Constitutional party is getting the better of the extremists and theorists who sway the mysterious Committee of Labor Deputies."

Signs are not wanting to show that *The Outlook* may be right. One of a party of fifteen soldiers straight from the trenches is reported by the Petrograd correspondent of the London *Morning Post* as thus addressing the crowd at a recent demonstration:

"We are from the front. We find Petrograd in commotion. Why? Can not you arrange your affairs without this bother? Have we to break off our work at the front to come here and talk? We do not fight with words; our weapons are something harder, something much too hard for you fellows. The Army ought to be outside politics, but we have been compelled to take a hand in politics and talk. We have to fight on two fronts now—against the Germans and to protect freedom at home. You might give us peace on one front, so that we can turn our backs on you and attend to the Germans properly. But you would not find it pleasant if we turn and face in this direction. Wo betide the traitors and *provocateurs* if we did, for they will get their deserts in full."

The London *Times* reports the arrival in Petrograd of General Alexieff, the *Generalissimo* of the Russian armies, who has taken a strong stand against the vagaries of the Council:

"General Alexieff spoke strongly against the propaganda in favor of 'no annexation, no indemnity.' In the Army at the front, he said, this would be interpreted as advocacy of surrender. There will be big fighting on the Russian front in the near future, the *Generalissimo* said, and the great and only trouble is in Petrograd. He urged the press to take a strong stand and express confidence that the sober sense of the Russian nation would respond to an energetic appeal."

One of the Kiev journals, the *Kievlianin*, reports the speech that Gen. A. A. Brussiloff, the popular military idol, made to some deputies of the Duma who visited his headquarters at the front. In it he gave the Council a very pointed hint to support the Provisional Government or look for trouble:

"We of the Army took the oath of allegiance to the newly formed Government, fully realizing the imperative necessity of supporting it stedfastly, and we are prepared to sacrifice our lives if that will afford it a chance of fulfilling its purpose.

"Every officer and soldier sees this clearly, but we are somewhat troubled and grieved at discovering alongside this real Government that there is apparently another government which, altho of secondary importance, attempts to direct the primary one. We both esteem and appreciate the Council of Labor Deputies. They are worthy men, and were instrumental in performing the major portion of the work at Petrograd at the beginning of the revolution. Both officers and soldiers, however, consider that it would be preferable for it not to interfere with the Government, to which they have sworn their loyalty, and which we respect."

HUNGARY'S FREEDOM FORESEEN

OPPREST AND ENSLAVED by "Germany's hireling," Count Tisza, Hungary is yearning for deliverance, says the London *Morning Post*, and recent cables tell us that the leaders of the three opposition parties, Counts Andrassy, Apponyi, and Karolyi, have ceased squabbling with each other and have united to secure Tisza's overthrow. This news is joyfully greeted by the American papers published in Magyar. One of the most important of them, the Chicago *Amerikai Figyelö*, can not conceal its delight, and thus apostrophizes the once all-powerful Hungarian Minister:

"We know him well. Many of us left the old sod on account of his reactionary policies, and came to the United States, to the Land of Promise, to live out our destinies. We sought the abundant opportunities which America offered. We reached our goal without humiliations, not needing credentials here since the reception of Kossuth.

"Our old country at last is on the threshold of portentous times. We rejoice in his imminent downfall. His name will not blacken any longer the prestige of our native land. His name will soon be among those who gave their talents to sinister work, miscalled patriotic propaganda, which is responsible for this huge conspiracy against mankind."

The *Figyelö* rejoices in the war, as it foresees upon the defeat of the Central Powers the political freedom of all the other nations in the Dual Monarchy:

"The people of Hungary will obtain their political freedom and happiness, after this war, whether Count Tisza likes it or not. The proclamation of his King, dissolving Parliament, may be his prerogative yet—but to-morrow—oh, that terrible to-morrow! When the people at last discover how they have been deceived, deluded, and inflamed to furious passions and deadly hatred and awful slaughter—what then? His power will fail before the will of the awakened nation.

"Cultured men conversant with Hungarian affairs know well that Count Tisza is one of the conspirators of the world war. When the curtain of secrets drops we will detect his hand in the most terrible, most sinister tragedy of mankind. Hungary had no conflict with Servia, with free Italy, the Republic of France, or Great Britain—or with us, the United States.

"The people of Hungary sought and labored for universal and equal suffrage. We know that the non-Hungarian-speaking races in Hungary, if granted the virtue of political and economic freedom to evolve a better citizenship, would be perfectly satisfied and not be looking for assistance or allegiance elsewhere."

The influence of Russia will be felt in the Dual Monarchy, says the *Figyelö*, and it looks forward to a Hungarian Republic:

"The whole world is glorying in the victory of the republican form of government, and altho we are not ready to state that everything that is done in a republic couldn't be improved, it is the conviction of our age that the old form must go and that the Republic of Hungary will redeem the errors and the mistakes of its present rulers."

GERMANY TOO PROUD TO FIGHT

A PATRONIZING DISREGARD of our actions is the attitude assumed by the German Government. At the German Foreign Office it is officially stated that "Germany has not recognized the American declaration of a state of war." One curious result has followed from this, for the American citizens still in Germany have not been officially dignified with the title of "Alien Enemies"; they are merely "non-neutral persons"; and it would almost seem that, at the present moment, Germany is "too proud to fight" us. None the less there is a certain uneasiness behind all abusive comments in the press. For example, the organ of the Krupps, the Essen *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, while it affects to despise the practical aid we can give to our Allies, is yet clearly disturbed at the thought of our money power:

"America has large monetary resources and many men, but whether she will or can mobilize these men is another question. She can, however, mobilize the money. Nevertheless, there will be no German to-day who will doubt even for a moment that we shall take up the glove which President Wilson has thrown down, and we shall wage the fight which has been proclaimed against us with such energy that the gold-sated Yankees will be stupefied. We are on the eve of a decision of the war. It is too late for America to alter that. Great events are pending in the West. The people of Italy are grumbling; chaos reigns in Russia; over England the gray specter of starvation stretches its merciless claws. We believe the collapse of our enemies is nearer than ever."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* takes a curiously truculent attitude for so well-informed a paper when discussing America, and it is particularly annoyed with President Wilson:

"He has proved to the world that democratic peoples in critical times can be governed by miserable mediocrities, who in their vanity do not perhaps themselves observe that they are only puppets in the hands of powerful interests which work secretly. Let Herr Wilson look first to himself; his deeds once more give the lie to his words, for both friend and foe are agreed about the fact that the war which America lets loose against us will live in history as the war of Herr Wilson, the stubborn and selfish democrat who possesses far greater powers than any monarch in Europe."

The old German charge that we are indifferent to everything but the dollar is reiterated by the Catholic *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, the chief organ of the Center party:

"America has put so much money into anti-German enterprise that the Morgan munitions-factories would be mortally injured if Great Britain became insolvent. For that reason, and for that reason only, must open war now begin against us.

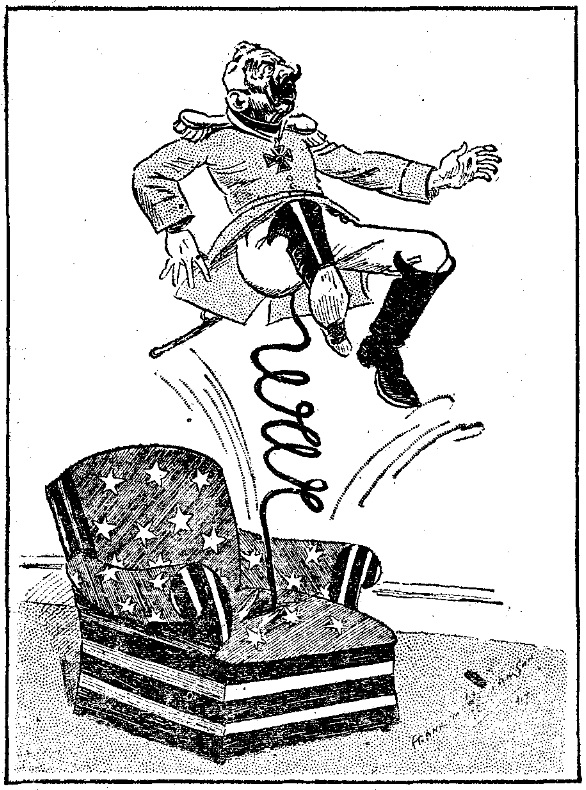
"The distinction drawn between the German Government and the German people is indignantly rejected by the German people, which stands, all classes of it, behind the Government, which, after long hesitation, resolved on unrestricted submarine war."

One journal, however, the semiofficial Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, is distinctly apprehensive:

"The participation of a state with 100,000,000 inhabitants in a war in which we already have to fight against enormous superiority would not be a matter of indifference, even if it did not result in the strengthening of the armies which are opposing us in the field and of the fleets which are fighting our naval forces. The United States are now the richest country in the world. They are in a position to fortify for a long time to come the financial power of resistance of our enemies. They can put at the disposal of our enemies the German ships which are lying in their ports, and so they can weaken the effect of our submarine war.

"But we should be making a great mistake if we reckoned only with these indirect activities on the part of the new enemy. We must be prepared for the prospect of the American fleet at no too distant a time joining the fleets of our enemies, in order to fight against our submarines, and of American troops appearing in the theaters of war. But, above all, we must reckon with the moral effect which the entry of America into the world-war will have upon our enemies. There can be no doubt that their confidence in victory, which has been most severely shaken by our submarine war, must be strengthened when a state possessing such immense resources of power as the United States possess joins them as the eleventh member of the Alliance. New hope will spring up in them, and they will employ all that remains of their strength in order that the hope may become reality."

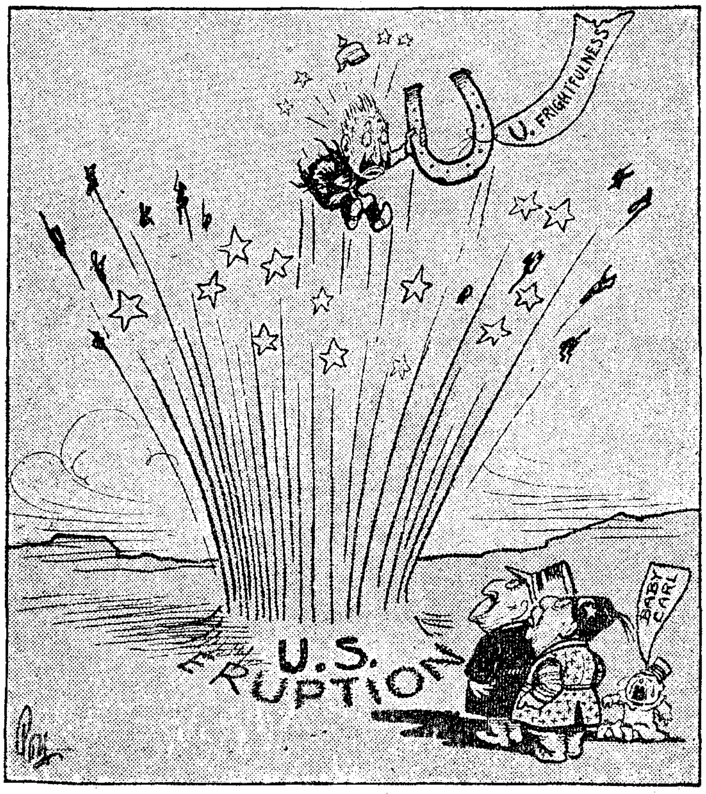
With America, Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium,



SPRINGTIME.

The result of trying to sit on the Stars and Stripes.

—*The People* (London).



THE *U*'S HAVE MADE THE U. S. ONE OF US.

THE KAISER'S ALLIES (anxiously)—"I sup-p-pose you are quite c-certain that shoe is br-bringing us luck?"

—*Evening News* (London).

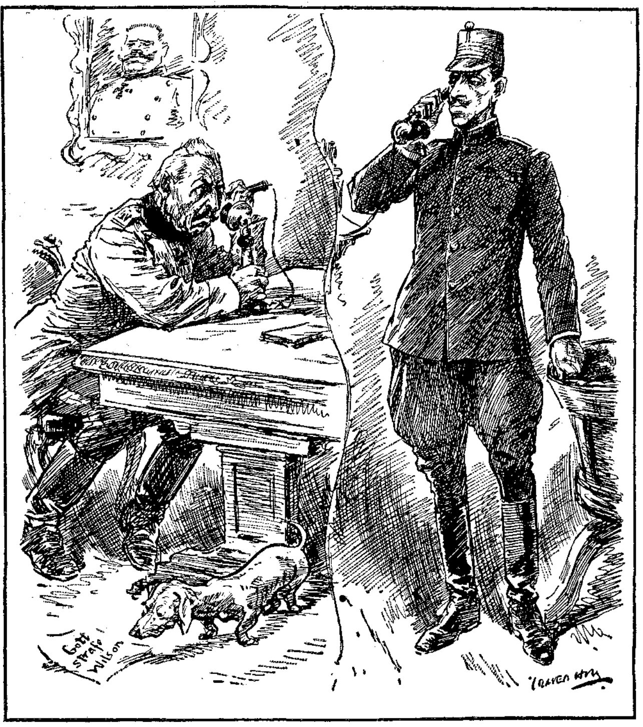
THE U. S. A. LIFTS THE BURDEN.

Japan, Portugal, Servia, Montenegro, Roumania, San Marino, Monaco, Cuba, and Panama actually at war with Germany, with diplomatic relations severed by China, Brazil, Bolivia, and Guatemala, it seems to be dawning upon the German mind that the Fatherland and its inhabitants are not wildly popular. The Berlin *Vorwärts* remarks with some bewilderment:

"In the eyes of the majority of the white and yellow inhabitants of the globe Germany is regarded as the tyrannical and despotic conqueror, and her enemies are considered to be liberators. As the result of the Russian revolution and the American declaration of war, this tempest of world-opinion has assumed the proportions of a hurricane."

SCANDINAVIA ON THE BRINK

THE CALLOUS DISREGARD for the rights of neutrals shown by the enemy in his dealings with Norway has produced a grave state of tension not only in Norway, but also in Sweden, where the democracy, led by Hjalmer Branting, the powerful Socialist politician, is loudly calling for a "more pro-Swedish and less pro-German" attitude on the part of the Government. In Christiania the Storthing has held three secret sessions, and the Norwegian press, while anxious to preserve peace, if it can honorably be done, are watching events with some trepidation. The Christiania *Morgenbladet*, discussing the secret sessions, urges caution, and says:



CENTRAL ISOLATION.

German Kaiser—"You're about the only one left for me to talk to."
King of Spain—"And I'm not feeling very chatty."

—*Punch* (London).

"The Norwegian people know that what has been discust may mean peace or war for Norway. The nation has the right to demand that responsible men have a clear understanding of what the result of a single decision may be, and what influence it may have on our relation to Sweden and Denmark. The arming of merchantmen has been discust, but the real question is, Do the Norwegian people want war? The feeling in the country is very serious, but a little country should not be washed into war by a wave of sentiment."

Another of the journals of the capital, the *Social Demokraten*, a strongly anti-German organ, writes:

"Serenity and firmness are necessary in order to accomplish a policy of absolute neutrality at a time when the sentiment of the people is excited, owing to the sufferings to which we are exposed. But such a policy is demanded by the majority of the population."

Norway's premier news-organ, however, the Christiania *Tidens Tegn*, thinks war inevitable. It says:

"We do not know any one in this country who does not want peace maintained, but the majority of Norwegians do not understand how it is possible. Compare Germany's submarine war, which is causing the loss of lives and great suffering, with the manner of proceeding of the other belligerents. The reports that a united Scandinavia is able to prevent war have no real foundation. They only delude, and the present is too serious a time to withhold the truth from the people. All responsible men must keenly ponder, so as to prevent us from being slowly driven into a paralyzing famine. No man in Norway, and no party, will forfeit any of his rights, and should that attitude lead to further injustice against the small ill-treated country, we are not responsible before God and before the world."

An Amsterdam dispatch to the London *Daily Chronicle* tells us that things in Sweden are just as serious. The extreme shortage of food, caused by too lavish exports to Germany, combined with the strong pro-German sympathy of the court and the aristocracy, have brought about a state of popular discontent that even threatens the existence of the dynasty. We read:

"The danger of a revolution against the present Government and royal family of Sweden is so great that two war-ships have been placed in the anchorage opposite the royal palace to be available if the King and Queen are compelled to flee.

"The situation in Sweden is very serious. Every day the attitude of the Government and its sympathy with Germany are resented more vigorously by the people. Sweden is also influenced by Norway, which is moving fast toward war against Germany. Sixty-six Norwegian ships were sunk in March and seventy in April. Speakers in the Storthing have declared that at this rate Norway will have no ships left eighteen months hence."

Till March 6, Knut Hammarskjöld had guided Sweden's destinies throughout the war, but owing to popular pressure he then resigned, to be succeeded by Dr. Schwartz, who is described by the Copenhagen *Politiken* as "a pallid echo" of the powerful ex-Premier. The Stockholm correspondent of the London *Bystander* thinks that the change in the premiership is more apparent than real, and that Hammarskjöld is still as powerful as ever. He writes of the struggle between the two Swedish leaders, neither of them in office, and says:

"Branting is Sweden's most powerful citizen with, perhaps, one exception, and that is Hammarskjöld. The wrestle between Branting and Hammarskjöld is terrifically fierce. . . . . . .

"The feud is between pro-German Conservatives, who support Hammarskjöld and want a pro-German policy, and pro-Entente Socialists (with docilely pro-Entente Liberals under their wing), who want good relations with England and as means thereto want to throw Hammarskjöld.

"This difference of views has come to a head in an armaments issue not visibly connected with pro- or anti-Germanism; but at bottom all Swedish armaments issues are between pro-Germanism and anti-Germanism. The pro-armaments party is pro-German, Conservative, and Hammarskjöldian; and the anti-armaments party is pro-Allies, Socialist-Liberal, and Brantingian.

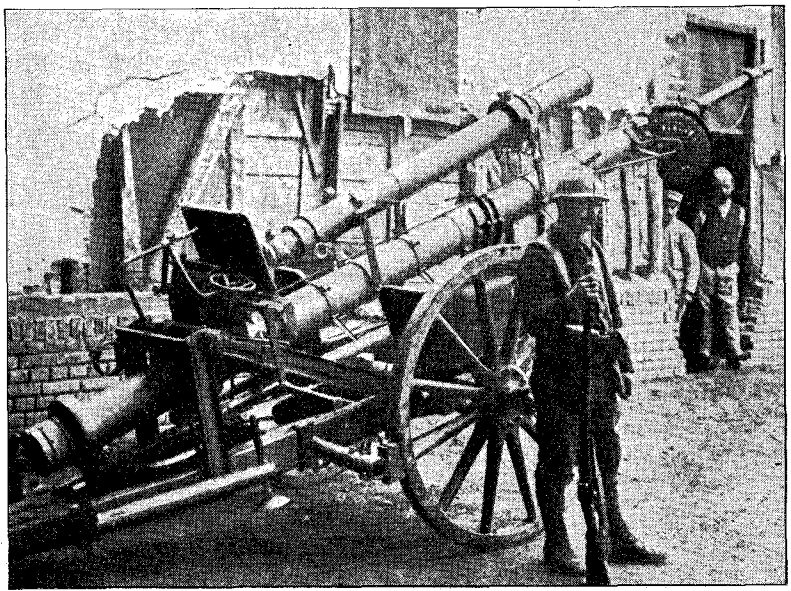
"Daily the struggle takes a more pro-German *versus* pro-Entente character. Hammarskjöld's Conservatives swear that the Opposition's motive is 'Entente-Activism' (Activism being a desire for fighting on either side). The Socialist-Liberal Opposition retorts that the real Activists are Mr. Hammarskjöld's Conservatives, who want to force Sweden to fight for Germany."

Denmark is also restive; the Copenhagen *Politiken* thus comments on the *U*-boat war:

"Scarcely a day passes without the painful news of torpedoed Danish ships with cargoes of absolutely necessary supplies and of Danish seamen's sufferings and death in the open sea. This treatment by Germany is against all international law. These actions are not only unlawful and indefensible, but also purposeless, only causing detriment, loss, and grief to the neutral without any advantage to the belligerent concerned. Germany will possibly succeed in cutting off Denmark from all supplies and produce a crisis of unemployment and want. One would think that Germany would be able to understand that such a policy is not only aimless, but will also be harmful to her own interests in the end."

THE WAR AS AN OPTICAL CONTEST

NAPOLEON, asked by one of his generals to explain how he was able to direct, on the battle-field, all the various movements at one time, replied with Julius Cæsar's "I came, I saw, I conquered," laying the main accent upon the median link, "I try to see what the enemy does." This comment on the causes of victory, so fully justified in the battle of Arras by the 1,700 photographs taken by British aero-photographers, is quoted by Charles Nordmann in the opening paragraph of an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), where he tries to show the great tactical value of optical methods in the kind of warfare that has developed during the last three years, "when the battle-field has practically become an empty, desolate desert." Mr. Nordmann goes on to say:



Photograph copyrighted by the International Film Service, 1917.

THE ENEMY'S EYES TAKEN CAPTIVE.

A huge German observation-machine recently captured by the French.

"This revolution in strategy has been caused not only by the perfection attained in the manufacture of smokeless powder, but mainly by the natural desire of both sides to see without being seen. Optics has been appealed to, and one of the numerous consequences of the present war will be the wonderful and unexpected progress made in the science of light, vision, and sight.

"The world at large was puzzled by the rapid and overwhelming defeat of the Roumanian Army. The solution of the puzzle lies in the field of optics. Every one knows that the former friend of the Triple Alliance was provided with Krupp guns coming directly from Essen. But very few know that, with a really devilish foresight, the Prussian munitions-purveyors wrecked the extremely delicate leveling instruments by filling them with water only, instead of a salt solution whose purpose is to prevent the freezing of the liquid. Of course, had the Roumanian Army allied itself with the Central Powers, this little 'oversight' would have been corrected in due time. Call the procedure of Krupp and the Prussian Government what you please, we must place the blame at the doors of the Roumanian artillery inspectors. At any rate, as soon as the Roumanian guns reached the cold mountain regions, the diminutive glass tubes burst—we know the rest.

"But optics, with the numerous and delicate instruments provided by it, is not only an indispensable auxiliary of the artillery branch, but also a very useful ally of the infantry. Without periscopic and other apparatus of indirect vision, trench warfare would be absolutely impossible. During the night when it is not feasible to light the ground, or when the enemy projects his blinding search-lights, the aid of optical paraphernalia is keenly realized.

"It is unnecessary to state here that aviation without optical aid is unthinkable; neither is it necessary to lay stress on the well-known fact that it is the optical instrument enabling the submarine to see without being seen which endows these prowlers with their terrible power. That cruisers and dreadnoughts, without their perfect optical instruments, would be useless heaps of junk needs no special proof.

"We are, then, justified in making the statement that optics has revolutionized modern warfare in the same degree that it has overturned pretelescopic astronomy. Poor Spinoza would be amazed if he could be told that his profession—spy-glass polishing—has become one of the principal contributory causes to winning bloody battles."

Mr. Nordmann frankly admits that, as far as infantry is concerned, the Germans have excelled the French in the necessary optical outfit. This initial disadvantage has been made good by degrees, but at what loss of lives and time! Almost every German drill-sergeant—not to speak of the officers—had from the very start a pair of excellent prismatic field-glasses which enabled him to see the enemy before being seen by the latter with the naked eye. Our author informs us that the French opticians had to work day and night to provide not only the French Army but also their Allies with the necessary "eyes." He says:

"German sharpshooters were provided with excellent telescopic sights, and this precaution on their side, together with the shiny gold lace of our officers' uniforms, explains the holocausts in the first months of the campaign among our lieutenants and captains. Some of the German trenches were real museums of optical devices. Here also we were caught napping, and we have paid the butcher's bill."

We learn, among other things, from Mr. Nordmann that while the highest precision in land artillery reaches 5 per cent., which means an error of about fifty yards in a distance of a thousand, the degree of precision in marine gunnery, on account of the superior length of the telemetrical instruments (those constructed by Barr and Stroud are thirty-two feet long) is much greater. To quote further:

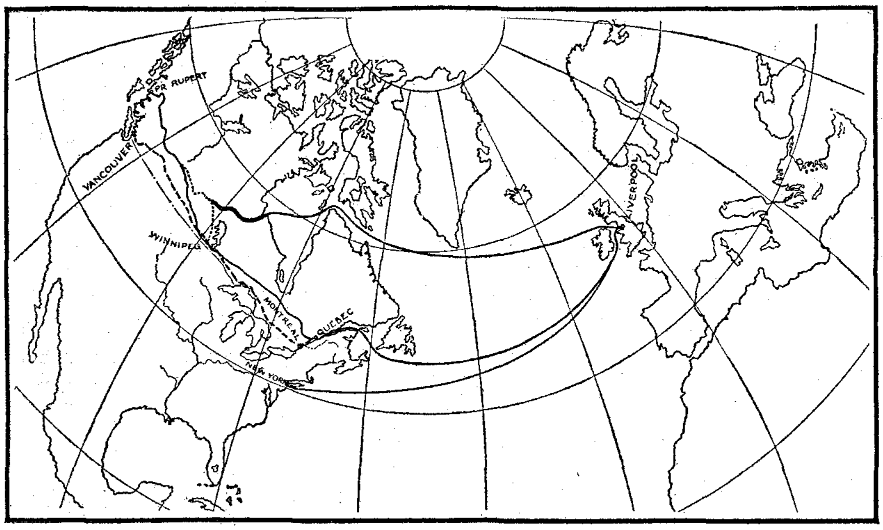
"Do I need to insist upon the great defensive and offensive value of the powerful search-lights with their radius of several miles, which permit the observer to uncover and blind the enemy? Less known is their usefulness as field telegraphs. By providing them with a device to shut off the rays at will, two arc lights can speak with each other in the Morse code.

"Without the protecting search-lights, France and England would have been at the mercy of *Zeppelins* and aerial bombs.

"Just one word about the plan, quickly given up, of connecting the flash-light directly with the gun. It has been abandoned for ballistic and optical reasons. It is not sufficient to throw light upon the object aimed at, the real mark not being identical with the aim, and the person placed immediately behind a flash-light is blinded. For analogous reasons, fortunately for the Allies, the submarine could not be provided with this new, murderous device."

TO EUROPE BY CANADA'S INLAND SEA

St. Louis or Memphis thinks of the Atlantic as far distant. Yet north of these cities and on the meridian of the Mississippi Valley, Canada has Atlantic seaports—towns on the great inland extension of the Atlantic known as Hudson Bay. This great body of water, of course, has always been just where it is to-day. Its use for transportation by boat has been greatly hindered by the ice-blockade that closes Hudson Strait for all the months of the year but three. Modern traffic conditions, the growing grain-output of the great Canadian Northwest, and, above all, the necessities imposed by the present war, have at last made it profitable to use this water-route for the limited period during which it is available, and the Canadian Government will complete, this spring, a railroad line connecting her three transcontinental roads with tide-water on this inland sea, thus eliminating the railroad haul across half the continent. Writes Mr. Earle William Gage in *The Scientific American* (New York, April 28):



THE HUDSON BAY, ST. LAWRENCE, AND NEW YORK TRANSATLANTIC ROUTES.

"That the completion of the Hudson Bay Railroad is a vital matter of interest to American commerce needs no argument. It is not the idle dream of a passenger-agent desiring a new field of tourist endeavor, but the result of insistent demands made by a country whose development has outstript the efforts of three great railway systems to keep pace. As early as 1906, western Canada was the congested center of railway transportation, both outgoing and incoming lines being blocked with grain, live stock, and supplies. The Hudson Bay Railroad is simply the result of a continuous blockade of traffic, the aim being to relieve this by giving the shortest possible route to tide-water from fields of production.

"Had not an enlarged outlet been supplied to the ocean, the development of Canada would have been retarded. Canada's great inland sea, Hudson Bay, gives the West tide-water in the meridian of the Mississippi Valley. A glance at the map shows it to be the shortest route from the center of the country's fields of production to the world's markets. Port Nelson, the northern terminus of the new railroad, is as near the central point of the grain area as the center of that area is to the head of the Great Lakes, and it is about the same distance from Liverpool as Montreal. . . . . . .

"This region is often associated with arctic conditions; yet no part of Hudson Bay comes within the Arctic Circle, and Engineer Armstrong in his recommendations stated with considerable assurance 'That ships may enter and leave Port Nelson all the year round is a fact worth remembering.' The northern part of the Bay is in about the same latitude as the Highlands of Scotland, while Moose Factory, on the southern shore, is considerably north of London. Port Nelson is south of Riga, Russia's great seaport on the Baltic, and Fort Churchill is on about the same parallel as Stockholm. The temperature of the water of the Bay is several degrees higher than that of Lake Superior, and, in the opinion of Commander Gordon, the Bay may be regarded as a vast basin of comparatively warm water, which has a mitigating influence on the winter climate of the surrounding country.

"Tho the Bay remains open, Hudson Strait freezes over. Hence transportation will be possible for only three months a year, from the end of July to about the end of October. But inasmuch as this gives full time for the moving of the food-products to Europe, at a very material saving in time and freight cost, the expenditure of $16,000,000 for the construction of the 425 miles of railroad will pay big dividends to the Government. During the closed season the natural resources of the Bay region, including farm-crops, timber, paper-pulp, minerals, and the enormous wealth of fur and fin, will compensate for the operation of the system."

The exponents of the railroad point out that the heavy grain traffic from the Western plains to the Atlantic seaboard is carried over the Great Lakes only during a little longer season than the Hudson Bay route promises, and larger cargoes may be carried in a shorter time, which discounts the argument against the route to Europe. To quote further:

"That the Hudson Bay route promises a path from western Canada to Liverpool, shorter by 1,000 miles than the present prevailing rail route, is a powerful factor in its favor. . . . That a very material saving will be effected in freight cost alone is appreciated when we remember that the freight upon grain from the wheat-belt to Hudson Bay approximates ten cents per bushel, or the same as to the head of the Great Lakes, at present. It now costs fifteen cents per bushel to transport the grain to the Atlantic-seaboard ports, which represents a fair profit to the wheat-growers. Assuming an export trade of 20,000,000 bushels, which could be readily handled if the harbor were open but two months of the year, this saving would amount in a single season to approximately $3,000,000.

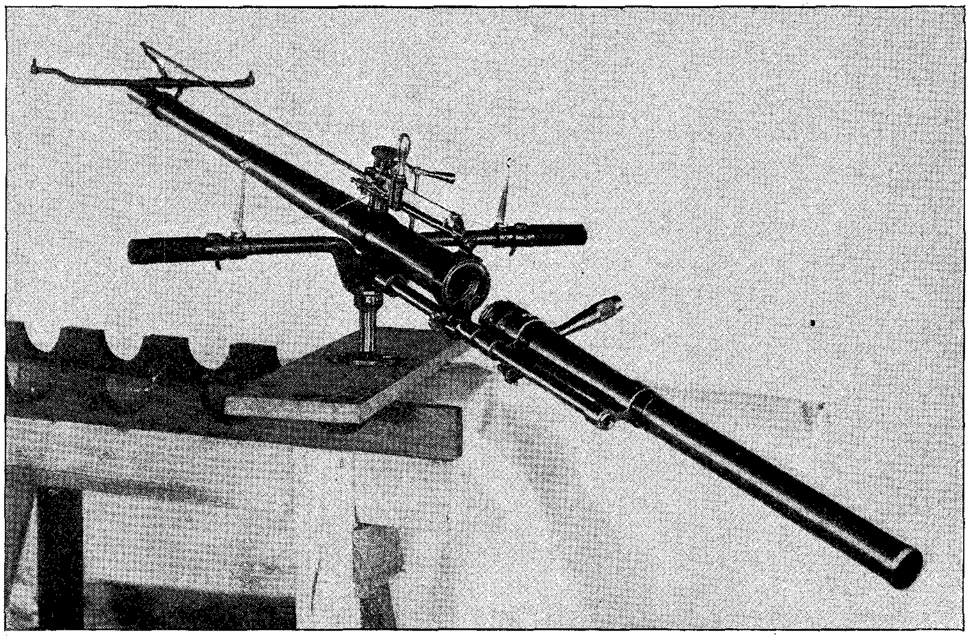
"The demand for western Canada's prime beef, mutton, pork, and poultry is increasing in Europe. It now costs about sixty cents per hundred to transport steers to the Atlantic ports, and an additional sixty cents to ship them to Liverpool. For the payment of sixty cents per hundred these cattle and stock may be delivered in Liverpool, on an average, from the fields of production, or an average saving of $6 per head for steers. This saving will approximate $1,000,000 per season of only two months, or a total of $4,000,000. Therefore, if the Hudson Bay Railroad is operated but two out of the twelve months, in four years it would pay off its construction debt. But the officials have calculated that the remaining nine or ten months may be devoted to interest-bearing operations of a local nature."

SAWDUST BREAD—Suggestive experiments, according to *Good Health* (Battle Creek, May), have been carried out in Germany by G. Haberlandt, partly under official auspices, on the possibility of utilizing wood as food for animals and man. We read:

"The first experiments were made on a sheep in a respiration chamber, for the purpose of determining the digestibility and nutritive value of birch-wood. The trees were felled in the early spring, and the trunks, measuring four to six inches in diameter, were reduced to very small chips in a paper-mill. Microscopic examination showed that the wood was very finely divided, so that the membranes of nearly all the cells were destroyed, while the cell contents had been almost all removed by the water used in the preparation of wood. Thus the residue consisted chiefly of cellular membrane. The wood was fed in combination with other foods. Good results were obtained, both as to digestibility and nutritive value. Apparently the reason why previous experiments on the same subject had not been successful was that the wood was not cut up fine enough and its cells were not thoroughly torn. The experiments were repeated by Professor Rubner on a dog, the same wood ration being fed with meat, and the results were also successful. Haberlandt believes that man is capable of digesting finely ground birch-wood, and that it might replace rye or wheat to the extent of 10 or 15 per cent. in bread-making."

AERIAL BATTLE-SHIPS

THE AEROPLANE will hereafter be able to fight on a par with its aquatic sister, the battle-ship. The armament of aircraft has hitherto been limited to machine rifles and bomb-dropping devices. The ordinary type of gun has been barred in any but the smallest sizes, owing to the objectionable recoil. The invention of a so-called non-recoil gun, described in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, April 21), bids fair therefore to revolutionize one of the most modern aspects of warfare. Machines are now being built in Europe, the writer tells us, that are large enough to mount a six-inch non-recoil gun, practically equal in power to the siege-guns of that size now used in land-operations. How is a non-kicking gun possible? The rule of dynamics that action and reaction are equal can not, of course, be repealed. But the reaction can be made to do useful work, as in the disappearing guns of our coast-fortifications, or its force can be expended where it will do no harm, and especially where it will not rack and strain the gun's delicate mechanism. Says the writer:



THE GUN THAT MAKES POSSIBLE A REAL AIR BATTLE-SHIP.

Non-recoil gun open to receive two projectiles which equalize recoil by firing in opposite directions.

"The original conception contemplated a gun so installed that on firing it was free to fly to the rear under the reaction developed when the projectile was discharged to the front. The gun was of course lost after each shot. Further development of the idea resulted in a double-length gun containing two projectiles driven, one toward the target and the other at random to the rear, by a single powder-charge placed in the center of the gun. In effect the device was two guns of equal bore and equal powder pressure placed breech to breech so that the recoil of one was just sufficient to take up that of the other. The result was complete balance of forces and total absence of the heavy shock of recoil at discharge so characteristic of all former guns. . . . . . .

"The weight of these guns, due to their extreme simplicity and scientific methods of construction and the use of special alloy steel of high elastic limit, has been reduced to a minimum. Without going into details as regards pressure-stresses, etc., it may be stated that guns of this type are given a factor of safety equal to that used in other types of modern ordnance without exceeding the weight limitations imposed by mounting such guns upon aeroplanes.

"One type of construction has been followed in all guns manufactured to date, and the general design is briefly as follows: The gun is composed of two separate barrels joined together by an interrupted screw-thread. The front barrel, chambered at the rear end to receive the projectile and case, is rifled; the rear barrel is of uniform bore throughout and is unrifled. Its function is to provide the necessary travel for the rear projectile, and when unlocked it rotates in its mounting, slides to the rear, clear of the front barrel, and swings to the right and down, giving unobstructed access to the breech of the front barrel for loading. This breech-opening operation, effected by continuous pressure on a single handle, constitutes a simple and easily operated breech mechanism, comparing favorably with the latest type of quick-firing guns. . . . . . .

"The guns, as illustrated herewith, are of extremely simple design throughout and have proved reliable under all conditions of service. The number of parts is small and the construction is relatively simple and rapid.

"The foregoing applies particularly to two-pounder, six-pounder, and twelve-pounder guns, ranging in weight from sixty pounds to two hundred and ten pounds, and having an average muzzle velocity of about 1,100 feet per second. These three types of guns represent practically the entire output to date, as they were the most suitable for the type of aeroplanes in service at the beginning of the present war.

"However, with the advent of larger and larger machines it has become possible to construct and to install in the immediate future guns of very much greater power that will entirely supplant bomb-dropping as a phase of the aeroplane operations and will make the large battle-plane a dangerous rival to the largest dreadnought afloat. . . . . . .

"Equipped with this gun the aeroplane will indeed become a more powerful instrument of warfare than the dreadnought of to-day.

"Much will depend, of course, upon the degree of accuracy of fire attainable from an aeroplane. The conditions under which such guns are used are so different from those pertaining to land and naval guns that the ordinary formulas pertaining to trajectories do not apply directly. But without going into mathematical investigation, a little consideration of the conditions will at once show some of the great advantages ballistically to be obtained when firing from high altitudes. Guns fired from the surface of the earth can obtain comparatively long ranges only by being fired at a high angle of elevation, so that the projectile at approximately the middle point of its flight attains a considerable altitude. The aeroplane gun, on the other hand, starts its projectile from a comparatively great altitude, and as a consequence has a correspondingly greater range, or an equal range with a much lower initial velocity. Not only is there an advantage in the form of long-range hitting, due to the high altitude, but there is also a concurrent advantage due to the action of gravity."

Another great advantage enjoyed by aeroplane guns, the writer reminds us, is the unrestricted view which can be obtained from above. In land battles, timber, hills, buildings, etc., seriously hamper artillery operations. A battery of aero guns would never be thus restricted. We read further:

"To obtain accuracy of fire from land guns, it is necessary to know accurately the range, to be able to see, to measure, or estimate the point at which the projectile strikes. This will be comparatively easy for the aeroplane. Indeed, when it is remembered that in the present war abroad practically all the spotting for artillery-fire is done by aeroplanes, and the corrections signaled to the guns in the rear, it will be at once seen what advantages would be obtained in the matter of rapidity and accuracy of fire if the aeroplane carried its own guns. . . . . . .

"The field of operations for such aeroplane guns will be very extensive. They can be used with equally good effect against troops in the field, fortified camps or cities, ammunition-depots and factories, and all places of military importance that are beyond the range of the land batteries. Their extreme mobility and large radius of action will enable them to travel far into the enemy's country and bombard with telling effect the most important of that country's defenses. Against battle-ships and war-ships in general they will be able to compete on more than equal terms. . . . In addition, this novel weapon will offer a means of attack against submarines. This type of vessel is entirely immune from ordinary gun-fire, and no satisfactory method of defense against its attacks has been developed in the present war. While, as is well known, an observer at or near the surface of the water can not detect the presence of a submarine, it is also true that it becomes visible when the observer is at a considerable height above the surface of the sea and nearly vertically over the vessel. During an attack a submarine will ordinarily run at such a depth as to be immune even from vertical fire, but at intervals, in order to correct its course, the boat must come sufficiently near the surface to take observations through her periscopes. . . . Under such conditions the boat will offer a fair target to an armed aeroplane provided the latter can maneuver itself into a position nearly vertical over the boat, and even a 3-inch non-recoil gun would be of sufficient power to traverse the intervening water and penetrate the deck of the submarine.

"Non-recoil guns of large size may also be mounted upon dirigibles, armored motor-cars, or upon small boats, giving such craft greatly increased offensive powers without increasing the size or impairing their mobility in any way."

THE INSIDE OF AN ATOM

MANY INTELLIGENT MEN of middle age who retain their college interests in chemistry and physics have still the idea of an atom as something immutable—different for every chemical element and absolutely simple, that is, without structure. The atom, as recent science has revealed it, is something vastly different, yet information about it is still confined largely to very technical papers, and has not become part of the ordinary citizen's equipment of knowledge. In an address on "Radiation and Atomic Structure," delivered as president of the American Physical Society and printed in *Science* (New York, April 6), Prof. Robert S. Millikan, of Chicago University, pictures to his fellow scientists this up-to-date atom—a nucleus charged with positive electricity around which revolve in fixt orbits negative electrons, as planets about a central sun. There are exactly ninety-two chemical elements, and the only difference between them is in the electrical charge of the nucleus, which differs always by the same amount from one element to the next in the series. Hydrogen, the lightest element, has only one electrical element in its nucleus, and uranium, the heaviest, has ninety-two. The orbits draw nearer to the nucleus, as it is heavier and more powerful, but they always remain at the same distances for the same substance. When an atom radiates light or heat an electron jumps from one orbit to the next, so that radiation is a series of little explosions and not a continuous process. Of this surprizingly complicated atom, Professor Millikan says that it is really much simpler than physicists have for years been expecting. They have long known that atoms were not simple, but they had no means of ascertaining in what way and to what extent their structure was complex. He says:

"While the study of the physical and chemical properties of matter has produced our present atomic theory and furnished most of the information which is available about the way in which the myriad molecular structures are built up out of their atomic constituents, it has been chiefly the facts of radiation which have provided reliable information about the inner structure of the atom itself. Indeed, during all the years in which the dogma of the indestructible and indivisible atom was upon the stage, it was the complexity of the spectra even of simple gases which kept the physicist in the path of truth and caused him continually to insist that the atom could not be an ultimate thing, but rather that it must have a structure, and a very intricate one at that—as intricate, in Rowland's phrase, as a grand piano."

Exactly how the discoveries of late years have led to the conception of the atom as above described can hardly be told without the use of algebraic formulas. These discoveries have depended more recently largely on the study of x-rays. The name of Moseley, who furnished the proof that the chemical elements are built up, one from another, by successive additions of the same electrical charge, is placed by Professor Millikan among those of the world's great discoverers. We read:

"In a research which is destined to rank as one of the dozen most brilliant in conception, skilful in execution, and illuminating in results in the history of science, a young man, but twenty-six years old, threw open the windows through which we can now glimpse the subatomic world with a definiteness and certainty never even dreamed of before. Had the European War had no other result than the snuffing out of this young life, that alone would make it one of the most hideous and most irreparable crimes in history.

"For the proof that there exist but ninety-two elements, from the lightest known one, hydrogen, to the heaviest known one, uranium, and that these are built up one from the other by the successive addition of one and the same electrical element to the nucleus—this proof comes alone from Moseley's discovery. . . . . . .

"The only evidence which we now have as to just how many elements there are between hydrogen and uranium, and as to just where each one belongs, is the evidence of the x-ray spectra. . . . Moseley's name must then be set over against one of the most epoch-making of the world's great discoveries."

Despite this fact, the general conception of the atom as we have indicated it is due to Bohr, a German physicist, whose theory antedated Moseley. The "Bohr atom," fortified by Moseley's proofs, at present holds, according to Professor Millikan, the forefront of scientific belief. He says:

"If, then, the test of truth in a physical theory is large success both in the prediction of new relationships and in correctly and exactly accounting for old ones, the theory of non-radiating orbits is one of the best established truths of modern physics. For the present at least, it is truth, and no other theory of atomic structure need be considered until it has shown itself able to approach it in fertility. I know of no competitor which is as yet even in sight."

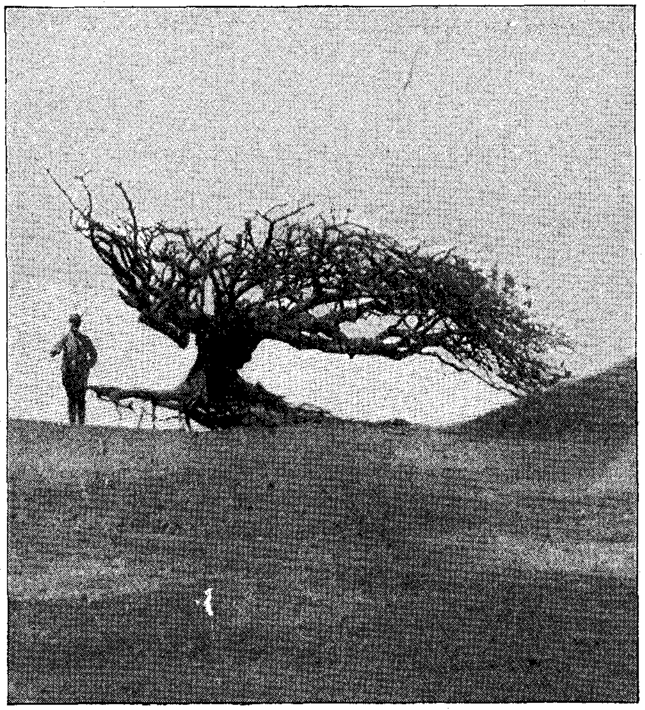
What we have, therefore, so far as Professor Millikan can now guide us, is a universe built up of electrical charges, its multitudinous changes of growth, decay, and evolutionary development being dependent on the continual adjustment of those charges, not always smoothly, but in a more or less jerky or explosive manner. Sun and stars, mountain and river, tree and flower, bird and beast, and even our own bodies, would seem to be all built up and operated on this plan.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF WIRELESS—The Government has now been obliged in self-defense to take a firm stand in assuming absolute control of the wireless activities of the country. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World:*

"It is high time that all wireless-plants, big and little, should be put out of business or under the strictest kind of supervision. The great transatlantic systems are, of course, censored, but there is danger in some of the smaller installations. It is so simple a matter to string an aerial and to set up an equipment capable of reaching 100 or 200 miles out at sea that too much care can not be exercised in putting a stop at once and completely to everything of the kind. It is practically impossible to prevent the use of equipment for listening in on the Government plants, so that the use of code is the only method of escaping espionage; but if the sending-plants having any appreciable range of action were caught the chief source of danger would be removed. There have been from time to time reports of considerable installations in remote quarters, some of them doubtless fakes, others as certainly realities. The time has now come when the many legitimate experimenters with wireless will have to put up with some perhaps serious inconvenience in the interest of national security, and they should do it cheerfully and patriotically, lending their aid to such branches of Government service as may be in need of them. There will be plenty of opportunity for their good offices in the near future. It is perhaps just as well that extreme measures have not been taken up to the present time, for the gains in the training of men in wireless work probably fully compensate the losses from such odd scraps of information as may have been passed about improperly. Time has now come, however, to put the lid on tight and to keep it on until the national crisis has passed. Every wireless equipment, dangerous if improperly used, can be of service to the Government when confined to legitimate or patriotic functions."

SAND-BLASTED FORESTS

THAT A NATURAL SAND-BLAST, operated by powerful winds and unprotected soil, may do as much damage to vegetation as an enemy's artillery-fire is shown by the accompanying picture of conditions on one of the smaller islands of the Hawaiian group, taken from an article on "Eolian Erosion in Hawaii," contributed to *American Forestry* (Washington, May), by C. S. Judd, Superintendent of Forestry. The island in question, Kahoolawe by name, is only ten miles long, six miles wide, and 1,425 feet above the sea at its highest point. It was proclaimed a Territorial Forest Reserve in 1910 with the idea that it could be reclaimed from its present deplorable condition, which has resulted from overgrazing during the past fifty years. Writes Mr. Judd:



Courtesy of "American Forestry," Washington, D. C.

TOO MUCH WIND.

This wiliwili-tree stands on Kahoolawe Island, Hawaii, where the winds have been blowing away the soil and uprooting the trees. Sheep, too, have had a part in the work. The accompanying article tells the cause and the cure for this strange state of affairs.

"Kahoolawe was always a more or less barren island, for in the early days its inhospitable shores were used as a place of exile for criminals, and historical records show that at no time were there more than eighty Hawaiians living there.

"In 1864 the island was leased by the king for fifty years as a sheep-ranch. Wild goats, descendants of those brought by Vancouver and other early navigators, were already on the island, and these with the sheep, which soon multiplied and overran the island by the thousands, upset the balance of nature on the upper reaches, which were exposed to the full force of the constant trade-winds. The consequence was that the remaining turf on about one-third of the island at the upper elevations was destroyed, and the loose soil exposed in this manner soon began to be carried out to sea by the wind. This eolian erosion has been going on for at least forty years, and ship-captains always know of their approach to Kahoolawe on windy days by the cloud of light-red dust that pours off in the lee of the island. In a few protected places on the summit, islets of soil from six to ten feet high, crowned with turf, remain as mute testimony of pristine conditions, but the soil on the remainder of the summit of the island has been blown away until nothing remains but bare hard-pan, as bleak and as desolate as the bad lands of the Dakotas, and still scoured by the howling trade-winds.

"One of the accompanying illustrations shows how a native wiliwili-tree has been undermined by wind erosion and left stranded, as it were, on this shore of desolation with only a few roots to carry on the functions of life. In the lee of the tree there still remains a mass of original protected soil which has been augmented by dust drift.

"Altho the reclamation of the summit of the island seems hopeless, unless stone-wall barriers to the wind are erected at great expense preliminary to tree-planting, the remaining two-thirds of the island give greater promise of early improvement. The first step in the plan of reclamation has been to get rid of the wild stock on the island, and, during the last eight years, over 4,000 goats have been exterminated. I have returned from the island with a party of fifteen members of the National Guard of Hawaii and two cowboys, and during the short stay of two days our bag was 286 goats and two sheep. The island has already begun to show improvement, on account of the reduction of stock, by the increased growth of native grasses and weeds, and the *algaroba*, or mesquite of the Southwest, which has been spread by the few work-horses which have been allowed to graze on the island, is coming up abundantly on at least 18,000 acres along the lower elevations and promises soon to become an extensive forest valuable for the production of wood for fuel, beans for stock feed, and blossoms for bee-pasturage."

A DYE-CURE

OVER four hundred patients have been successfully treated with various anilin dyes by Dr. Erwin Baumann, a physician of Königsberg, Prussia, according to a note in *The English Mechanic and World of Science* (London, April 6). We are told by this paper that Dr. Baumann has been using large quantities of dyestuffs for medicinal purposes, and that as germ-killers and arresters of noxious growths these materials are far superior to any antiseptic substances so far known. They are quickly distributed, do not coagulate albumen, and, in the quantities used, are absolutely non-poisonous. To quote from the article, it appears further:

"They can thus be used in a very compact form, and their prompt destruction of all bacteria rapidly stops suppuration, heals wounded tissues, and causes a lowering of temperature.

"Dr. Baumann at first used methylene blue, and subsequently methyl violet, which in most cases he found gave the best results. For burns, cuts, scratches, whitlows, abscesses, injuries to the skin of the head, and in many other cases the surface of the wound was painted with a 4 per cent. dye-solution, and (unless very dirty) the wound was closed up at once. If easily accessible, the wound was treated with the dye in powder form, while, in the case of deep wounds, a solution of the dye was worked up into a paste with glycerin, which, with the addition of a little alcohol, was then introduced into the wound by the aid of a small rod. If the wound is already deepened by cavities, antiseptic gauze is saturated with the dye-solution and then carefully introduced into the cavity.

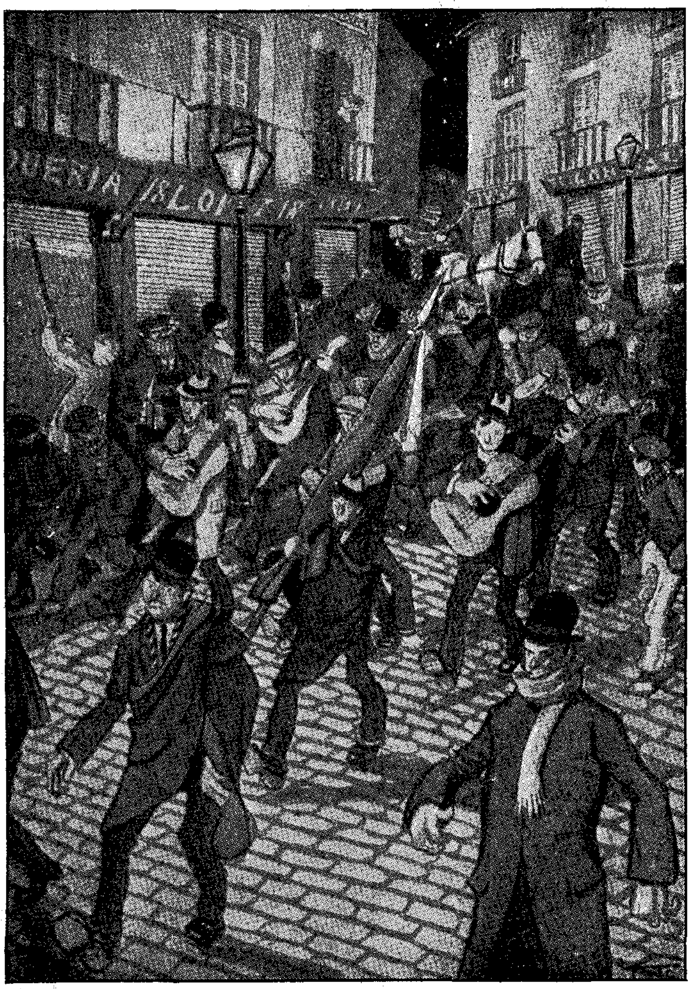
"Fistulous passages were treated by squirting the dye into them with a syringe. After one or two treatments all formation of matter was found to cease, all unpleasant odors disappeared, and the wounds dried up.

"In the case of suppurations of the bones . . . the period of convalescence was greatly shortened. Also, in ventricular ulcers, appendicitis, abscesses, and the like, anilins were found to be of great value; suppuration rapidly ceased, and the cavities granulated and closed. Even on using as much as one gram daily, no harmful effect was observed. The injection was rapidly absorbed by the tissues, and subsequently left the body through the kidneys, upon which no prejudicial effect of any kind was exerted. Methyl violet gave excellent results in cases of suppurations in the pleural cavity, while methylene blue was found to be especially valuable for irrigating the bladder and destroying all bacteria and germs."

LETTERS - AND - ART

ART AND LIFE STILL HOLDING SWAY IN MADRID

THE ONLY CAPITAL IN EUROPE where the peaceful arts find uninterrupted exercise to-day appears to be Madrid. The northern neutrals, from what we hear, can not be much less concerned over food-shortage than the combatant nations, and art does not flourish on hunger. At least the arts of life need plenitude. Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, who has been taking a sort of survey of European society as the war affects it, tells us that the spectacle of life in Madrid is more varied than in any other European capital, and while watching it he felt, he confesses, that "the war was very far off." "Plenty of young men about; plenty of people to render one unnecessary services, such as pushing open doors; no sign of food scarcity in the shops." Yet we are told that "the only thing that is talked about and written about in the newspapers with fervid interest is the fighting on the Western front and the effect of the war on Spain." War-prices also prevail. "This city for the visitor is dearer than Bucharest was before Roumania made war; and Bucharest was reckoned the dearest place in the world." Here is the pageant of life as Mr. Fyfe observed it for the London *Daily Mail:*



From "Blanco e Negro," Madrid.

AN EVENING IN CARNIVAL TIME.

Sketch of a students' revel in Madrid, the only capital of Europe that has the heart to keep up its gaieties in war-time.

> "Madrid is a city of late hours. The usual time for dinner is a quarter-past nine. The opera begins to fill up about half-past ten. Not much before one does the performance end. Then it is still possible to find restaurants open, tho it is not the custom to eat supper. Chocolate is more in the Spanish tradition, and if a Spaniard feels hungry in the night he has a provision ready near his hand. At least I assume this is so from seeing in shops dainty little ham rolls called *medias noches* (for the middle of the night).
>
> "The theaters are, almost without exception, run on the two-houses-a-night plan. They give one performance at six or half-past, and another, which begins somewhere about ten. An excellent idea this for London, it seems to me. Those who have trains to catch to the suburbs or the country could catch them comfortably after the first performance. Those who work late could dress and dine comfortably before going to the theater instead of scrambling into their clothes and bolting their food as they must do in order to be in their places at eight or half-past.
>
> "Spanish drama is looking up. The new vigor which has been noticeable in the life of the country in recent years has had a striking effect upon the arts. In painting, Spaniards have reconquered some of the glories of their past. They have many writers of distinguished talent. Musically they have developed very fast. I saw an orchestral concert advertised for the unusual hour of eleven o'clock on a Sunday morning. I went to it and heard the 'Peer Gynt' suite of Grieg exquisitely played. The whole program was on a high level of artistic value and the theater was almost full. I find that there are several orchestras giving regular concerts of the best kind. These also are given at a very convenient hour, half-past five or six."

The picture is one that impresses this writer after an interval of twelve years—the time since his last previous visit to Madrid. During that time, he declares, the city has "changed almost beyond recognition." We read:

> "It was then mean, dirty, undistinguished. It had not the air of a capital. Its people matched it. They were shabby, unkempt. Now, instead of narrow alleys there are fine, wide streets. Gloomy, dilapidated buildings have given place to handsome blocks of shops, offices, and flats. Whole new quarters have sprung up, airy and attractive. Tree-bordered boulevards make the place gay and green.
>
> "The Prado, which before disappointed me wofully, now delights me. It is one of the pleasantest strolling-spots I know. It has a good driving-road on either side, with broad walks down the center, divided by plantations of evergreens and palms and shaded by avenues of trees. It now lives up to its reputation as a very famous promenade; and it has been continued for about a mile as far as the race-course on the edge of the city. This continuation, called first the Paseo de Recoletes and then the Paseo de la Castellana, is the most fashionable residence quarter. The houses are large and white; they stand back among gardens. The air is fresh and clear.
>
> "It is an immense advantage to Madrid to stand so high. The climate is grumbled at—what climate is not?—but the atmosphere is pure and invigorating. Drive out of the city in almost any direction and you find yourself in wild, romantic scenery. The golf-links, on the road to Segovia, are most picturesque. From every green there is a view of the mountains. The dwarf pines and ilex-trees lend the spot a welcome touch of poetry which not even hoarse cries of 'Fore!' can expel. I do not know that the Spaniards are likely to take very kindly to golf, but they have enthusiastically adopted football. . . . . . .
>
> "This new-born liking for open-air exercise seems to me to be part of a change which has come over the *Madrileños* as well as over their city. The Spanish type has altered a good deal. The men have become smarter, well set up, more athletic-looking. The university students might many of them be

American boys. It is rarely that one sees the bristly cheeks, the slovenly dress, the listless manner that used to be common among them. Who is responsible? It must be the active, sportsmanlike, thoroughly modern young King. Under his influence Madrid has been 'Haussmannized,' so that it is now, like Paris, a city of imposing vistas, no longer a city of tortuous, narrow lanes."

DETHRONING THE GERMAN APOLLO

FRANCE AND RUSSIA have never fully grasped the dynamic power of national music as factors in political propaganda. These two countries are further along the way than England and Italy, however, who in the past have been "too deeply entangled in the meshes of Gretchen to regain their freedom at once." But even they show an eagerness to breathe the air of liberty, we are told in *Le Correspondant* (Paris), by Mr. G. Jean-Aubry, the famous French composer and musical critic. He notes a musical renaissance within the Allied nations, but this he thinks can be crowned with the success it deserves only "if the various forces are properly organized into one strong musical alliance whose principal dogma must be the abandonment of all traditional esthetics and the recognition of new currents within the broad streams of the national musical lives of the individual nationalities." This, indeed, is not musical jingoism, for Mr. Jean-Aubry cautions against injustice toward the real merits of "our former brethren in Apollo"—meaning German composers. But he insists that the Latin world overvalued the classics of German music, and "music-teachers, composers, and virtuosi drove our French masters to the background, yielding to the Teutons the place of honor." There are perhaps even worse things, he adds, such as—

From "La Esfera," Buenos Aires.

A MASKED BALL AT BUENOS AIRES.

Spanish-American cities, like their mother country, retain some of the gaieties of life to offset the woful oppressions of the cities in the war-zones.

"Our ignorance of the musical achievements of our present Allies, the Italians and English. How many among the Italian composers from Monteverde to Pergolesi have appeared on our concert programs or on the bills of our opera-houses? What do we know of the English 'madrigalists' and 'virginalists' of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

"Have the fine arts stopt at Raffael and Michelangelo? Well, as little has musical evolution been arrested with Haydn, Mozart, and Wagner. No doubt, in the first half of the nineteenth century Italy was in a state of musical decadence; our own position was not a whit better, and Russia and England cut a still poorer figure than we, the Latin races. The Central Powers had, therefore, the field free to themselves, and with their undeniable energy they clung hard to their monopolistic position. The only discord in this Teutonic concert was represented by the Pole, Chopin, our unconscious first ally in the dethronement of the German Muse.

"And is it not interesting to note that the musical hegemony of Germany was practically broken almost simultaneously with the rise of the political world-power of the Fatherland? Was it the concentration of all the faculties of the German soul in the direction of industrial development and militaristic superiority, was it the gradual curtailing of individual liberty? Well, we leave the explanation of the phenomenon to our psychologists, but nobody will grudge us Frenchmen the satisfaction that lies in the knowledge that the Hungarian Franz Liszt was the first to spike the triumphal chariot of his Saxonian-Bavarian father-in-law, Wagner.

"It was Liszt who aroused the musical conscience of non-Teutonic Europe. He inspired and helped the Russians Glinka and Rimsky-Korsakof, and our own Camille Saint-Saëns and César Franck. Liszt was a great musical agitator—besides his merits as composer and virtuoso—and the present movement for the musical emancipation of the Allies from the overbearing domination of Munich, Düsseldorf, and Vienna can rightly call him its patron saint. He helped in the process of nationalizing the art of music. He made of it a distinctive feature of the national soul by lifting it from the hazy atmosphere of artistic cosmopolitanism toward concrete national consciousness.

"The French school, with Camille Saint-Saëns at its head, and his pupils and followers, Fauré, Lalo, Chabrier, César Franck, and Claude Debussy, appeared on the scene. Russia, with her original melancholic music, a blending of the Slav soul and the genius of Asia, produced a Balakirev, a Borodin, Musorgski, Skryabin, and Stravinski; Italy claimed her place in the sun with Casella and Malipiero; England with Vaughan Williams, Frank Bridge, and Eugene Goosens. This is the Allies' musical array."

The French composer addresses himself particularly to the younger generation of composers and virtuosi; it is they, he thinks, who ought to become the main factors in this anti-Teutonic musical-defense league. After the war of 1870, the first impulse had been given to a creation of this sort; the present war ought to impress upon it the seal of final sanction. Mr. Jean-Aubry advocates, however, a close cooperation with the Société Nationale de Musique—born February 25, 1871, *i.e.*, while the Germans still stood on French soil—and analogous organizations which are in formation, at present, in Italy, Russia, and England. The first effort of this new sort of national crusaders, as far as France is concerned, ought to be, according to him, to turn the French public from its inveterate tendency to consider the stage as the almost exclusive center of musical life. Since the United States has become an ally, her musicians should not fall without the stream of modern tendency, whose wide-spread agencies we see here:

"The Società Nazionale di Musica, founded a few months ago by the great Italian composer and musical critic, Alfredo Casella, and supported by men such as Bossi, Busoni, and

Toscanini, has even a more ambitious program than the French organization; it is a kind of Academy of Music built along the lines of the European Academies of Sciences. But this time the exchanges limit themselves to the Allies and neutrals. Through this war the national spirit of Italy has been aroused as never before. The great and enterprising music-publishers in Turin, Milan, Bologna, and Florence have grasped the opportunity, and they will work in harmony with Rome, the principal seat of the Società Nazionale.

"The National Society of Music, now in evolution in Great Britain, and a similar society in Russia will complete the ring of musical trenches drawn around the Central Powers.

"We must not lose one hour in our work of musical self-defense, for as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow Germany will, immediately after the war is over, try to regain her lost markets of commerce as well as of art.

"The fact that the musical assets of the Entente are at present superior to those of the Central Powers imposes upon the Allies the duty of safeguarding their musical hegemony. All musical organizations in the Allied countries should immediately form a close federation, based on the principle of reciprocity. And none will deny the claim of Paris to becoming the federal center of this great musical league of the Latin, Anglo-Saxon, and Slav races."

"THE NATION" HITS BACK

WHEN WAR COMES HOME there grows an uneasy feeling about how much shall be told the people. Our own news-sheets are extremely jealous of their rights to free speech, and this country is likely to be less tried in this respect than have some in Europe. The editor of the censored *Nation* (London), of whom we gave an account last week—Mr. W. H. Massingham—would not be expected to take kindly to his truncated circulation. At least one copy of *The Nation* of the issue of April 7 seems to have reached this country, for the New York *Evening Post* gives its readers a reprint of Mr. Massingham's retort upon his censors. The Army Council, it appears, are the agency who prohibited *The Nation*, as its editor remarks, "to American citizens, Russian revolutionists, British soldiers abroad, and the people of the British Dominions." The aggrieved victim understands that the action, being a military one, was "taken without reference to the Prime Minister or the higher civil councils of the Government." The explanation brings home to Mr. Massingham that in any attempt to fix responsibility the administration is seen to resemble the diatom, whose "particles either live in complete freedom from each other or in a 'gelatinous mass.'" It is recalled that it is this editor's ability to say things like that that has made him for long a thorn in the flesh. He proceeds, however, to argue his point with the "diatom":

"If the authority behind this action is obscure, the effect is clear enough. It is a blow at opinion. *The Nation* is not a newspaper, and the facts with which it deals have already been passed and accredited by the Censor. We are not told whether the views which we may circulate at home, tho not abroad, are military or political or ethical. We have yet to learn whether we appraised Mr. Wilson's policy too highly or greeted with undue warmth the rising of the sun of Russian liberty, and the extinction of the kingdom of darkness it destroyed. We are merely informed that the enemy has used material in *The Nation* 'for the purpose of his propaganda.' The anathema is comprehensive to the point of vagueness. We imagine that each belligerent country 'uses' its enemy's press. Our enemy placarded the 'War-Map' of *The Evening News*, which proclaimed the triumph of German arms from Antwerp to Bagdad, in the colors of the rainbow and the language of the dwellers in Mesopotamia. We give similar advertisement to the candor of a Harden or the brutality of a Reventlow. As with journalists, so with statesmen. The German Government employed Mr. George's metaphor of the 'dog-fight' to repaint its own picture of the war as an enterprise of extermination. Our rulers, with only too good reason, read German polity in the light of the excesses of the German Command. *The Nation* has always claimed a humbler part in these interchanges of verbal war. It has aimed at maintaining a measure of objective truth in its examination of the work of our commanders and armies of the East and the West, and at giving each incident its due value and proportion in the vast and intricate scheme of conflict. And it has sought to conduct a criticism of policy which would leave the ideal aims of the war unstained by a baser admixture, until, through their refining and modifying influence, its passion could pass into a peace of general settlement. It is impossible for us to say whether the expression of these views, guarded as it has been, has had a worse or a better effect on German opinion than the views of Lord Northcliffe. We merely emphasize the ironical effect of an edict which, on the theory that it is bad for the Germans, would deny it entry into the minds of our soldiers in France and of our Allies in the United States."

While our own question over censorship of the press is undergoing a period of debate it may not be amiss to note that Mr. Massingham accuses the administration in Britain of seeking "to establish a super-editorship of the press, so as to mold its will and intelligence into agreement with the official pattern." Then,

"This supervision has worked so effectually that the great danger of our statesmanship is that in the hour when it most needs a public opinion to help or to restrain it, it will discover that it has put the mind of the nation in fetters. Thanks to the censorship, the larger problems of the war and the settlement lie almost undiscerned and unexplored. Take the Russian revolution. It is the greatest event in human history since 1789. Yet every sign of its arrival was hidden from the public eye. The press were taught to keep silence under the crimes and follies of the ex-Czar, from the betrayal of Poland to the tyranny in Galicia. A stream of hints and admonitions, maintained up to the verge of the outbreak in Petrograd and even afterward, schooled it into doing nothing to disturb the repose of a Government that was losing the war and ruining Russia. Well, the movement to Russian freedom was not stayed by the attempt to treat it as if it did not exist. Nor can a censorship conceived in this spirit be other than a cloak of error in policy and of injustice and inefficiency in administration."

IRISH POETRY OF THE WAR

IRISH POETS AND REBELLION have been, in the popular mind, almost interchangeable terms, especially since April of last year. But not all Irish poets are sympathizers with the principles of Sinn Fein, we are assured by Mr. Norreys Jephson O'Conor. Indeed, he feels it something of a patriotic duty to call our attention to some who, whether Unionists or Nationalists, "believe that the present war is as much Ireland's business as England's and that loyal Irishmen should find themselves shoulder to shoulder with soldiers of the Allied cause," inasmuch as "in this way can they best serve Ireland." Among the 200,000 Irishmen fighting with the British he names Stephen Gwynn, formerly a Member of Parliament and a writer of verse, as well as Francis Ledwidge, "latest of Irish poets." Not much Irish war-poetry is available to American readers, but Mr. O'Conor, writing in *The Poetry Review* (Cambridge), mentions "A Little Book of Irish Verse," edited by Albert Clement White; "Irish Heroes in the Red War," by Alice Cooke; and "Flower of Youth," by Katharine Tynan. No excessive merit is claimed for these, for "Irish war-poetry," he finds, "suffers, as does English, from a scarcity of poems of distinction." We find—

"'A Little Book of Irish Verse,' it is interesting to note, is bound in orange covers with decorations in green, thus combining the colors symbolic of the north and the south of Ireland. The profits from the sale of the book, the jacket announces, 'go to the funds for providing additional comforts for the Irish troops wounded and in the field.' The volume contains verse not only by writers of local reputation, but by others whose names are well known outside of Ireland: W. B. Yeats, A. Conan Doyle, and Katharine Tynan being of the number. Some of the poems, such as Mr. Yeats's 'Fiddler of Dooney,' have no bearing on the war; others, including Katharine Tynan's 'A Girl's Song' and Stephen Gwynn's 'The Irish

Brigade, 1914,' touch directly upon it. Mr. Gwynn's poem is interesting not only because of the attitude it expresses, but by reason of its intrinsic excellence; to my mind it is one of the best martial poems of the present war. It shows plenty of imagination, is told in a swinging meter, and is withal filled with true feeling. The following stanzas are a good summary of its content:

From Fontenoy, from Landen, the message runs again,
Once more the fields of Flanders are strewn with Irish slain,
And once again, oh! once again, the herald thrills to tell
How gloriously an Irish charge avenged the brave who fell.

. . . .

Half-overwhelmed, they rallied fierce; they bled, yet held their ground,
Tho three to one the German hordes outflanked and hemmed them round;
But, oh! exultant hearts who praise their valor, must it be
That Ireland leaves her sons to fight forever one to three?

Must English fill the Connaughts' ranks? Welsh pad the Munster's line?
Where stood the Dublin Fusileers, Scots give the countersign?
Or where the Inniskillings faint, shall Sikhs the trench reman?
Pathan and Gurkha finish what the Irish Guards began?

. . . .

One vast adventure shakes the pulse of Europe far and near,
Young gallant hearts leap up in pride the battle-cry to hear,
Yet now, when Fontenoy's Brigade unfurls the flag anew,
What wakes on shores where the Wild Geese soared up and wheeled and flew?

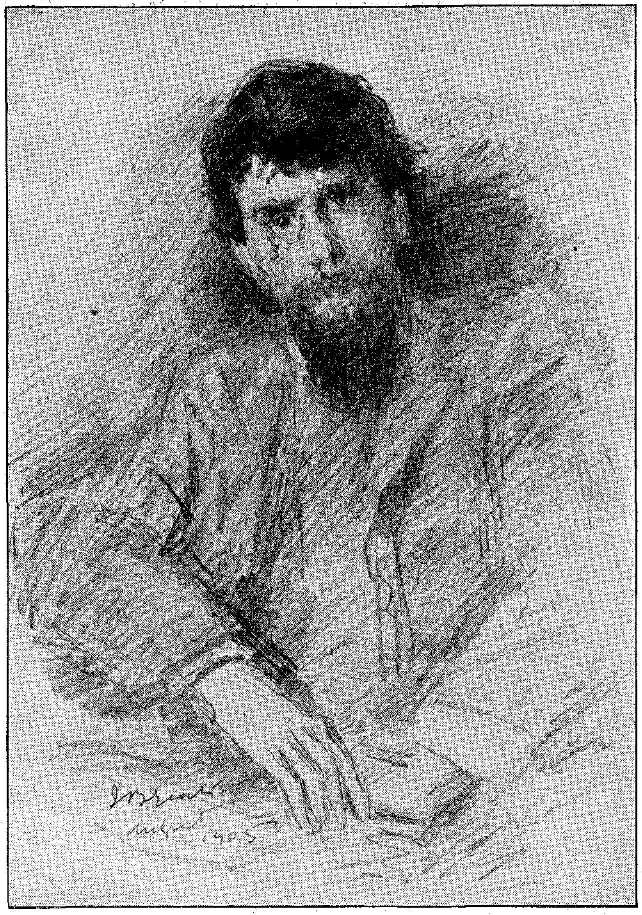
. . . . . .

There has fallen there a Sarsfield—an O'Brien—an O'Neill.
Wake the trump in Tipperary! down the Shannon let it peal!
Raise the slogan in Tyrconnell, send the call across Tyrone,
Over Munster, Leinster, Connaught, be the battle-music blown.

Clare's Brigade! what ghosts are stirring on the stony hills of Clare?
Let the cry go out through Galway, in Mayo let bugles blare.
Shall the Decies, or shall Desmond, to the muster-roll come late?
From Kildare to dauntless Wexford rouse the heirs of 'Ninety-eight.

Set the standard up on Tara—plant it on the cairn of Maeve—
From the birthplace of Columba speed the cross to Patrick's grave!
On Slieve Donard, on Croaghpatrick, on the Galtees, on the Reeks,
Waken memory, waken vision, by the beaconed mountain-peaks.

Not for ourselves, but for our sons, and for the blessèd sake
Of Ireland and of Freedom, be the high resolve we take:
The work begun can not be done, our warfare may not cease,
Till on the hearth of Liberty we have established—Peace.



GEORGE RUSSELL ("A. E.").
(From a sketch by Mr. John Butler Yeats.)
Mr. Russell is an Irish poet who "looks upon war as unshackling the baser rather than the nobler spirit of man."

Religious emotion is said to be the mainspring of most of the poems in Katharine Tynan's "Flower of Youth":

"She writes of the saints who were supposed to have guarded the British Army in their retreat from Mons, of ruined Reims, of the saints of Ireland and Belgium. Her poems are more religious than Irish; she is imbued with the idea that the war for the Allies is a holy war; indeed this phrase gives the title to her latest book, 'The Holy War.'"

The attitude of "A. E." (George Russell), "probably the most spiritual man and the greatest thinker of present-day Ireland," is in marked contrast to that of Katharine Tynan:

"He looks upon war as unshackling the baser rather than the nobler spirit of man, and decries it as an evil in two poems published some time ago in the London *Times*. The first poem, 'Gods of War,' is perhaps slightly more a condemnation of the Germans than a mere complaint in regard to the wickedness of war; but it is characteristic of 'A. E.' to view the conflict as a citizen of the world rather than as a partizan. In the last verse of 'Gods of War,' he exclaims:

O outcast Christ, it was too soon
  For flags of battle to be furled
While life was yet at the high noon.
  Come in the twilight of the world:
Its kings may greet Thee without scorn
And crown Thee then without a thorn.

"The sonnet, 'Chivalry,' is a still clearer enunciation of his point of view:

I dreamed I saw that ancient Irish queen,
Who, from her dream, as dawn had opened wide,
Saw the tall foemen rise on every side,
And gazed with kindling eye upon the scene,
And in delight cried, 'Noble is their mien.'
'Most kingly are they,' her own host replied,
Praising the beauty, bravery, and pride,
As if their foe their very kin had been.
And then I heard the innumerable hiss
Of human adders, nation with poisonous breath
Spitting at nation, as if the dragon rage
Would claw the spirit; and I woke at this,
Knowing the soul of man was sick to death
And I was weeping in the Iron Age.

To a woman, according to Mr. O'Conor, belongs the honor of having written "the most distinguished war-poem by an Irish pen":

"The simplicity of the form adds to the poignant appeal of verse characteristically Irish in depending for its effect upon connotation, and is in general charmingly phrased. Charged with restrained emotion, the poem vibrates like a taut harp-string, instead of twanging so loosely as do many war-poems. There is the thrill of real poetic impulse.

THE SPIRES OF OXFORD

(*Seen from the train*)

BY MISS W. M. LETTS

I saw the spires of Oxford
  As I was passing by,
The gray spires of Oxford
  Against a pearl-gray sky.
My heart was with the Oxford men
  Who went abroad to die.

The years go fast in Oxford,
  The golden years and gay,
The hoary Colleges look down
  On careless boys at play.
But when the bugles sounded war
  They put their games away.

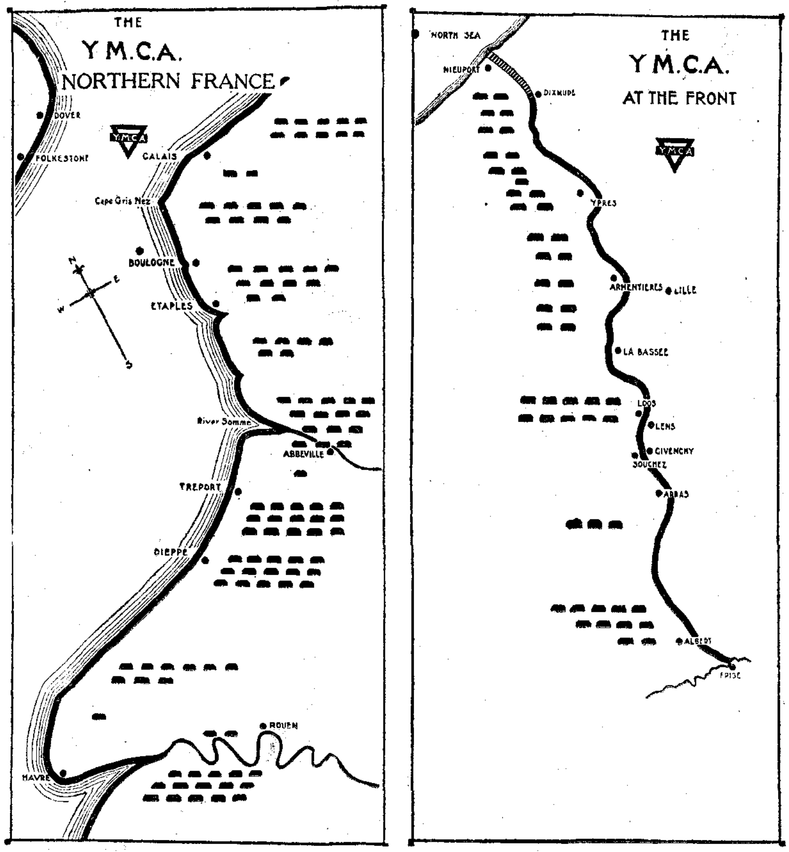
They left the peaceful river,
  The cricket-field, the quad,
The shaven lawns of Oxford,
  To seek a bloody sod—
They gave their merry youth away
  For country and for God.

God rest you, happy gentlemen,
  Who laid your good lives down,
Who took the khaki and the gun
  Instead of cap and gown.
God bring you to a fairer place
  Than even Oxford town.

The greater part of these Irish poems were written before the events of April last, we are told, "but Irish writers are again beginning to publish war-poetry. Their vision is different from that of MacDonagh, Plunkett, and the rest, but shall it be deemed any less patriotic, or shall those who perish following it be thought less worthy of the tears of Ireland?"

MOBILIZING THE Y. M. C. A.

THE Y. M. C. A. is on the threshold of one of the greatest opportunities that has come to it in all its history. That is the way the General Secretary, John R. Mott, looks upon the prospect of "serving one million or more of the flower of the manhood of the country who are being called to the colors." Besides these there are "other classes of young men who are to be related in an indispensable way to the war-plans of the nation," and these, too, will require the practical and Christian ministry of the Association. The total membership of the American Associations is put by Mr. Mott as less than three-quarters of a million, and the effort to serve them is no small one; but suddenly the executive heads find their organization "confronted with the task of helping to promote the physical, mental, and spiritual welfare of an even greater number of men, and that under most difficult conditions." Mr. Mott tries to show in *Association Men* (New York, May) how "the finest piece of unselfish and constructive service" that the Association has ever undertaken may be accomplished:



Y. M. C. A. CENTERS IN FRANCE.

The left-hand figure shows where the huts are placed at the "base," the right-hand those placed along the line of the Western trenches.

"When we think of our vast equipment and financial resources, our trained leadership, our vital relationship to the Churches whose servants we are, the extensive and fruitful experience which the American Associations have had in the Spanish War and in the recent work on the Mexican border, as well as in the large numbers of training-camps and prisoner-of-war camps in Europe, Asia, and Africa—when we think of all this, does not the country have the right to expect that we will do a more efficient and fruitful work in the task now before us than we have hitherto accomplished?

"To this end, we are summoned to do a united work. There is so much to do, the difficulties are so many and so great, and the time at the longest will be so short that no effort and strength should be lost through divided counsels or lack of concerted plans.

"As soon as practicable after the general military policy of the Government was announced, a special conference of Association leaders was summoned and held on April 10, at Garden City, Long Island. Owing to the shortness of the time in which the gathering had to be assembled, it was impossible to insure the presence of delegates from the most remote parts of the country, but the personnel included a thoroughly representative body of the local, State, and international executive officers of the movement. Nearly all of the principal local and State organizations were represented, and likewise the various departments of the International Committee. Those who were present regard the day thus spent together as a truly momentous occasion."

A resolution was adopted pledging the Association particularly to "seek to strengthen the hands of the Chaplains' Corps and to serve the Churches." A further resolution called for the raising of a fund of at least $3,000,000 to meet the necessary expenses involved in serving the men of the Army and Navy in State and National camps during the year 1917, this work to be undertaken by a War-Work Council in the following manner:

"The War-Work Council should distribute responsibility among the various States, cities, and districts for raising the necessary funds.

"The War-Work Council should mobilize the Association forces, international, State, and local, in raising the funds and conducting the work contemplated.

"The War-Work funds and accounts should be kept separate from those of the International and State Committees.

"The War-Work Council, in consultation with the State and International Committees, should prepare a budget and apportion, upon an equitable basis, the funds received. The Council should also establish an accounting and audit system for all expenditures of the War-Work funds."

Their further undertakings are such as these:

"That the Associations should augment greatly their efforts on behalf of men and boys in the industries which are so essential to the military and naval success of America and the Allied countries.

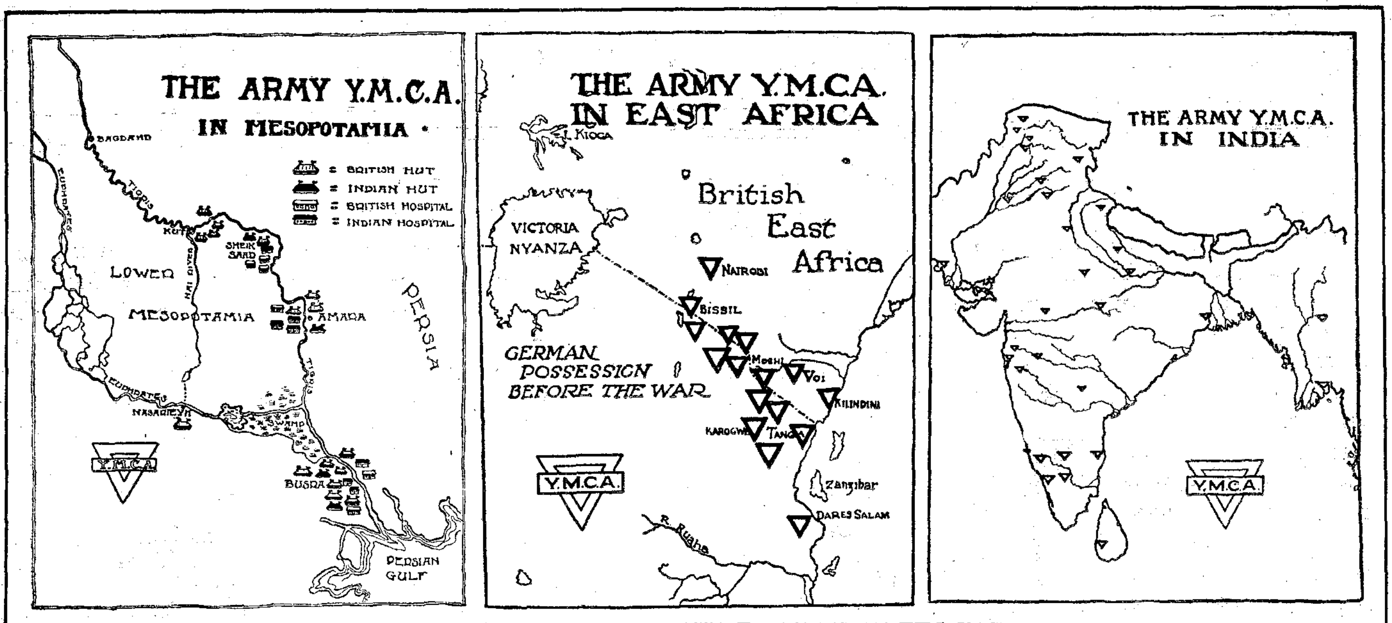
"That the American Associations should continue their practical and helpful service in the prisoner-of-war and training-camps in the war-zones of Europe, Asia, and Africa, calling for an estimated budget this year of $2,000,000.

"That the Association movement should enlarge its plans so as to minister to interned aliens on lines followed in the prisoner-of-war camps abroad.

"That the Associations be called upon to do all in their power to promote studies in citizenship and to inspire men and boys with true patriotism and in so doing to emphasize the principles of international good-will and of the Kingdom of God, on which alone an enduring world order can be based.

"That, in view of the unusual demands now confronting the young manhood of our nation, the Associations should redouble their efforts to make available their organization, leadership, and equipment in developing young men and boys in character, physical vitality, and mental efficiency."

The foregoing were intended as recommendations to the International Committee as well as to the various State and local Associations. The following day the Army and Navy Committee of the International Committee gave full consideration to the principal suggestions.



Y. M. C. A. CENTERS IN BATTLE-FRONTS OF THE EAST.

OUR ARMY OF GOOD SAMARITANS

THE LARGEST SACRIFICES of personal income in the name of patriotism that this country has ever seen will be made by the doctors who respond to the Government's call to service in France. They are the American hospital units of the Army Medical Reserve Corps, and included in these, some of which are already called, are leading surgeons and physicians of the United States. The highest professional income in the corps is reported to be $140,000, says a writer in the Sunday Magazine of the New York *Times*, and this has been heretofore earned annually by a New York surgeon. In the seven hospital units of New York it is estimated that there are more than sixteen men with annual incomes exceeding $50,000. The number with incomes above $25,000 is much larger. Their work of restoring the disabled and returning them to the ranks will be of more military value than if they were themselves fighting in the trenches. It must be held in mind that in answering the call to service these men are laying down their incomes as well as themselves. We read:

"They leave their practises behind them; the income either ceases, or, in the hands of another, is reduced to a fraction of its former size. About half of the offices of those who go will be closed, according to one New York surgeon who is expected to be summoned at any time. This definite action of simply shutting up shop is taken because past experience among medical men shows that the personal factor is such a large element in practise that, in the hands of a substitute, it soon tends to disintegrate.

"The highest pay available for members of the Medical Reserve Corps as army surgeons is $3,000, and this is only for those holding the rank of Major; the sum ranges down to $1,500 for Lieutenants. Dr. George Emerson Brewer, head of the Columbia University Hospital Unit of New York, ordered to France last week, has one of the largest professional incomes in the country; with his going to the service of his country this is reduced to a salary of $3,000.

"In every large city in the country leaders of the medical profession, as members of the corps, stand ready to accept a similar summary reduction in income, for, while incomes are largest in New York, there are in the organization outside of New York many who make above $25,000 a year. The Mayo brothers, of Rochester, Minn., whose annual earnings have been placed at $250,000, are subject to call as members of the corps. In order to find a parallel to this renunciation by the men at the top of the medical profession in another vocation, one would have to imagine, say, the leading railroad executives of the country pledging themselves to resign their positions to go to France to serve their country when notified to do so from Washington; not only that, but, in order to make the parallel complete, they would have to face the situation, on their return, of building themselves up again in the railroad business."

Other aspects of the sacrifice made by our medical volunteers are advanced by Dr. Henry C. Coe, Major of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army and President of the Examining Board for New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. He is quoted as saying:

"It is a case, one might say, of earning power dropping from $30,000 a year to $3,000 or under; but it is remarkable how many of the men at the top of the profession all over the country have enlisted in the corps. In many cases they have expensive establishments and usually heavy life-insurance to maintain, and, no matter what professional responsibilities are upon them when the call comes, they stand ready to drop everything, like leaving the plow in the furrow, and go. I do not think one will find anything like it in any other calling. But doctors did the same thing during the Civil War; they are brought up to making sacrifices. I believe it is fair to say that they give one-third of their services to charity, and this is especially true of the chief men in the profession.

"If they could come back to their practise as they left it the case would be different, but that can't be arranged. There is no way to keep a practise together while the man who built it is away. That is notably true of this city. I know of two physicians who were called to the Mexican border with the Guard; they had just begun to rebuild their practise, and now they must go out again.

"It is undoubtedly a great sacrifice for physicians to make, but we are urging them to do so as their duty. The first question asked is, 'What is to become of my practise?' In some instances the situation is such that we do not feel justified in advising them to volunteer, but the answer we usually make is, 'You must arrange that yourself.' Of course, I refer to men with smaller incomes, of which naturally the greater number of the corps is composed.

"The rate of volunteering among the older men and those of largest incomes is higher than that of any other class; among the younger men, and especially among those just out of school, the recruiting is slower than it should be. We are doing all we can to stimulate it, as a large army will have a great need of trained doctors. For the Army we expect to raise we shall require from 15,000 to 20,000 doctors. There are 450 in the regular Army service. The rest will have to be obtained from volunteers, for there is no law for the conscription of doctors. The number now subject to call in the Medical Reserve Corps is about 3,500. Four hundred of these are from New York. We want 2,000 from New York State."

The doctors from the New York hospitals that will sacrifice big incomes include Dr. George D. Stewart, Bellevue Hospital Unit; Dr. Charles H. Peck, Roosevelt Hospital Unit; Dr. Samuel Lloyd, Post-Graduate Hospital Unit; Dr. Nathan Brill, Mount Sinai Hospital Unit; Dr. Fred Kammerer, German Hospital Unit; Dr. Charles L. Gibson, New York Hospital Unit. A hospital unit has a personnel of from 225 to 250, from 20 to 25 doctors, including surgeons, internes, and specialists, and from 50 to 60 nurses, and carries all equipment to set up 500 beds. We read further:

> "Those that have been ordered to France from this country, it is understood, are to proceed at once to the rear of Haig's army 'somewhere in France,' where there is a hospital with 40,000 beds under canvas.
>
> "'The calling of the American units,' said a New York surgeon who is in touch with the preparedness movement among the medical men of this city, 'is on account of the victorious advance of Haig's army. You see, each gain brings not only his own wounded into the field-hospitals, but also the wounded among the captured Germans. An army driving an enemy before it always lays heavier burdens on the medical staff. We understand the English doctors are fairly worn out and need some one to relieve them, so that our leading surgeons are not only resigning their incomes and their practises in going over, but also will work probably longer hours than they do at home—and that is saying a good deal, for eighteen hours is not an exceptional turn for a busy man here. A successful surgeon in peace-times has all the calls on his time he can spare and still be able to keep his health.'
>
> "Already America has rendered signal service in the hospital work of the war in Europe. This has centered in France around the American Ambulance Hospital, the hospital of Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, and the hospital of Dr. Joseph Blake. These three institutions have been supported altogether by American money. Besides this service, the discoveries of Dr. Carrel and Dr. H. D. Dakin, regarding the treatment of wounds, have been a valuable contribution to medical war-work in France."

SHOULD MINISTERS GO TO WAR?—One is reported to have solved the question already by laying down his charge and enlisting as a stoker in the United States Navy. Lay papers have applauded the act and held him up as an example for others to follow, predicting for him quick promotion in the branch of the service which he had chosen. *The Christian Observer* (Louisville) answers the question for its own denomination, opposing, it may be noted, the view taken by Catholics in France and many Protestants in England. We read:

> "Presbyterians believe that the ministry is not a profession, self-sought and self-assumed, but an 'office' to which God calls men and for which he equips them. No man is a true minister of Christ who has not passed through Isaiah's deep experience and who has not heard the voice of God saying: 'Whom shall I send and who will go for us?' and who has not replied in broken tones: 'Lord, here am I, send me.' That settles it for his whole life. He is equipped for the task and, when the Church adds her call to that of God, he is set apart for the holy ministry. He can never forget it. His tasks in life are spiritual rather than carnal.
>
> "In times of war especially the needs of the Church are trebly accentuated. The parents and sisters and wives and sweethearts, the woes of breaking hearts, all these things are his special burden. His task it is to see to it that hatred of the enemy does not burn out love; his task is that of prayer and consolation. He can do many times better work for God and country in his pulpit than as a unit in the trenches. Our young men should remember these things when the bugle calls and the strife inflames their passions. If the call is God's call, they must obey. But let them be sure of their ground before they venture beyond the sphere which God has assigned to them. War is always demoralizing, and there is never a greater call for spiritual mobilization than in war-times. . . . . .
>
> "If the call to be a field-chaplain should come to any young minister, and if he should feel it to be the call of God, who will deny him this expression of his patriotism? But it is an entirely different matter to demit one's ministry, at least for the time being, and to join the Army for active service as a private.
>
> "In England the question was freely debated in the religious press as well as in European neutral countries. The arguments for and against were fully presented, and, if we mistake not, the consensus of opinion was that the matter should be left to the individual conscience."

WHO FINDS THE WAR'S MISSING MEN

THE GOOD ANGEL of Europe is not too good a title for the young King of Spain, who makes use of his liberties as a neutral to allay the apprehensions of the families of missing soldiers. One of the latest appeals for his ministrations came from America in a cable dispatch which read: "Our son enlisted as an aviator in British Royal Flying Squadron. He was last seen flying over English Channel on December 4 last. Since then nothing known of him, and he is officially reported as missing. An agonized mother and father appeal to your Majesty to obtain information and relieve their terrible suspense." Immediately upon receiving this message, so says a cable dispatch to the New York *Times*, the King's personal secretary, Señor Don Emilio Maria de Terros, set in motion the machinery of investigation through the Spanish Embassy in Berlin. This case, it is asserted, is typical of those being investigated under the personal direction of the King of Spain, a work that constitutes "one of the most stupendous humanitarian" efforts created by the war. The vastness of the work may be judged by some of the results already achieved, as we may here see:

> "More than 200,000 cases have been traced, of which 150,000 are disposed of and 50,000 are still under investigation. A great number of soldiers reported 'missing' have been located alive and in prison-camps, and thus the agony of suspense has been removed from thousands of homes. In a much larger number of cases, unfortunately, the inquiry has established the death of the missing soldier, while in a still greater number of cases no trace of the missing has been found.
>
> "Besides this, 30,000 civilians in the invaded sections of Belgium and France have been located for their families; 5,000 seriously wounded have been brought back through the King's intercession; forty-four pardons have been granted, of which nearly twenty were death sentences, mostly of women accused of being spies. It is probable Edith Cavell, the famous English nurse executed at Brussels, would have been saved had there been time to carry out the King's efforts.
>
> "This work probably deals with more individual tragedies than any branch of activity created by the war. Pouring in here to the palace by cable, telegraph, and letter, are the pleas of mothers for lost sons, wives for lost husbands, and children for lost fathers and brothers. Each tells a story of terrible suspense. Most of the appeals are from poor people, who write with touching simplicity, and with doubt as to how they should address a king. But the simplicity of the appeals has only stimulated the earnestness of the King's efforts."

The appeals of mothers and children are arranged alphabetically in huge cases, and constitute the most touching feature of the work. Glancing among these appeals, says the correspondent, one could see the agony each one had for some stricken home:

> "One French mother wrote the King:
>
> "'I suffer night and day in not knowing what has become of my dear boy, and I would prefer, I believe, the certainty of his death, and of having a tomb where I could go to pray, rather than to live in this endless and cruel uncertainty, which consumes me as by a slow fire. It is horrible, Monsieur the King, for the two brothers of this poor boy have already died on the field of honor, and if our last son, Charles, is dead, we have no more sons. A weeping mother puts her supreme hope in your Majesty.'
>
> "A wife made this simple appeal: 'Seigneur, I appeal to your kindness for my husband, missing the 27th September before Souchez.' . . . . . .
>
> "These appeals do not always follow the niceties of diplomatic communications. Some of them are on rough paper bought at the country store, and are in trembling handwriting of old persons. But the King does not see these defects, and his greatest satisfaction is in sending a personal telegram to some mother or child telling of the successful result of his search.
>
> "There are some 150,000 dead and untraceable missing in these palace records—an army greater than Napoleon's army at Waterloo. To mark the solemnity of these 150,000 cases, the King has placed above the records a gold-framed scroll, a wreath of laurel-leaves entwining a cross."

UNCLE SAM TO THE RESCUE OF BELGIUM

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, we are happy to announce, has taken up the necessities of the suffering people of Belgium. Arrangements have been completed for a loan of $75,000,000, which sum is to be used by Mr. Herbert Hoover's Commission for the immediate needs of the Belgian people. All funds received by The Literary Digest up to May 31, inclusive, will be turned over to Mr. Hoover to meet obligations already entered into. We will not accept any contributions after that date.

In closing this Fund we wish to say that the success of it can not fail to be a source of lifelong satisfaction to the noble men, women, and children in this land who have so generously responded to the calls which we have been making during the past four months, and which have resulted in so magnificent a total as that which is announced in this week's figures below.

Our own satisfaction is inexpressible over the service which The Literary Digest has been able to render through the cooperation of its readers. They have given an immense amount of money, representing often the largest measure of sympathy and sacrifice, to meet the hunger of Belgian childhood. Our gratitude to them is greater than we can express. They have revealed a spirit of unselfishness beautiful to contemplate, and have increased our pride in The Digest's constituency as a body of readers unsurpassed for the finest qualities of the heart even as for their intelligence.

We are sure we do not overstate the fact by saying that day by day, throughout Belgium, its heroic people are sending up their praise and hosannas of thanksgiving, with fervent prayers for those in this nation who have contributed to save them from starvation.

While the $75,000,000 loan will meet the immediate pressing necessities of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the people of America should not cease their giving. All who have had an opportunity to read Mrs. Charlotte Kellogg's book recently published, on "Women of Belgium," will understand the numerous ways in which a charity that is not merely feeding the bodies can be carried out to the benefit of a stricken people whose rehabilitation deserves the assistance of the world. The Commission has long been helping Belgians to help themselves, by the production of laces and otherwise, paying the women for their service at a low rate, but saving many in this way and assisting them in this way to save others.

Future contributions should be made direct to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at its new address, 165 Broadway, New York—Telephone, Cortlandt 1030.

RECENT CONDITIONS IN BELGIUM have profoundly affected the situation there. A considerable interval in which "no relief boats arrived in Rotterdam," we are told, "caused great depression"; and altho many such boats have safely made that port since, the Commission for Relief has found shipping facilities insufficient for the needs of a hungry people. The death-rate for adults in one industrial district has tripled; and this must have its effect upon the Belgian children. Dr. Vernon Kellogg, who has been for two years director of the Commission's work "in the field," and who has been associated with Mr. Hoover in all the diplomatic conferences required by that work in London, Berlin, Brussels, Paris, and The Hague, arrived in New York, May 3, with Mr. Hoover and other members of the Commission, and in one interview with him Dr. Kellogg said:

> "The food question is the dominant problem in the whole war-situation to-day. The United States is entering the war just at the period of this crisis. Our immediate duty is to contribute every effort and every power that we have to help meet this strait. It is to America that our fighting Allies look for the positive action that will save the situation."

In the course of this interview, Dr. Kellogg was questioned about the deportation of Belgians by the Germans, and confirmed the worst reports which had come. It was not idle men only that were thus taken from their own land; "they made special efforts to select actual workers," testified Dr. Kellogg. No advantage followed for Germany, he urged, for the men taken were not tractable, "and finally the Germans began sending them back, and are still doing so."

Perhaps this is partly the reason for increase of the death-rate. "The men returned," Dr. Kellogg added, "in a deplorable condition, emaciated and even dying. There were corpses on every returning train. The men were terrible to see, mere skeletons on which their clothes hung. One man to whom we gave bread was so weak he dropt in the dirt. Unable to hold it in his hand, he went down on his knees and ate it from the ground with his mouth, not attempting to lift it."

Closing this interview, Dr. Kellogg uttered a final emphatic word:

"The relief of Belgium," he said, "is just as much the duty and privilege of the American people as it was when the Americans were in Belgium itself."

Hunger must increase, starvation must impend, while shipping facilities are inadequate. Supplies must be provided, money must be forthcoming.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from May 2 to May 8 inclusive.

$3,400.00—Generously contributed by the citizens of **Sewickley, Pa., through W. W. Titus.**

$1,200.00—F. W. Haskell.

$500.00—Third contribution from the citizens of Billings, Mont., and vicinity, making $1,800.00 to date. ($100 of this sum is given by the Stoddard Reading Club as the proceeds of a benefit at the Elks Club.)

$500.00—Earl V. Armstrong, Inc.

$373.00—E. T. Reser and Family.

$344.72—Students of the Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, Neb.

$239.03—Again the People of Macon, Ga., through the efforts of the Macon "Telegraph," contribute to help the children of **Visé.**

$200.00—Second Congregational Church and Home Guard of Westfield, Mass.

$150.00—Elizabeth White.

$144.00—H. R. Andrews.

$120.00—People of Clifton Forge, Va., collected through Saturday Club.

$120.00 Each—"Quiapen," Anonymous, Gillette, Wyo.

$112.88—Citizens and School Children of Waterville, Wash., through Z Chapter, P. E. O.

$112.00—St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Duluth, Minn.

$108.00—Johnson-Longworth Heating Co.

$100.00 Each—Francis T. Maxwell, Little Elizabeth Cunningham, N. O. Nelson, Edw. H. Williams, M. M. Graves Company, H. H. Willis, D. Kirkland, Harry S. S., Anonymous.

$96.00 Each—Mary C. Merrifield, L. W. Merrifield and Lilla M. Wood.

$90.00—Current Events Class, Women's Guild, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Duluth, Minn.

$84.00—"In Memory of Ensign Hovey, U. S. Navy."

$75.00 Each—G. A. St. Clair, Men's Brotherhood of First Presbyterian Church, Emlenton, Pa.

$72.00—Women of Warrensburg, Mo.

$71.00—The Pascack Reformed Sunday School, Park Ridge, N. J.

$65.94—College Hill Presbyterian Sunday School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$65.00—Contributions through the "Chronicle," Augusta, Ga.

$63.50—Citizens of Ketchikan, Alaska.

$62.00—Practice Dept., State Normal School, Duluth, Minn.

$60.00 Each—A. T. R., J. L. Vance, Anonymous.

$55.30—Martha I. Miller.

$52.65—Presbyterian Church and Sunday School, Falls Church, Va.

$51.00—Mrs. Ethel Gilchrist and Daughter Edith.

$50.50—Normal L. Newhall and Family.

$50.00 Each—W. T. Butler, Mrs. Augustus Jones, Walter Christian, Woman's Historical Club, Pullman, Wash., James C. Collins, Frank A. Oline, R. F. Moss, J. H. Miller, In Memory of the Boy Soldier "George," Helen E. Babcock, The People of the City of Lake Forest, Ill., F. P. Bacon, Dr. J. D. Kennedy, W. F. and Clara M. Hopper.

$48.50—Clinton, Neil, Lering and Paul Fraser.

$48.00—Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Thompson.

$44.00—Mrs. W. W. Weber.

$41.30—Bearcreek School.

$40.85—Swedish Baptist Church, Worthington, Minn.

$38.76—Jackson School, Duluth, Minn.

$38.50—Anonymous.

$37.50—American History Classes, State Normal School, St. Cloud, Minn.

$36.00 Each—Mrs. Minnie G. Hine, In Memory of Three Little Boys, H. O. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Pallette, Barnett, Robert and Russell Johnson, Estella M. Hamilton, Office Force, Richmond Branch, The Kentucky Tobacco Product Co., Mr. and Mrs. John Rex Winder, Hamilton Fortnightly Club.

$35.50—The King's Daughters of Baltimore and North East, Md.

$35.00 Each—Annie Bacon, S. Ainsworth Hird.

$34.75—Presbyterian Ladies' Aid, Ilwaco, Wash.

$33.75—Christ Church, Charlottesville, Va.

$33.52—Children of Public School 23, Mariners' Harbor, N. Y.

$33.50—Dr. Damerell and Others.

$33.05—Children of St. Francis de Sales School, Belle Harbor, N. Y. City.

$31.70—Public Schools of Tredyffrin-Easttown Townships, Berwyn, Pa.

$31.40—Box at French Relief Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.

FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.
BEEF BROTH FOR INVALIDS AND CHILDREN
Prepared according to the method of
JERSEY CITY, N.J. U.S.A.
First "aides" to the physician

No Appetite?

A good bracing meat broth acts as a vigorous encouragement to the appetite. In many instances where other food is distasteful a meat broth—if pure and properly made—will be eagerly welcomed. Its effect will be splendidly tonic to the weakened or impaired digestive system, inducing a flow of the gastric juices.

Franco-American Broths

(Sterilized)

for Invalids and Children

These broths are made with such scientific care and such minute attention to every detail that they cannot be duplicated in any home kitchen. They are strong in the essential meat juices, absolutely pure, free from grease, only lightly seasoned, and entirely safe (sterilized). They are endorsed and used by physicians. Nurses appreciate their convenience. Mothers find them splendidly beneficial to babies and children.

Beef Chicken Mutton

May be taken hot or cold
Require no preparation
Sold by leading grocers

15 cents the can

HEALTH IN PURE SOUP

Makers of
FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS

$31.20—First Christian Church, North Yakima, Wash.

$31.00—Readers of "The Presbyterian of the South," Richmond, Va.

$30.00 Each—Frierson Union Sunday School, Sunday School of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Fort Washington, Pa., H. L. Powers.

$28.45—Baptist Church, Cresco, Iowa.

$28.02—Sunday School, M. E. Church South, Kirkwood, Mo.

$27.00—People of the Town of Menlo, Ga.

$26.00 Each—Mr. and Mrs. Frantz, and Little Maxwell, M. E. Church, Brockwayville, Pa.

$25.00 Each—Mrs. Emma W. Richardson, Louis E. Cook, H. T. Tankersley, John Ballantyne, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Blakey, Jas. C. Kuss, Elizabeth Hodgson, Chas. F. Koch, Mrs. A. B. Taber, James L. Cluley, H. A. Page, Jr., Helen F. Price, Caroline Bonnell, Nellie Wait Bell, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Schaub, E. Oakman Hood, Mrs. Wm. L. Seabrook, Shirley Lanning, Houghton Lodge No. 218, F. & A. M., Alice B. Carnegie, Mrs. J. M. Bonnell, Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, H. C. McCartney, Eleanor Lambie, Mrs. Lucy N. Bradley and Miss Ella Wilmarth, Cecil Porter, "It Meant Me," J. A. Martin, B. W. Dudley, Grosse Ile Chapter of the Red Cross, J. W. Kitchen Lumber Co., Mrs. W. G. Hoover, Mrs. Kate G. Barr, Public School Children and Others, Amherst, Va., J. C. Forkner, F. H. Nettleton, Mrs. O. S. Trimmer, E. J. Krause, Anonymous Items.

$24.00 Each—Miss Beatrice Stewart, Y. W. A. of the Pavo, Ga., Baptist Church, W. F. Austin, T. H. Rylands, Christ Church Sunday School, Charlottesville, Va., Mrs. W. C. Mendenhall, R. C. McCloy, H. A. Sanford, Jackson Farmers' Community, Duluth, Minn., Mrs. J. H. French, Mrs. F. W. Johnston, Miss Bertha Hine, J. L. Budreau & Co., F. E. Morey, Missionary Society, Newell, W. Va., Mrs. Harry E. Bullock, F. S. Riley, Georgella W. Burr, Miss Haskell's School, First Baptist Church of Middlebury, Genesee Association, N. Y. State, W. G. McCune, Charlotte G. Young and Laurence H. Johnson, Savannah Kindergarten Club, Montgomery, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Kellogg, J. B. Miller, Mrs. Mary B. Nelson, Ellen T. Brown, Gladys Brooks, E. G. Butler, Numerous Anonymous Items.

$22.50—Citizens of Akron, Iowa.

$22.15—Elementary Dept., 2nd Congregational Sunday School, Conway, N. H.

$21.50—Teachers and Pupils of Bridgeton Senior High School.

$20.68—Amissville, Va., Baptist Church.

$20.50—Rev. Josiah Elliott and Chappell Hill Baptist Church.

$20.00 Each—Miss Sara L. Harding, F. C. Chambers and R. C. Kirk, H. A. Hoadley, Miss Marion Koford, First Presbyterian Church of Greenwich, Conn., K. H. and Katrine M. Hadsell, Wm. S. Marshall, Employees, Philadelphia, Pa., Office Fidelity and Casualty Co., Billy Martin, Al. Colpoert, Kate L. Bear, Dr. M. P. Schuster, "In the Name of Christ," "From a Friend," Anonymous.

$19.00 Each—The First Baptist Church of Middlebury, Genesee Association, Wyoming, N. Y., M. D. Jaap and Friends.

$18.00 Each—Frank N. Williams, Harold H. Schlabach, Emile Monroe.

$17.20—K. B. C., Los Angeles, Cal.

$16.00—Mission Circle, Universalist Church, Canton, N. Y.

$15.50—Leland and Gray Seminary, Townshend, Vt.

$15.00 Each—Marion Council No. 163, Jr. O. U. A. M., J. A. Sutton, E. W. Kellogg, Mrs. Edwin Borden, Homer Ballenger, Grace Hines, Dr. L. S. Walton, G. Rosenbaum, Henry Wiatt, "A Red Cross Nurse," Mrs. W. N. Clark, A. G. Murray, Mae Mackenzie Studio, Dr. James MacFarlane Winfield, J. W. Auld, Marie Andrews, Pansy L. Whitaker, Alex. S. Traub, Elinor McBride, Anonymous Items.

$14.00 Each—Delhi Tourist Club, Thomas Wise, Three Country Schools in Oregon, Master Heath Wakelee, State Normal School, Eau Claire, Wis., Anonymous.

$13.53—Children's Self-Denial Fund, Tonasket, Wash., Public Schools.

$13.50 Each—Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Bolivar, Mo., 231 Tenth Ave., N. Y. City.

$13.12—Marysville, Ohio.

$13.08—Civics and English Classes, Kenyon, Minn., High School.

$13.00 Each—W. S. Townsend, O. A. McPherson, Employees of Brinn & Jensen Co.

$12.50 Each—Fred Kline, Arthur Duprez, Jas. T. Irwin, Atkinson-Williams Hdw. Co., Elizabeth Felter.

$12.40—Episcopal Sunday School and Others, Page, W. Va.

$12.31—Theron Wasson.

$12.30—Employees of The Timmons Glove Company.

$12.25—Frank B. Hudson.

$12.15—Hooker-Marshall-Barnes.

$12.10 Each—Benj. I. Goodstein, Frances M. Belden.

$12.05—Camp Fire Girls and Sunday School, Marathon, N. Y.

$12.00 Each—Mrs. Kate N. Mallon, T. T. Page, Della Johnsone, J. B. Finlay, Henry F. Jeffress, W. Martin, Frederick Bankhardt, "Cash," Mrs. B. G. Robinson, Clara T. Lund, Rev. Luther B. Hafer, Dr. Freeman and Family, Elizabeth Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hulburt, Mrs. Susan Erskine Rogers, H. Rosen, Mrs. Robert H. Hillis, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Heim, Elizabeth H. Barney, Miss Josephine Bogart, B. O. Swope, Dr. H. B. Gregory, Constance E. White, Frances D. Meier, L. Brenizer, Allentown, Pa., College for Women, D. H. Jarvis, E. Cresswell, Alfred C. Hatch, Henry J. Houge, Wade P. Shepard, Mission Band, Trinity Lutheran Church, Hazleton, Pa., Myra C. Atwood, Elizabeth Lemonds, Ruth R. Blodgett, Wilma Roe, W. L. Francis, Arthur C. Neish, Mrs. G. H. Whittingham, Mrs. J. M. Shoemaker, Friends from Eighteen Mile Creek, N. Y., H. C. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lumry, L. S. Tully, Hon. H. H. Carter, James L. Powell, Jr., Dr. Thos. B. Curran, Chas. G. Olds, E. E. Tatum, Mrs. I. Lees and Family, Annie E. Campbell, Josephine Bolks, Dr. C. Manville Pratt, W. A. Seibert, Joseph S. Males, Ruth P. Blodgett, Emily Graves, Lauren Ford, H. R. Hale, Mercer G. Johnston, Miss Elizabeth L. Bentley, "Medico," W. J. Cram, Mrs. S. C. Bulloch and Friends, Louis H. Piper, N. B. Longeneck, Mrs. Alfred M. Tilden, P. J. Bickel, Henry Dunnell, Mary I. Chisholm, Elsie, Rachel and Sarah Cresswell, T. J. and Peirce Wood, T. B. Sullivan, V. A. Rice, In

Take Your
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

wherever and whenever you travel. Its convenience cannot be expressed in words—ready any time, anywhere, on the train or steamboat, on the porch or beach, in camp or on cruise. It frees you from slavery to the mussy inkwell—displaces the scratchy, steel pen with a comfortable, smooth-writing, iridium-tipped gold point that makes writing a pleasure.

Even the small sizes hold sufficient ink for about 20,000 words—and the Improved Spoon Feed, exclusive with Waterman's Ideals, insures just the right flow under all conditions.

There's a point that suits your hand and writing EXACTLY. Get it—in the pen of your preference: A *Safety type* that may be filled and tossed into your grip, trunk or purse without leaking; a *Self-Filler*, requiring only the raising and lowering of the "Ideal" Lever to fill; the *Pocket type*; or the well known *Regular type*.

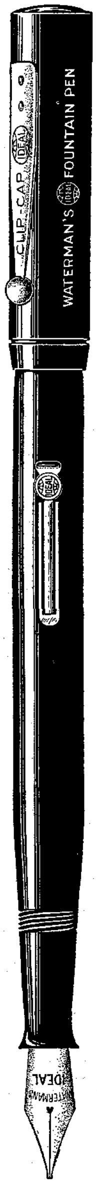
Each is a COMFORTABLE pen of absolute dependability and long life, a QUALITY pen backed by two generations of excellence.

Best Dealers Everywhere

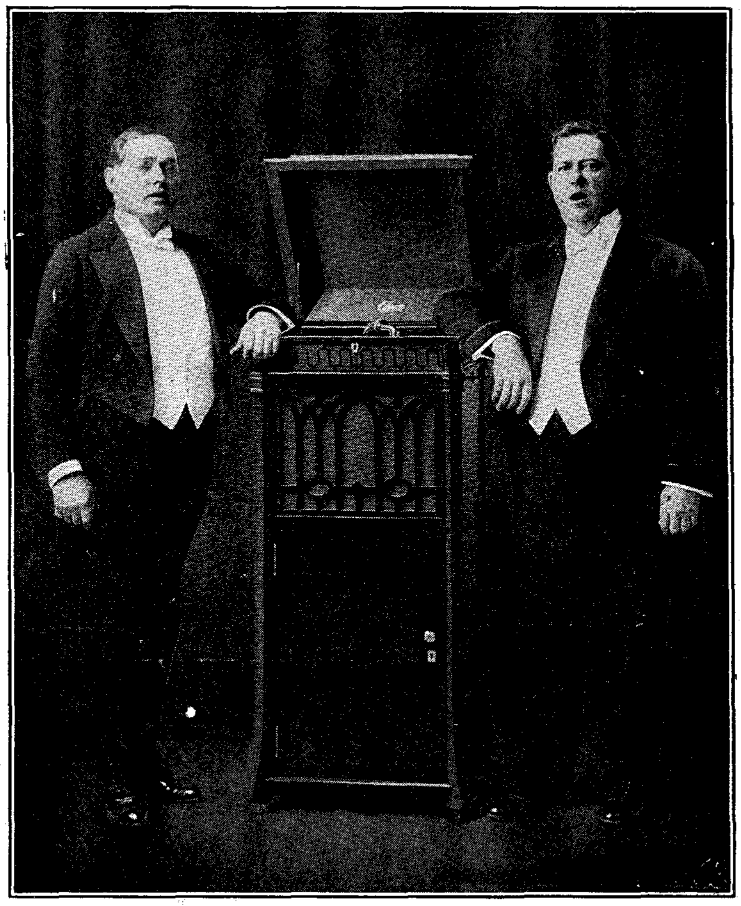
Folder on Request

$2.50, $4.00, $5.00 and Up

L. E. Waterman Company
191 Broadway, New York
Boston, Chicago, San Francisco
Montreal



"Solenne in quest' ora"
from
LA FORZA DEL DESTINO
by MR. KARL JÖRN *and*
MR. ARTHUR MIDDLETON
of the
Metropolitan Opera Company
New York City



Messrs. Jörn and Middleton have given a wonderful performance of the superb duet, "Solenne in quest' ora." Their performance is literally Re-Created by

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

Messrs. Jörn and Middleton have sung this duet in direct comparison with the New Edison's Re-Creation of their performance. It was found impossible to detect their living voices from the New Edison's Re-Creation thereof. The illustration on this page is from an actual photograph taken while this comparison was being made.

Visit a licensed dealer in your vicinity and ask him to let you hear the Re-Creation of Jörn's and Middleton's voices. Also ask to hear the Re-Created voices of Rappold, Matzenauer, Case, Zenatello, Urlus, Goritz and other great artists, who, by similar comparisons, have proved that the New Edison Re-Creates their magnificent voices with literal fidelity and in a way that baffles the keenest ear to detect the original from the Re-Creation.

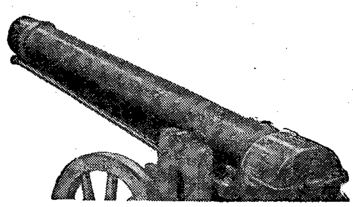
Request the dealer to give you a complimentary copy of the new musical magazine "Along Broadway"

Ask us for the booklet "What the Critics Say." The music critics of nearly five hundred of America's principal newspapers concede in their own papers that the New Edison is incomparably superior to all other devices for the reproduction of sound.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Inc., Orange, N. J.

NOTICE: Please do not ask our dealers to sell you Edison Re-Creations if you intend to attempt to play them on any other instrument than the New Edison.

Some Queer Facts
About Puffed Grains



Why They Don't Burst

Puffed Grains are steam exploded. In fact, a hundred million steam explosions occur in every kernel.

As a result, they are blown to bubbles, eight times normal size. Yet every wheat and rice grain retains its natural shape.

The reason is, the walls expand. And we get these thin, crisp, airy Puffed Grains, almost as light as snowflakes.

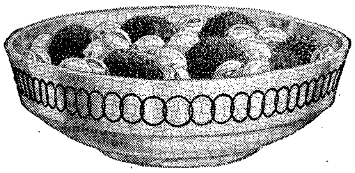
Where They Get That Flavor

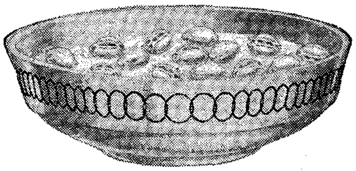
The fascinating flavor comes through fearful heat. The grains are sealed in guns. Then revolved for an hour in 550 degrees of heat.

That's what toasts them, and creates the nut-like flavor. That's why they taste like confections. And why folks use them in many ways like nut meats—on ice cream and in home candy making.

Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice
and Corn Puffs
Each 15c Except in Far West

June Dishes





Morning

Mix them with your morning berries. They are toasted bubbles, flimsy, flaky, thin.

They add to berries the same delight that crust adds to a shortcake. But Puffed Grains are four times as flaky as crust.

Don't use Puffed Grains merely as breakfast cereals. Use them wherever thin, flavory titbits will add a delicious blend.

Night

In the dairy dish—at noon or night—float these whole grain bubbles.

These are the perfect foods. Puffed Wheat supplies the elements which are lacking in white flour.

Every food cell is exploded. Digestion is easy and complete. Every atom feeds.

And nothing else is half so dainty in a bowl of milk.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

(1579)

Memory of "J. S. L.," Eleanor H. Hoene, Wm. R. Turner, Phillip Thompson, V. J. Tidball, C. V. Dougherty, John J. Dore, F. W. McClintock, Scranton Stenographer, Mrs. Theodore D. Bratton, N. A. Chamberlain, Jr., May R. Montague, Mr. G. O. Cresswell, Sidney W. Titt, Anita M. Wilson, W. H. Kincaid, J. C. Wilson, Ruth W. Moorefield, J. W. Young, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Stevens, J. L. Hodges, Dr. Herbert F. Twitchell, G. H. De La Vergne, Mrs. G. O. Cresswell, Mrs. Grace G. Hunt and Friends, "One who waited," F. D. Blair, J. E. Bishop, Marjorie F. Hosford, Mrs. C. R. Shouse, Edna M. Round, Anne Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carter, Mrs. F. A. Hamlin, Mrs. H. M. Joy, Oscar J. Bard, Felicie M. Haberstiche, Faculty of P. S. 34, Queens, Mrs. U. S. Barr, L. E. Cadwell, Dr. Royale H. Fowler, Mary H. Wilson, Henry Henderson, A. D. Le Duc, Mrs. A. H. Powell, Ernest Rees, Bowdoin U. McClintock, Hugh Clemans, Lillian Chapin, E. C. Phillips, Frank Ogden, L. K. Sherman, Elizabeth Rand, Miriam Seuer, "A Friend," R. J. Chute, P. H. Henry, Mary P. Van Valkenburg, P. E. Humphrey, The Longworths, Geo. D. Swift, Caroline M. Dunning, H. D. Best, In Memory of Mrs. Chas. Potter, A. V. Clinger, Velma Lacount, Mrs. Juanita M. Dean, W. H. Winslow, Mrs. Henry S. Hayward, E. C. Kimball, C. Macy, Marian M. Ogden, Frank Eliel, Fred E. Fleming, W. G. Abernethy, "Old Ky.," John H. Robson, G. L. Knott, H. A. Thomson, Young Business Women's Sunday School Class, Hobart, Okla., Frances Blackburn Hackett, Thomas H. Hyslop, Mrs. A. C. Barley, Julia D. Randall, Mrs. H. L. Brown, Alfred G. Patton, W. A. Kingsley, J. G. Kello, "M. C. W.," Alfred E. Gray, Dr. B. F. Blackstone, Rudolph Ganz, Dr. M. A. English, W. E. Turner, Fred H. Dakin, J. E. Wannamaker, Oscar Hayter, S. C. and M. I. Mason, Delia B. Albrook, Louis H. Greiner, Mrs. Chas. E. Quinlan, Clionen Club, Edward C. Smith, M. J. Bialy, Julian Potter, C. D. Cotten, B. H. Stewart, C. F. Rhodes, H. J. Stewart, E. W. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Gilbert and Mrs. Mary Miller, L. H. Williams, P. M. Seward, Calvin Holmes, E. R. Hoyt, J. W. Rooklidge, Rose M. Mather, "A Texas Friend," Miss Katharine Patterson Boyd, "From a California Mother," B. F. Adcock, W. W. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Roberts and Friends, J. C. Barline, Ladies' Aid, First Baptist Church, Lamar, Colo., Laura D. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Schaadt, J. R. Harsh, T. C. Schwab, Frances D. Faxon, 2nd, H. E. Swensen, W. Herren, Mrs. C. F. Robinson, Bobbie Burghart, Chas. C. Ross, Mrs. Layton S. Lyon, Riverside People, Mrs. E. O. Warner, The Gleaners, Rev. and Mrs. J. T. McCutchan, H. H. Markey, Carney's Cement Co., "Charleston," W. W. Burgiss, A. H. Stockham, Leo R. Griffin, A. W. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Caldwell, Sara S. Hull, Annie J. Drumber, "Friends." Numerous anonymous items.

Contributions of less than $12.00—$1,144.85.
Previously reported—$501,234.27.
Total this report—$18,776.54.
Grand total—$520,010.81.

Poor Mark.—Mark Twain and Chauncey M. Depew once went abroad on the same ship. When the ship was a few days out they were both invited to a dinner. Speech-making time came. Mark Twain had the first chance. He spoke twenty minutes, and made a great hit. Then it was Mr. Depew's turn.

"Mr. Toastmaster and Ladies and Gentlemen," said the famous *raconteur* as he arose, "before this dinner Mark Twain and myself made an agreement to exchange speeches. He has just delivered my speech, and I thank you for the pleasant manner in which you received it. I regret to say that I have lost the notes of his speech and can not remember anything he was to say."

Then he sat down. There was much laughter. Next day an Englishman who had been in the party came across Mark Twain in the smoking-room. "Mr. Clemens," he said, "I consider you were much imposed upon last night. I have always heard that Mr. Depew is a clever man, but really that speech of his you made last night struck me as being the most infernal rot."—*Tit-Bits*.

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct. or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354–360 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

CURRENT POETRY

LAURENCE BINYON'S poetry once was somewhat coldly "literary"—aloof from common human experience. But the war has given him new vigor and new humanity. His phrases are so sternly simple, his sincerity is so white-hot, that he is able to write of sublime and terrible things without giving the reader a sense of the impotency of verse to reflect the tragic splendor of contemporary life. The place of honor this week we give to Mr. Binyon's stately tribute to Belgium, from his new book "The Cause" (Houghton Mifflin Company).

TO THE BELGIANS

By Laurence Binyon

O Race that Cæsar knew,
 That won stern Roman praise,
What land not envies you
 The laurel of these days?

You built your cities rich
 Around each towered hall—
Without, the statued niche,
 Within, the pictured wall.

Your ship-thronged wharves, your marts
 With gorgeous Venice vied.
Peace and her famous arts
 Were yours: tho tide on tide

Of Europe's battle scourged
 Black field and reddened soil,
From blood and smoke emerged
 Peace and her fruitful toil.

Yet when the challenge rang,
 "The War-Lord comes; give room!"
Fearless to arms you sprang
 Against the odds of doom.

Like your own Damien,
 Who sought the leper's isle
To die a simple man
 For men with tranquil smile,

So strong in faith you dared
 Defy the giant, scorn
Ignobly to be spared,
 Tho trampled, spoiled, and torn.

And in your faith arose
 And smote, and smote again,
Till those astonished foes
 Reeled from their mounds of slain.

The faith that the free soul,
 Untaught by force to quail,
Through fire and dirge and dole
 Prevails and shall prevail.

Still for your frontier stands
 The host that knew no dread,
Your little, stubborn land's
 Nameless, immortal dead.

A new idea about love is a marvel indeed, but that is what we seem to find in Mr. Orrick Johns's "The Door." Also the poem is charmingly musical. We take it from his book called "Asphalt" (Alfred A. Knopf).

THE DOOR

By Orrick Johns

Love is a proud and gentle thing, a better thing to own
Than all of the wide impossible stars over the heavens blown,
And the little gifts her hand gives are careless given or taken,
And tho the whole great world break, the heart of her is not shaken. . . . . .

Love is a viol in the wind, a viol never stilled,
And mine of all is the surest that ever God has willed;
I shall speak to her tho she goes before me into the grave,
And tho I drown in the sea, herself shall laugh upon a wave;
And the things that love gives after shall be as they were before,
For life is only a small house . . . and love is an open door.

Production Manager Wanted

By a large automobile manufacturer in Detroit.

A man who will justify a yearly compensation of $25,000 or more. For ob

A $25,000 position—can you qualify?

The production-managership of a big corporation is open. The salary is $25,000 a year.

You want that job. You call on the president and try to "sell" yourself to him and the corporation.

What have you to offer? What are your talking points? Could you, with confidence, answer the advertisement for a $25,000 executive which appeared last January in a leading weekly magazine?

Do you really believe that you are qualified for such a responsible executive position? Or do you realize that you cannot fill the place because you are one-sided? You are a capable traffic manager, office manager, auditor or credit man. But what do you know about the rest of the business?

The knowledge an executive must have

An executive must have a thoro knowledge of business and of the principles that underlie it. Have *you* that knowledge?

You cannot qualify for an executive position unless you know the fundamentals of business. Modern corporations have no high places for untrained or merely one-job men. *For the big places, sound judgment and broad knowledge, rather than specialization, are required.*

The Modern Business Course and Service of the Alexander Hamilton Institute trains men in business principles. It qualifies men for executive positions by teaching them business fundamentals. It gives you the benefit of the experience of thousands of successful men with all their errors eliminated.

The man with this training has a saleable asset. He does not lack talking points when the big opportunity comes. He can "sell" himself.

Now is the time to acquire that business training. The Modern Business Course and Service is designed for the spare time of busy men. You can read it in your home, in the odds and ends of your time.

The kind of men enrolled

Presidents of big corporations are often enrolled for this Course and Service along with ambitious young men in their employ. Among the 50,000 subscribers are such men as H. C. Osborn, President, American Multigraph Sales Co.; George M. Verity, President of the American Rolling Mills; William H. Ingersoll, Marketing Manager of the biggest watch company in the world; N. A. Hawkins, General Sales Manager of the Ford Motor Co.; and scores of others equally prominent.

In the Standard Oil Co., 291 men are enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute; in the U. S. Steel Corporation, 450; in the National Cash Register Co., 194; in the General Electric Co., 300; in the Pennsylvania Railroad, 100—and so on down the list of the biggest concerns in America.

Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing is represented in the Advisory Council of the Institute. This Advisory Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge E. H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation, John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist, and Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce.

"Forging Ahead in Business"

A careful reading of the 135-page book "Forging Ahead in Business," which we will send you free, will repay you many times over. Every man with either a business or a career to guide to bigger, surer success, should read this book. Simply fill out and send the coupon below.

Alexander Hamilton Institute

714 Astor Place **New York City**

Send me "Forging Ahead in Business"—FREE

Name..

Business Address.................................... City.............. State................

Business Position...

Your Ford Car

Why it should be lubricated with Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"

In lubricating Ford Cars, there are eight vital considerations. Each one must be met if the engine is to deliver its full power and be free from undue heat and wear.

These factors are:

(1) **Speed, Bore** and **Stroke.** Under the hood you have a small, high-speed engine. The Ford speed conditions demand oil of a different body from that demanded by low-speed conditions. The body of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" meets this Ford need with scientific exactness.

(2) **Piston Clearance.** The Ford pistons are closely fitted. Each piston has two upper rings and one lower ring and an oil groove. The lower ring tends to prevent a surplus of oil working into the combustion chamber, while the oil groove insures proper lubrication of the wrist-pin. Engineering tests show that the body of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" forms the correct film for the Ford piston clearance.

(3) **Lubricating System.** The oil is supplied to the forward end of the crank-case and flows back to the fly-wheel compartment which acts as an oil reservoir, the lower portion of the fly-wheel being submerged below the oil level.

The fly-wheel, in revolving, picks up the oil which is thrown by the centrifugal force of the revolving fly-wheel into the catch-basin, from where it is led by ¼" copper piping to the timing gears and then to the oil splash trough under the front cylinder.

From the front splash trough the oil overflows into the second splash trough; from the second splash trough into the third splash trough. From the third splash trough the oil returns to the oil reservoir in the fly-wheel compartment, whence it is again circulated.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" has the scientifically correct body to properly distribute to all friction surfaces.

(4) **Cooling.** The Ford engine is water-cooled by the thermo-syphon system, and is equipped with two forward speeds. The continued use of low gear often causes over-heating. For full protection, oil should be used which distributes freely to the heated frictional surfaces, as Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" does.

(5) **Ignition.** The Ford system of ignition is by low-tension magneto, located in the fly-wheel, employing a four-unit coil of the vibrator type. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" will burn cleanly from ignition points—a most important consideration.

(6) **Bearings.** The Ford bearings are of the two-bolt type, brass with Babbitt lining, closely fitted. The correct body of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" enables it to properly reach all parts of the closely-fitted bearings.

(7) **Carbon Deposit.** To insure the least carbon under all conditions, an oil should be used whose only deposit will be of a dry, non-adhesive character—easily and naturally expelled through the exhaust. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E", if the proper level is maintained, will deposit little, if any, carbon in a Ford engine.

(8) **Extreme Weather Conditions.** On hot Summer days you will sometimes see Fords running under over-heated conditions, often due to faulty lubrication. Ford owners who use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" are free from this trouble, owing to the ability of the oil to absorb and radiate heat. On cold Winter days oil is required of a fluidity which enables it to meet low-temperature conditions and permit ease in cranking the engine. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" completely fills these requirements.

We guarantee Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" to be fully up to the high standard demanded of all Gargoyle products. It easily reaches all friction surfaces and gives thorough protection after distribution.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. If the dealer has not Gargoyle Mobiloil "E", kindly write our nearest branch, giving dealer's name and address.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

Domestic Branches:
Detroit
Boston
New York
Philadelphia
Kansas City, Kan.
Indianapolis
Minneapolis
Pittsburgh
Chicago
Des Moines

There are many beautiful things in Odell Shepard's "A Lonely Flute" (Houghton Mifflin Company)—high imagination, rich color, noble emotion. Mr. Shepard is particularly successful when he writes of nature, as in this vivid and flashing sketch.

THE GOLDFINCH

By Odell Shepard

Down from the sky on a sudden he drops
Into the mullen and juniper-tops,
Flushed from his bath in the midsummer shine
Flooding the meadow-land, drunk with the wine
Spilled from the urns of the blue, like a bold
Sky-buccaneer in his sable and gold.

Lightly he sways on the pendulous stem,
Vividly restless, a fluttering gem,
Then with a flash of bewildering wings
Dazzles away up and down, and he sings
Clear as a bell at each dip as he flies
Bounding along on the wave of the skies.

Sunlight and laughter, a wingèd desire,
Motion and melody married to fire,
Lighter than thistle-tuft borne on the wind,
Frailer than violets, how shall we find
Words that will match him, discover a name
Meet for this marvel, this lyrical flame?

How shall we fashion a rhythm to wing with him,
Find us a wonderful music to sing with him,
Fine as his rapture is, free as the rollicking
Song that the harlequin drops in his frolicking
Dance through the summer sky, singing so merrily
High in the burning blue, winging so airily?

In the following poem we find lovely sound and lovely color, and a real sense of night in the open.

"WHENCE COMETH MY HELP"

By Odell Shepard

Let me sleep among the shadows of the mountains when I die,
In the murmur of the pines and sliding streams,
Where the long day loiters by
Like a cloud across the sky
And the moon-drenched night is musical with dreams.

Lay me down within a cañon of the mountains, far away,
In a valley filled with dim and rosy light,
Where the flashing rivers play
Out across the golden day
And a noise of many waters brims the night.

Let me lie where glinting rivers ramble down the slanted glade
Under bending alders garrulous and cool,
Where they gather in the shade
To the dazzling, sheer cascade,
Where they plunge and sleep within the pebbled pool.

All the wisdom, all the beauty, I have lived for unaware
Came upon me by the rote of highland rills;
I have seen God walking there
In the solemn, soundless air
When the morning wakened wonder in the hills.

I am what the mountains made me of their green and gold and gray,
Of the dawnlight and the moonlight and the foam.
Mighty mothers far away,
Ye who washed my soul in spray,
I am coming, mother mountains, coming home.

When I draw my dreams about me, when I leave the darkling plain
Where my soul forgets to soar and learns to plod,
I shall go back home again
To the kingdoms of the rain,
To the blue purlieus of heaven, nearer God.

Where the rose of dawn blooms earlier across the miles of mist,
Between the tides of sundown and moonrise,
I shall keep a lover's tryst
With the gold and amethyst,
With the stars for my companions in the skies.

Outside Nikko Inn—Harmon, N. Y.

The Practical Tire That Is the Luxury Tire

Goodyear Cord Tires are eminently practical tires—for every penny of extra first-cost there is returned to you an added value in tire-virtue and tire-usefulness.

The greater mileages they deliver, the positive savings they effect in fuel and engine-effort, their longer life and stouter endurance, the protection their greater cushioning power affords your car—these combine to make them the most economical tires to own.

Any motorist can buy Goodyear Cords strictly on this basis and safely expect from them entire satisfaction.

But Goodyear Cord Tires are luxury tires as well—built to outrank the ordinary tire in quality as in worth, to confer added distinction upon the finest motor car, to serve more ably in all ways that a tire may serve.

They add to the riding-comfort of any car. They add to the speed of any car. They add to the security of any car. They add to the enjoyment of any car.

That quick and athletic resilience which lengthens gasoline mileage and increases car-speed defends them from stone-bruise and similar injury, protects them and the travelers they carry from road-shock and vibration, smooths all roads.

That largeness of girth and thickness of tread which insure long life and astonishing mileage, afford immense security; and freedom from trouble, delay and inconvenience as well.

Wherever you may be or may go, over whatever roads or under whatever conditions, your car shod with Goodyear Cord Tires travels with greater ease, sureness and spirit than is otherwise possible.

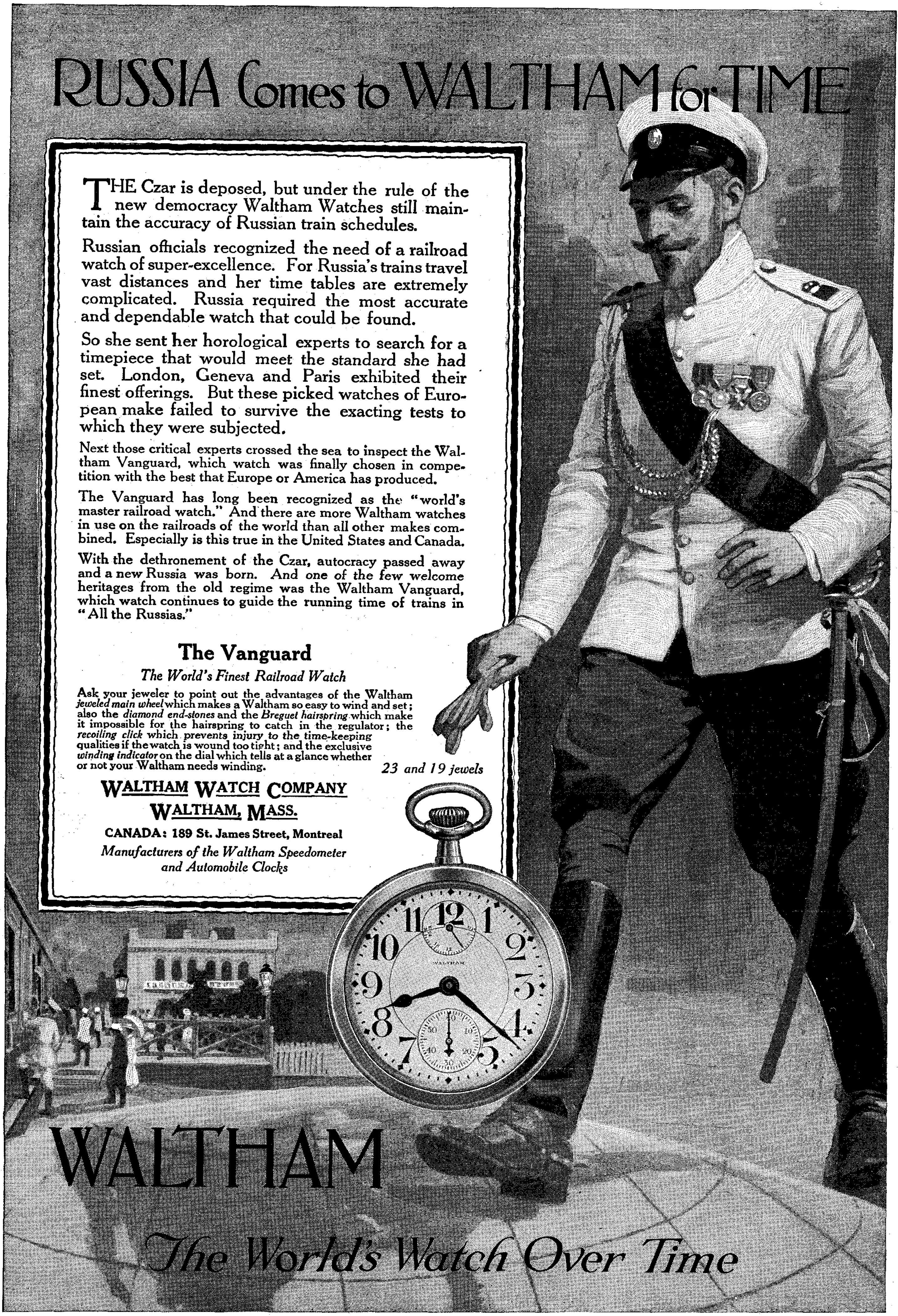
The advantages of Goodyear Cords are very real. They need not be conjectured or guessed at—they *are.* Some you will appreciate in the first block of travel; it will take a season to learn them all.

Goodyear Cords are by every reason of thrift and pleasure, the tires for you. Their quality makes them higher-priced—and *better.*

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON
CORD TIRES



RUSSIA Comes to WALTHAM for TIME

THE Czar is deposed, but under the rule of the new democracy Waltham Watches still maintain the accuracy of Russian train schedules.

Russian officials recognized the need of a railroad watch of super-excellence. For Russia's trains travel vast distances and her time tables are extremely complicated. Russia required the most accurate and dependable watch that could be found.

So she sent her horological experts to search for a timepiece that would meet the standard she had set. London, Geneva and Paris exhibited their finest offerings. But these picked watches of European make failed to survive the exacting tests to which they were subjected.

Next those critical experts crossed the sea to inspect the Waltham Vanguard, which watch was finally chosen in competition with the best that Europe or America has produced.

The Vanguard has long been recognized as the "world's master railroad watch." And there are more Waltham watches in use on the railroads of the world than all other makes combined. Especially is this true in the United States and Canada.

With the dethronement of the Czar, autocracy passed away and a new Russia was born. And one of the few welcome heritages from the old regime was the Waltham Vanguard, which watch continues to guide the running time of trains in "All the Russias."

The Vanguard

The World's Finest Railroad Watch

Ask your jeweler to point out the advantages of the Waltham *jeweled main wheel* which makes a Waltham so easy to wind and set; also the *diamond end-stones* and the *Breguet hairspring* which make it impossible for the hairspring to catch in the regulator; the *recoiling click* which prevents injury to the time-keeping qualities if the watch is wound too tight; and the exclusive *winding indicator* on the dial which tells at a glance whether or not your Waltham needs winding.

23 and 19 jewels

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
WALTHAM, MASS.

CANADA: 189 St. James Street, Montreal

Manufacturers of the Waltham Speedometer
and Automobile Clocks

Here is a noble piece of lyrical elegy—tender and simple and genuine. The last two stanzas suggest the work of E. A. Robinson.

ADVENTURER

By Odell Shepard

He came not in the red dawn
  Nor in the blaze of noon,
And all the long bright highway
  Lay lonely to the moon,
And nevermore, we know now,
  Will he come wandering down
The breezy hollows of the hills
  That gird the quiet town.

For he has heard a voice cry
  A starry-faint "Ahoy!"
Far up the wind, and followed
  Unquestioning after joy.

But we are long forgetting
  The quiet way he went,
With looks of love and gentle scorn
  So sweetly, subtly blent.

We can not cease to wonder,
  We who have loved him, how
He fares along the windy ways
  His feet must travel now.

But we must draw the curtain
  And fasten bolts and bars
And talk here in the firelight
  Of him beneath the stars.

The automobile has not yet quite banished the riding-horse, it is good to see. Here is a proof of this fact, from "The Yosemite, and Other Verses" (Houghton Mifflin Company).

A SONG OF GOOD RIDING

By Caroline Hazard

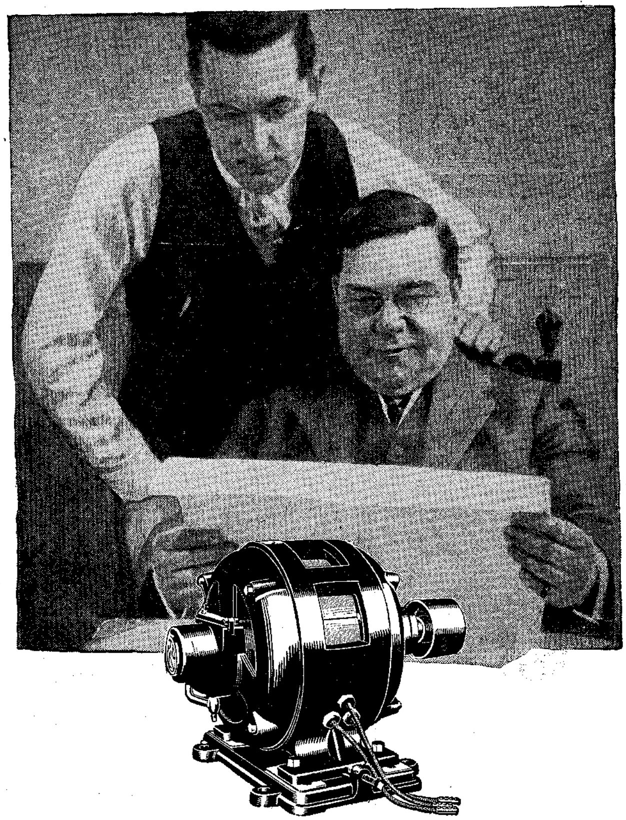
The pulse of life is between my knees
  And the might of a vital force
As I settle into the saddle at ease
  And speak to my good white horse,
And turn to the hills, and lift mine eyes
To the strength that all about me lies,
And the world goes by at a gentle glide
As we move along—and I, I ride.

A life of the rein and the gentle swing
  Of the stately amble slow
Breaks to the lope with its even fling
  That Californians know;
That covers the ground at a steady pace
As we climb the golden mountains' face
Till the world spreads out so fair and wide,
And my horse grows hot—and I, I ride.

Brother of mine with the strong white flanks
  That take me along the trail,
Picking your way upon the banks
  With courage that does not fail,
And braves the far and terrible roar
Of snorting chariots rushing before
With shrieks and hoots, and arrogant pride
Ahead of the fleetest horse to ride;

You who could dash to destruction's rim
  Upon this hillside of gold,
You who stand upon the brim
  Of craters and ruins of old,
Yet do my bidding and heed my word
With that cock of the ear which leaves nothing unheard,
And daintily step wherever I guide—
The smaller mortal who boast that I ride.

I ride, I say, and think I am free
  To guide with the bridle rein;
But who can tell if there rides with me
  Some angel—with spur of pain,
With gentle curb, or a touch of the whip—
To urge me on, despite a slip,
To where the hosts of God abide
As up Life's rugged way I ride?



Making Production Jump

Wherever Robbins & Myers Motors keep wheels turning, the production sheet always makes a hit with the chief. There are no frowns because of faulty equipment.

Every machine running at "full capacity." No idle hands. No raw material eating its head off waiting to "go through the mill."

Little wonder that the factory superintendent says "Give me Robbins & Myers Motors." He knows that they will help him maintain his reputation as a producer.

Whatever the service—whether the need be for a motor of 1/40 or 30 horsepower, he knows there is the very Robbins & Myers Motor for it—one that he can depend upon, absolutely, under all working conditions.

Manufacturers of high grade motor-driven devices equip their manufactured product with Robbins & Myers Motors to insure the same service reliability to the purchasers of their machines.

You can be sure of the quality and efficiency of whatever electrical device you buy, from a vacuum cleaner to a drill-press, if it has a Robbins & Myers Motor.

Users of electrical power; manufacturers of electrical devices; dealers—there are many features of Robbins & Myers service of interest to you.

The Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, O.

The World's Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of Electric Fans and Small Motors.

Branches in All Principal Cities.

Robbins & Myers Motors

WHICH
?
Whole Paint Paint
DEVOE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT
GUARANTEE—
PURE WHITE LEAD
PURE WHITE ZINC
PURE LINSEED OIL
PURE TURPENTINE DRYER
AND NOTHING ELSE
-or
BARYTES
WHITING
SILICA
CHINA CLAY
Half-Paint Paint

Which will take fewer gallons and wear longer?

Such worthless stuff as barytes, whiting, silica, china clay can be made into something that *looks* like paint—but so can lime. They only make half-paint paint.

Many generations of painters have proved that lead and zinc properly combined are the only pigments that make 100% paint—whole-paint paint. That's why we can say: Paint one-half of any house DEVOE; paint the other half whatever you like. If DEVOE doesn't take fewer gallons and cost less money, we'll make no charge for DEVOE. If DEVOE doesn't wear a year or two or three years longer and better—we'll *give* you enough to do it again.

We can help you decorate—it's part of our business

Tell us your problems, and our Home Decoration Bureau will give you personal advice as to finishes and colors. And besides, it will send you several helpful books on interior and exterior decoration. This service, of course, is free. Address, Dept. D-119.

DEVOE

The oldest manufacturing concern in the United States
Founded in New York in 1754
Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc.
New York and Chicago

PAINT DEVOE PAINT

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SCHEIDEMANN—SOCIALIST OR SATRAP?

THE outcome of the social unrest in Germany is bound up with the future of the Social-Democratic, or Socialist party in the Empire, for this body has in the past always represented the views of the common people, and in the present crisis the machinery for the organization of any discontent is entirely in its hands. Philipp Scheidemann is the leader of the German Socialists. He is called a Judas who has sold his party. He is hailed as a wise and far-seeing apostle of peace. Whether he is working for the good of Scheidemann, the Socialists, or the Kaiser is difficult to tell from his movements in the last few months. It is only certain that it is in his power to further or to hinder political freedom in Germany, and many of his erstwhile comrades in Germany and America accuse him of becoming the Kaiser's ally. Mr. James Walter Smith says in the Boston *Transcript* that he is deeply distrusted by his party:

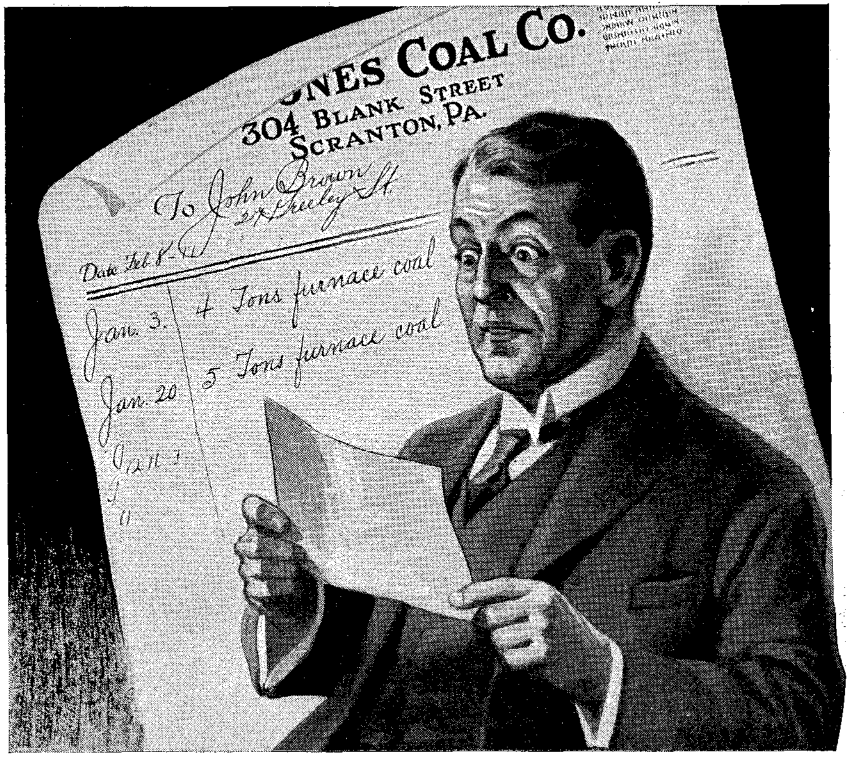
> The suspicious ones do not suggest that "a handful of silver" has won him to the Imperial side, but they do suggest that some attractive ribbon "to wear on his coat" has proved his lack of color-blindness. Why should he be playing so vigorously the Kaiser's game? Why, as the head of the Socialist party in the Reichstag—or the majority of that party, to be accurate—should he be taking orders from Emperor and Chancellor? Why this sudden, suspicious friendship? Why this rumored pussyfooting to foreign cities? Why this effort for a separate peace with Russia? Why—oh, there's an ocean of "whys." But the biggest "why" of all is that which the world in general is asking. It is not confined to the Socialists who are being "sold" or to those immediately concerned in the future of the Socialist movement. It is the natural interrogatory of all who now sense, in the coming *débâcle* in Germany, a victory for individual liberty. "Why, then," ask the forward-lookers, "should Scheidemann be the Kaiser's catspaw in the cause of peace? Does he not know that if things are permitted to take their course the objects for which his party has struggled so long will be attained? Representation, equal rights for all, freedom of expression, true democracy, and other equally admirable objects will be won. Why, then"—and they ask again more despairingly, "does not the leader lead? Oh, for another hour of Bebel, or Liebknecht the elder, or of Karl, his son, now wheeling stone in prison!"
>
> Thus the mutterings of disappointment and discontent, the covert and open attack, inside Germany and out. Scheidemann appears not to listen. He proceeds on his course, the willing servant of autocracy. Last week he was making secret advances to the Teutonized "Workmen's Council" in Russia, seeking for "a separate peace," and trying to discount the democratic results of the recent revolution. We witnessed him last year explaining the Chancellor's mind and policies to the Reichstag. Next month, maybe, he will

be explaining the Emperor to an exasperated nation. Small wonder that there is cleavage in the ranks, that the rumbling of revolt is heard, and that the "comrades" are asking what Scheidemann is doing in such mighty company.

His record in the Socialist party is not one to inspire confidence among radicals, for he has always played the part of the trimmer and the moderate, and it is suspected that as he rose in the party by effecting adroit compromises between the radical and conservative wings, so he intends to rise in the Empire by masking the desires of Junkerism in a cloak of socialistic propaganda. As a mediator he is exceptionally able, but Mr. Smith thinks he has never been a positive, aggressive leader.

The rise of Philipp Scheidemann to his present high positions in German councils is one of the most interesting incidents in the history of Germany under war-conditions. It shows that even in countries where men's careers are ordinarily mapped out from youth upward—witness what poor Heinrich said to this effect in "Mr. Britling"—there always remains an opportunity for one to break loose from a cut-and-dried environment and emerge from obscurity to fame. Scheidemann is a case in point. Twenty-five years ago he was still a humble worker in a printing-office, a foreman who had been a "comp" and "devil." Born in 1863 in Cassel, he had worked himself up to a place of some importance in local journalism, and, like many of his colleagues in the trade, had improved that position by developing an instinct for active journalism. After dabbling in writing for five years, he abandoned his foremanship for an editorship, and in 1895 took charge of the *Mitteldeutsche Sonntags Zeitung* at Giessen. This was an organ of the local social democracy. So also were certain journals which he later turned out in Nuremberg, Offenbach, and Cassel. Through his editorials in these papers he gradually amassed a considerable influence, and was soon recognized by the Socialist party managers as a likely candidate for parliamentary honors, on account of his earnest services, his compelling personality, and his obvious capacity for leadership. Scheidemann got his opening in 1903, when the Socialists, angered by the Kaiser's speeches, the brutalities in the Army, and other causes, increased tremendously their representation in the Reichstag, and gave the Government a shock by winning five out of the six seats in Berlin. The successful fight which Scheidemann had waged at Solingen brought him into particular prominence, and at the age of forty the man's real career began.

Bebel, the Socialist leader, was largely responsible for Scheidemann's progress to leadership. Bebel quickly discovered in his young follower a capacity for compromise and a judicial temperament which were much needed at the time. Scheidemann was the moderate socialist, the man who could see both sides of a question, and who could always be depended upon to settle a quarrel within the party. He became a counselor to his fellows, and more and more a *confidant* of his leader. He was the trusted agent when a secret mission was necessary, and frequently arranged delicate and intricate settlements with sig-



"My! but coal is high! I'll have to put in that Spencer Super-Standard"

COAL was never like this before. Are you going to keep on paying those frightful coal bills?

You don't have to if you have a Spencer Super-Standard Heater. It was built to reduce coal bills to the minimum.

Burns Lowest-Priced Coals

The Spencer burns perfectly the small-sized coals, which cost in normal times *40 per cent. less* than the domestic sizes required by the ordinary boiler. Even in these high times they cost *25 per cent. less.* No more tons. These are No. 1 Buckwheat, Pea, Semi-Anthracite, Lignite, Buckwheat-Coke.

Spencer
Super-Standard
Heaters
Steam Vapor Hot Water

How It Does This

This small coal can't be burned in the surface-feed boilers without incessant shoveling. But the Spencer's *Magazine, filled once for all day,* feeds the coal down no faster than needed; and the Sloping Grates distribute it exactly at an eight-inch depth, as needed for perfect burning.

More Heat from the Coal

The Spencer has greater *heating-surfaces* for the heat to act on and more effective *gas-flues* to get the maximum of the hot gases than any other boiler. This means *less coal.*

Can Run on Half Action

The Spencer s Sloping Grates are *double.* One whole side may be shut off in mild weather, while the boiler runs as if it were only half as large. This saves tons of coal a season, for the biggest coal waste *in the ordinary boiler* is in mild weather when, to have a little heat, you have to run as large a fire as in cold weather.

Saves Lots of Labor

The Spencer's automatic action of Magazine-feed and Sloping Grates reduces attention to *once a day* in mild weather and *twice* in coldest weather.

Send for the Spencer Book. Take it up, through your Architect, with his Consulting Engineer and Heating Contractor. The Spencer is adapted to any system of steam-, vapor- or hot-water radiators.

THE SPENCER HEATER CO., 500 Trader's National Bank Building, Scranton, Pa.

BRANCHES: New York, 101 Park Av.; *Chicago,* Railway Exch.; *Philadelphia,* Otis Bldg.; *Boston,* 136 Federal St.; *St. Louis,* Syndicate Trust Bldg.; *Detroit,* Ford Bldg.; *Buffalo,* 1377 Main St.; *Denver,* 230 15th St.; *Minneapolis,* Plymouth Bldg.; *Des Moines,* Observatory Bldg.; *CANADA:* Spencer Heater Co. of Canada, Limited (Successor to The Waldon Co.): *Montreal,* 71 St. James Street; *Toronto,* 68 Adelaide Street, E.; *Winnipeg,* 175 Portage Avenue, E.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

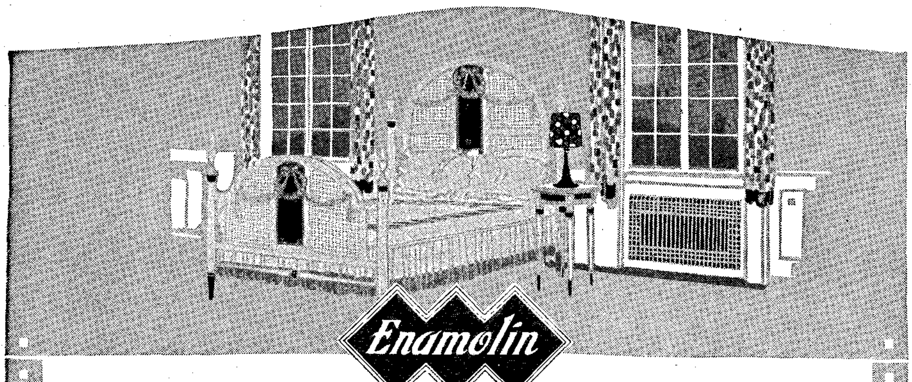
Spencer Heater Company
500 Trader's National Bank Building, Scranton, Pa.
Send me the Spencer Booklet

Name..

Address..

My heating contractor is

....



The Same Painter—The Same Labor—
The Same Cost—

can mean either a permanently beautiful piece of work or a short-lived, mediocre "job."

The difference in results depends entirely on *what the painter uses on his brush*—whether he uses "any enamel" or *Enamolin* itself.

Enamolin is an enamel so white, so durable, so porcelain-like that it not only *beautifies* but *protects* any surface to which it is applied.

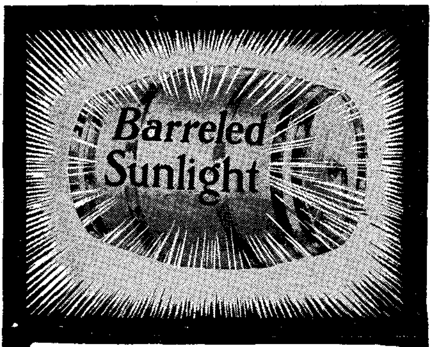
As for the floors of the *Enamolin*-finished room—there is *Namlac* Floor Finish, the most durable floor varnish on the market.

Enamolin and *Namlac* are on sale at the better paint and hardware stores. If you cannot secure them write to us.

Ask for free copy of "The White Spot" booklet. A sample can of either Enamolin or of Namlac Floor Finish sent for 10c. Address Decoration Dept.

EMIL CALMAN & CO
ESTABLISHED IN 1850
100 William St., New York

The Whitest Enamel in the world
EMIL CALMAN & CO.
FINE VARNISHES
Enamolin
WHITE



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

LENGTHENS THE HOURS OF DAYLIGHT

"Barreled Sunlight"—Rice's Gloss Mill White—saves from *one-half to three-quarters of an hour electric lighting every day.* Stays white longest. Its glossy, tile-like finish can be washed clean where other paints need re-coating.

Also made as a Flat Wall Paint for office and hotel use. Sold in barrels; also in cans.

Write for our booklet, "More Light," and Sample Board.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
29 Dudley Street Providence, R. I.

FRONT RANK

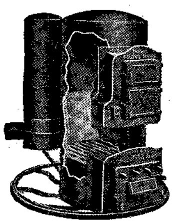
Steel Furnace

heats and ventilates your house perfectly on less fuel. It

Is a "Fool-Proof Furnace"

built so simply and scientifically that even an unskilled operator has no trouble with it. Its longer fire travel gets more heat from fuel used. Its ample Water Pan ***automatically*** maintains the correct humidity in the heated air. It stays in order, burns any kind of fuel and is easily cleaned.

Good bye! We're going home FRONT RANK is too hot for us.



TRADE MARK
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The FRONT RANK Steel Furnace has no direct draft to warp and buckle. It is absolutely gas-tight and soot-proof.

If your dealer doesn't sell FRONT RANK write for illustrated literature.

Haynes-Langenberg Mfg. Co.
4046 Forest Park Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

nal success. Such were the qualifications which, in the decade before the world-war—days of steady growth in numbers and power for the party Scheidemann served—attracted Bebel's attention and won the confidence of the party. Scheidemann was soon in so much demand for organizing work, platform engagements, and the like that he took up his residence in Berlin.

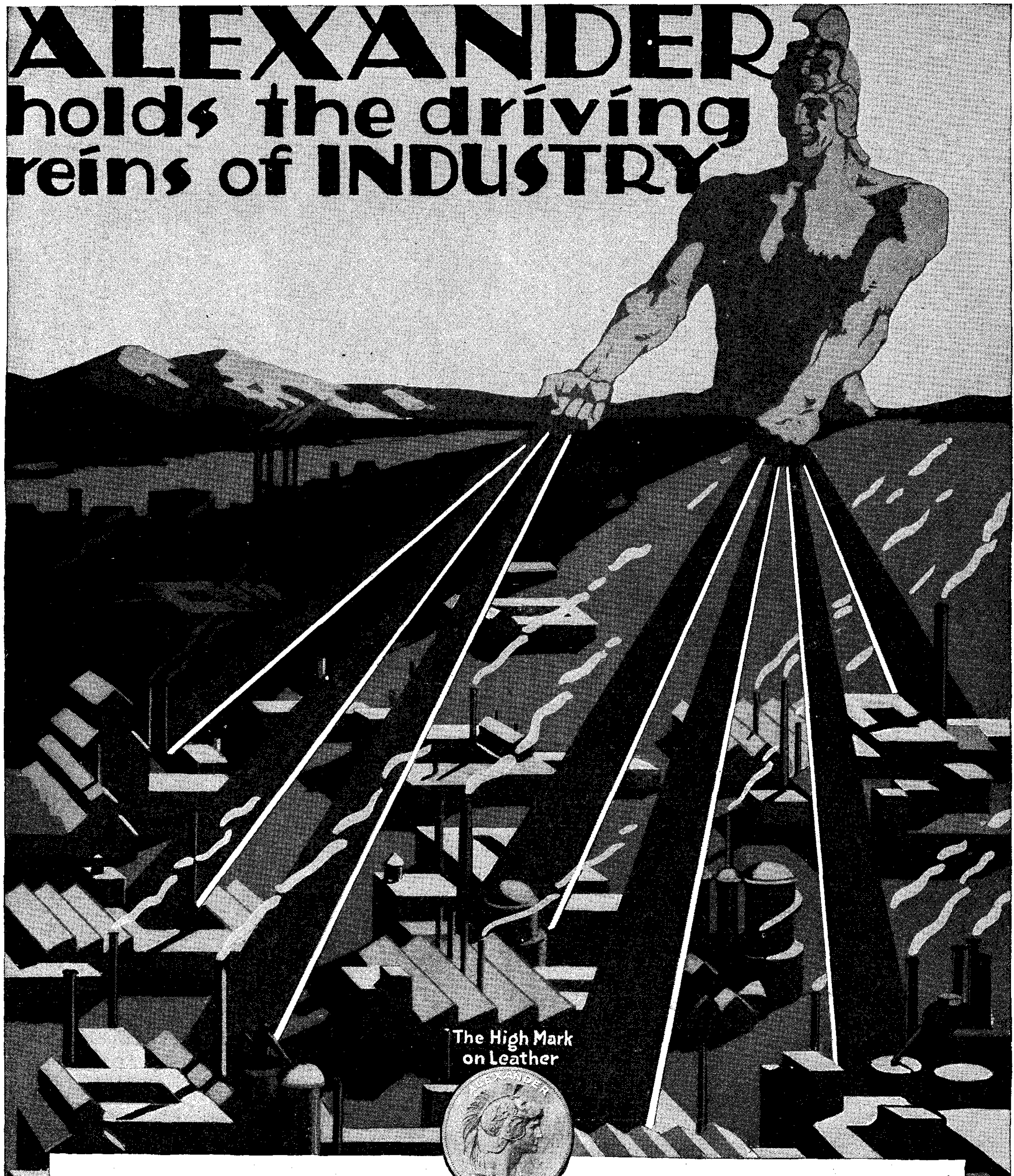
Valuable as his services were to his party, Scheidemann never won what is called "personal popularity." He began to secure a following, it is true, but it was a political affection only that his followers felt for him. There is little in the man to inspire a personal devotion. He is a cold being, well informed rather than intellectual, and has little magnetism. The very fact that he is a conservative and an opportunist in a party that contains some factious elements that frown on moderation would explain, to some extent, the personal animosities which he has often aroused.

Scheidemann's first visit to the United States was anticipated with great eagerness by the rank and file of American Socialists. He left Berlin at the end of September, 1913, on the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, and his arrival was marked by an enthusiastic reception at the docks, where the local Socialist leaders gathered in considerable numbers.

The lecture-tour, planned to last for a month, and to carry the lecturer as far west as Denver, began in Brooklyn. At the first meeting Scheidemann was greeted by an audience of two thousand and showed himself to possess a logical mind, great fluency, and some eloquence. He told of the struggle then going on among the European toilers, and pleaded with the American workers to make more of their opportunities. In regard to the general strike, he affirmed his belief in it, but disappointed advanced socialists by adding "only at the proper time." "Unless," he continued, "the general strike can be employed forcefully, with at least four million participating, and without bloodshed, it is better to leave it alone. One life of a workingman is worth much more than an attempted struggle. I do not intend to secure rights at the high price of the lives and happiness of the toilers."

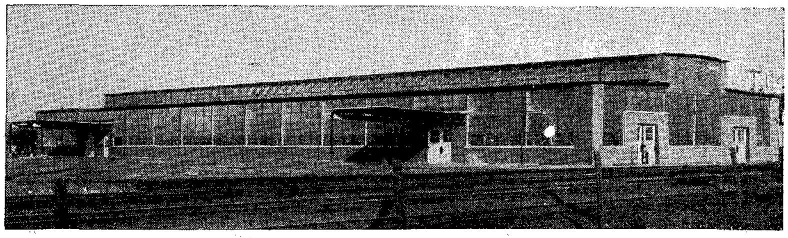
It can not be said that the American visit was an unalloyed success. Scheidemann was too careful in his language, too little in sympathy with the shibboleths of the masses, to excite more than a polite respect for his political gifts. The moderate-minded ones praised him, of course, as a safe man, and, recognizing him as the probable successor of Bebel, gave him a hearty Godspeed on his return to Germany. None of them knew that death was shortly to claim their leader [Bebel]; that a war-cloud was gathering fast, and that, in less than a year, German Socialism would be facing the severest test of its principles that it had ever known.

Socialists who favor internationalism throughout the world agree that their comrades in Germany failed in this aim in August, 1914. According to the principles of their party they should have opposed the declaration of war with all their united power, but, instead, they were swept off their feet by the excitement. As Mr. Smith points out, they were as docile as the Junkers for a time. Then came the reaction against militarism, gathering


ALEXANDER
holds the driving
reins of INDUSTRY
The High Mark
on Leather
ALEXANDER
PHILADELPHIA
DESIGN PAT. 11-3-14

STRONG and controlled as the sinews of a mighty arm—so Alexander the Belt will hold taut your power load, reaching to every drive, co-ordinating your plant into a perfect system of transmission, controlled as by a mighty master hand. Useless without, powerful with him, stand your engines, tools, machines. Production and power predominate in plants that use Alexander Tight-Line, Rim-Grip Leather Belts.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS, PHILADELPHIA
Makers of Leather Belting, Sole Leather and Leather Specialties.
Branches, New York, Atlanta and Chicago. Alexander Distributors in All Parts of the World.



A Permanent Factory-Building in 30 Working-Days

BECAUSE the structural steel for 1,000 lineal feet of Austin Standard No. 3 is ready-fabricated, you can occupy all or any portion of 100,000 square feet of up-to-date factory floor-space in 30 working-days after you tell us to go ahead.

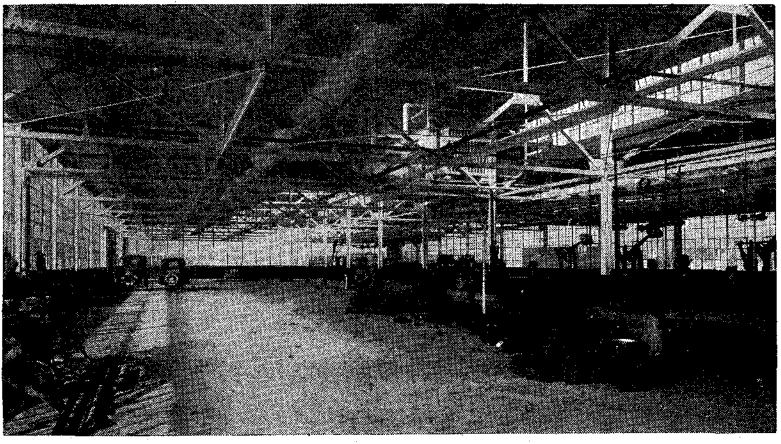
Austin Standard No. 3—see interior view below—is 100 feet wide, and any desired length in multiples of 20 feet. Its magnificent daylight, thorough ventilation and broad areas of unobstructed floor-space have demonstrated their usefulness in many nationally known plants manufacturing widely diverse products.

The building shown below is one of three distinct types that we construct in 30 working-days. Other Austin Standard Factory-Buildings include four 60-day types and two multi-story types that take a little more time. We also design, construct and equip individual buildings or complete plants. Send for catalog.

The Austin Company
INDUSTRIAL BUILDERS
Cleveland, Ohio

Philadelphia Bridgeport, Conn. Jackson, Mich. Indianapolis

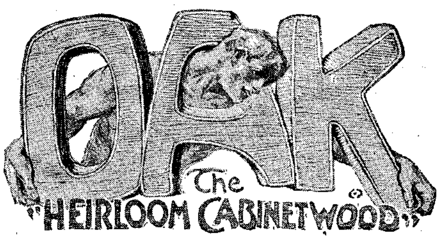
Export Representative: American Steel Export Co., Woolworth Building, New York



LEARN
To Speak French
In a Few Days

With one stroke of the pen President Wilson cemented the long friendship between the United States and France into a bond of common service that will bring the two countries closer together than they have ever been before. French now assumes a position of first importance among foreign languages for every American. Whatever your business or occupation it will pay you to learn it at once. When the war is over France will develop an enormous trade with us and the man who can speak French will be in big demand. *You can soon become fluent—a little spare time daily makes you so—The Rosenthal Common-Sense Method of Practical Linguistry* will teach you to read, write, and speak French readily if you will devote *ten minutes* of your leisure time each day to this wonderful system, which teaches you in the way a child learns to speak, by nature's method. Write NOW for free booklet, "Revolution in the Study and Teaching of Foreign Languages."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY Dept. 5 New York



"Good OAK FURNITURE is more nearly 'boy-proof' than any other equally fine cabinet wood."

Its elegance, dignity and artistic adaptability are backed by its sturdy resistance to dents and scratches. (Really quite an important point.)

AMERICAN OAK MFRS. ASSN. answers all letters. Room 1415, 14 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

strength as time passed, and Scheidemann is regarded as a traitor, or tolerated as a leader who has failed, because he has not put himself at the head of the new spirit. Instead of being a leader he is playing a lone hand, allowing the greater movement to advance blindly. The article in *The Transcript* concludes:

> If the world staggered under the blow dealt by the German higher staff, it staggered also at the spectacle presented by a political party which had been opposed inveterately to militarism and had led the world to believe that it would never countenance war. Yet, when the supreme moment for a decision arose, the Socialists in the Reichstag went like lambs to the altar. Whether right or wrong in their conception of a national duty that transcended their private party desires, they did what the outside world expected them not to do. They voted the necessary credits for the Government, ousted the one man in the party who was brave enough to refuse his vote, witnessed his persecution, and then proceeded to support the War-Lord with further money and to waste their lives in battle. It was a sorry spectacle in many ways, and it has resulted in a hundred dozen sizable books and pamphlets by way of explanation. Since that time, nearly three years ago, these same representatives of several million workers in Germany have indulged in self-examination, with the result that disintegration has been taking place. One by one, and then in greater numbers, the Socialist deputies in the Reichstag have been breaking away from their leaders. First, there was one—the brave one, Liebknecht. Then followed meetings of little discontented groups. Shortly there were over thirty who saw fit to discountenance the doings of the majority. At last count there were fifty-one out of a total of one hundred and nine, who, for various reasons, but mainly from disgust over the slavish subservience of the majority to the Government, had broken away. A hopeful movement, this, toward better things. But it will be long before the stain can be wiped out that they placed upon themselves and Socialism at the beginning of the war. As one American Socialist recently put it: "These Socialist leaders of Germany have been most contemptible traitors to their following, to the past of their party, and to every decent principle of human civilization." I dare say that this will seem an overstatement, but to quote it here serves the purpose of suggesting the bitterness which exists among some militant thinkers over a sacrifice of principle.
>
> What, then, of Scheidemann? Is he a Moses or not? Clearly, if his party is leaving him, he is not. But there are other signs that he is failing in his job. The Russian revolution has called "Check" to his policies. His peripatetic search for peace has failed. He tried to bring together in Denmark or Sweden a number of leading German and Russian Socialists to discuss his latest project. Result, nil. Plainly he has misunderstood the spirit which animates not only the minority of his party, but also the minds of deeper thinkers in other countries. These men have seen where Scheidemann has gone wrong, and find in his present association with the Hohenzollerns a cause for suspicion. They, too, are probably asking

the questions which American Socialists have been asking here. I think that the answer to one of these questions is that Scheidemann is a leader out of touch with his party. That seems the kindest way of describing a leader who has failed.

THE LANGUAGE OF CHEVRONS

WHEN the rookies went into the military training-camps last summer their first military problem was whom to salute. Like every good American citizen, none of them knew anything of Army insignia and the language of chevrons, and when they had ceremoniously saluted the band-master because he wore a good deal of gold lace and ignored a Major-General because he wore very little, the problem began to be embarrassing. Their first rule-of-thumb method for telling an officer from a private was by the leggings. If a man wore leather leggings he was an officer for them, and treated accordingly. The system worked finely until a private bought himself a pair of leather leggings and was saluted for three days by every man in camp. For us poor civilians this test is quite useless. Now that the streets are full of soldiers, we are interested not so much in whether a man is officer or private, as in what kind of officer he is, and in what branch he serves. How can a corporal be told from a commissioned officer? How can a second lieutenant be distinguished from a colonel?

If you are not technically minded, the test of physique may do. Lieutenants are thin; captains, plump; majors, fat; colonels, fatter, and generals, fattest. If you wish to be more exact, the following account, taken from the Los Angeles *Times*, may be of some service.

All commissioned officers wear a black-and-gold hat-cord; this rule is general. On the collar of his shirt a second lieutenant will wear a small bronze ornament; if he is an infantryman, it will be crossed rifles with the number of his regiment in the upper angle; if cavalry, crossed sabers; if field-artillery, crossed cannon, with the number of his regiment in the circle on the cross; if coast artillery, a shell on the cross; if engineer corps, a turreted castle; if signal corps, crossed flags with a flaming torch; if medical corps, a wand entwined by two wriggling serpents: this is known as the "Caduceus," and is supposed to represent the wand of Mercury. Quartermaster corps, gold key crossed with sword and surmounted by a wheel and eagle; ordnance officer, a bursting shell.

If the officer has on his blouse, these ornaments will be on the collar and he will wear a one-quarter-inch stripe around his cuff. This is general for all officers. If he is a regular, he will wear the letters "U. S.," in addition to the above insignia, on his collar, and if a National Guard officer, the abbreviation of his State instead of "U. S."

If he has on his overcoat, the sleeve will be plain.

A first lieutenant will wear the same insignia as mentioned above and in addition will wear one single silver bar on each side

BEAVER GREEN BLACK BOARD

This Sample Sold the Board

It's a sample of Beaver Blackboard—a true representation of this durable satisfying writing surface.

Like the board itself this sample proves its thorough quality to Boards of Education throughout the country.

Wherever Beaver Blackboard and Beaver Greenboard are thoroughly investigated by business men this sturdy manufactured board replaces both slate and cheaper forms of composition.

When samples are tested, dissected and studied—when comparisons are drawn and this important subject is given its proper consideration, Beaver Blackboard is the logical solution.

There are many reasons—chief of which are low cost, ease of erection, strong solid base, and durable, satisfactory writing surface, which will not crack, chip or wear shiny.

Send for samples today. Put them through your own test.

Use the coupon today and let us send you samples and literature.

THE BEAVER BOARD COMPANIES
205 Beaver Road Buffalo, N. Y.
Canada: 404 Wall Street, Beaverdale, Ottawa
England: 4 Southampton Row, London, W. C.
Australia: Builders' Exchange, Sydney, N. S. W.
United States Branches at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City and San Francisco
Manufacturers also of Beaverboard and Beaverbilt Products.
Distributors in principal cities. Dealers everywhere.

Your protection is the Beaver trademark on the back of every slab.

Send for Free Sample

THE BEAVER BOARD COMPANIES
205 Beaver Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
Please send free samples and information regarding
Beaver Greenboard and Blackboard

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

____

SPRING-STEP RUBBER HEELS

THE RED PLUG PREVENTS SLIPPING
SPRING-STEP RED PLUG CUSHION HEEL
6 7

The heel that provides protection, comfort and long wear, but has no holes to track mud and dirt — Ask for the heel with the Red Plug.

Obtainable in all sizes—black, white or tan. 50c. attached — all Dealers.

2 Packs Playing Cards Tally-ho quality, sent for 30c (elsewhere 50c) Spring Step, 105 Federal St., Boston.

Even a Good Battery Needs the Doctor Sometimes

By the Willard Service Station Man

It helps the healthiest man going to take a doctor's advice now and then—to keep healthy.

And it saves money in the long run.

It's also true of a battery—which is dependent on the care of an owner who may or may not understand the care and operation of his car's electrical system.

A monthly trip to the Willard Specialist will assure your battery's health and usefulness.

I have some claim to that title, for I've studied in the most practical school and got my training direct from the Willard factory or a Willard factory branch.

Come in and I'll teach you how to test a battery with a hydrometer, how to keep it filled with distilled water, how to read the story of the ammeter, and other little points that prevent battery trouble. I'll also give you a card entitling you to free testing at regular intervals.

And if your battery needs repairs I can furnish you with a rental battery while yours is being fixed.

Some of the Cars Whose Makers Equip Them with Willard Batteries

Abbott-Detroit
Am. La France
American Six
Anderson
Anger
Apperson
Armleder
Austin

Bell
Brockway
Bull Moose
Burford

Case
Chalmers
Chandler
Chevrolet
Columbia "Six"
Commerce

Crawford
Crow-Elkhart
Cunningham
Cutting

Daniels
Dart
Davis
Day-Elder
Denby
Detroiter
Dixie
Dodge Bros. Motor Car
Dort
Drexel
Drummond

Eagle-Rotary
Elcar
Empire
Excelsior

Federal
Fostoria
F. I. A. T.
Franklin
Fulton
F. W. D.

General
Gersix
Glide
Gramm-Bernstein
Grant

Halladay
Harroun
Haynes
Herff-Brooks
Hollier Eight
Houghton
Hupmobile

Inter-State

Jones
Jordan

Kent
King
Kissel-Kar
Kline
Knox

L. C. E.
Lane
Lexington
Liberty
Lippard-Stewart
Locomobile
Lozier
Luverne

McFarlan
McLaughlin
M. H. C.
Madison
Marion-Handley
Martin
Meteor
Metz
Mitchell
Moline Knight
Monarch
Monitor
Monroe
Moon

National
National Motor Truck (Canada)

Old Hickory
Overland
Owen Magnetic

Packard
Paige
Pathfinder
Patterson
Peerless
Pennsy
Phianna
Pierce-Arrow
Pratt
Premier

Reo
Republic
Richmond
Riddle
Roamer
Rock Falls
Rush

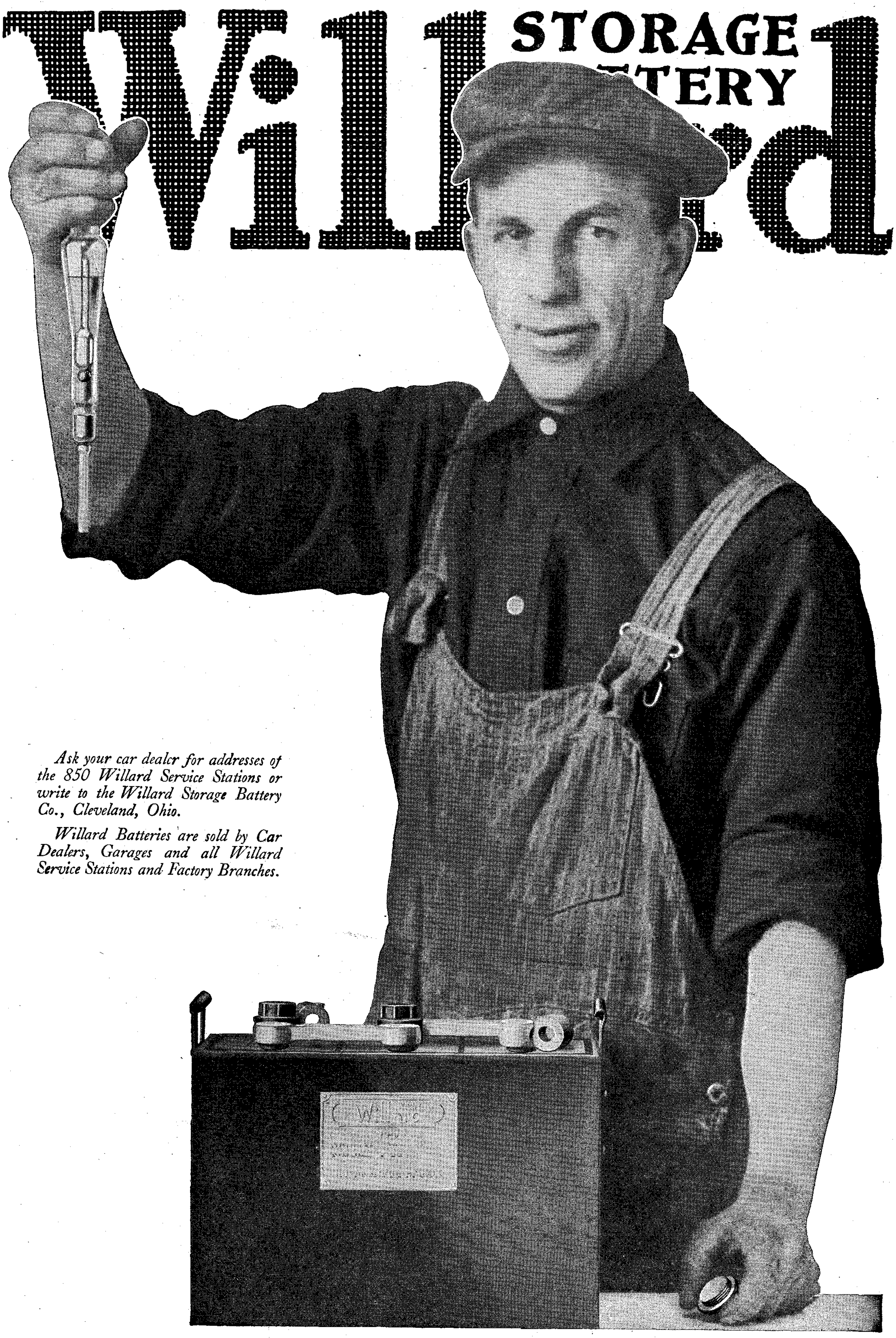
Sayers-Scoville
Simplex
South Bend
Spaulding
Standard
Stanley
Stearns
Stephens
Studebaker
Sun

Thomas

Velie

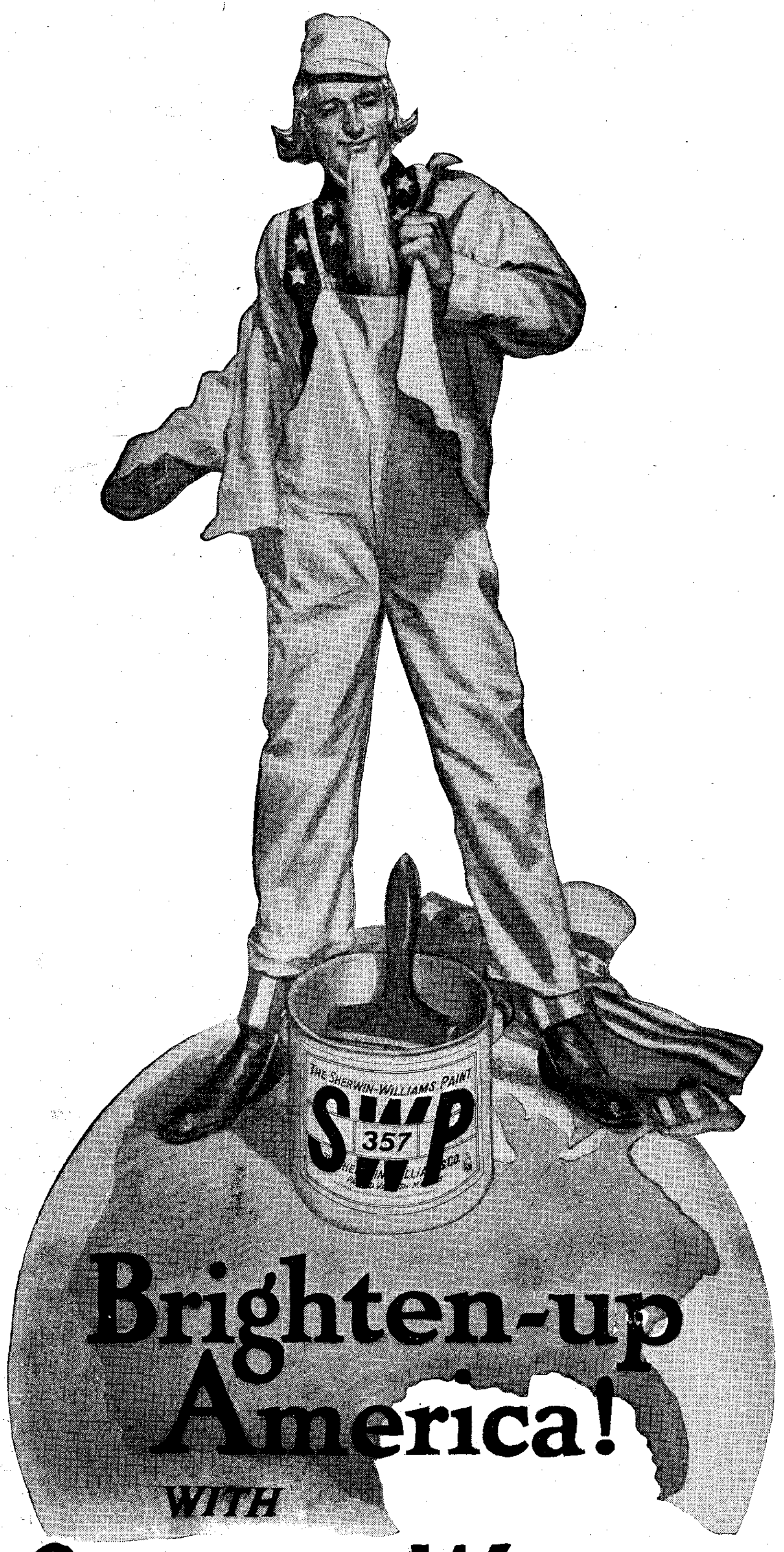
Westcott
Willys-Knight
Winton

Willard STORAGE BATTERY



Ask your car dealer for addresses of the 850 Willard Service Stations or write to the Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Willard Batteries are sold by Car Dealers, Garages and all Willard Service Stations and Factory Branches.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES

COVER THE EARTH

Address all inquiries to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
651 Canal Road, N. W., Cleveland, Ohio

Showrooms—New York, 116 West 32d Street
Chicago, People's Gas Bldg.; San Francisco, 523 Market Street
Sales Offices and Warehouses in principal cities
Best dealers everywhere

of his shirt-collar or on the outer edge of the shoulders of his blouse. On his overcoat he wears a single scroll of narrow black braid. A captain wears two silver bars and a double scroll of braid on the sleeve of his overcoat.

Then we come to field-officers. They wear the same uniforms and insignia as line-officers, but a major wears a gold oak-leaf on his shoulders and three scrolls of braid on his overcoat; a lieutenant-colonel, a silver oak-leaf and four scrolls of braid on his overcoat; a colonel, a silver spread eagle and five scrolls on the sleeve of his overcoat.

Then we pass to staff-officers, who may be lieutenants, majors, or colonels. They wear the same insignia of rank as line- and field-officers, but wear their own corps-insignia device; general staff, coat of arms of the United States with star in center finished in gold and silver; Adjutant-General's Department, coat of arms of United States and single star all in gold; Inspector-General's Department, gold fasces crossed with sword and surmounted by wreath of gold; Judge-Advocate-General's Department, gold quill crossed with sword and wreath.

We have already explained the insignia of ordnance, engineers, and medical and quartermaster's departments; then come general officers. A brigadier-general, a silver star; major-general, two silver stars; lieutenant-general, three silver stars; general, two stars with a coat of arms of the United States between. An aid, coat of arms of United States with the corresponding stars of his general, in the field of the Union.

This finishes the commissioned officers, who might be compared, in a factory, with the general manager, and superintendent, and "overhead" force.

All this information applies only to field-uniforms, but the more elaborate dress uniforms are rapidly going out of use in the Army, and the civilian is not likely to be bothered with them. If he does chance to see a man in a blue uniform with brass buttons and shoulder-straps, he may be looking at an officer in dress uniform, but the chances are that it will be the trombone-player in a private band. The United States Army is an army in overalls. Before we quote *The Times* on the distinguishing marks of the enlisted man it should be pointed out that the red-white-and-blue hat-cord is worn by rookies in the training-camps, and not by regular soldiers.

Now come the enlisted men, or the "men behind the gun." All enlisted men wear hat-cords denoting their arm of service or corps: infantry, light blue; cavalry, yellow; artillery, scarlet; signal corps, orange; engineer corps, crimson and white; medical corps, maroon and white. All enlisted men wear, on the collars of their service coats or flannel shirts, bronze metal disks, with the arm of service insignia or corps insignia in the center of one and the letters "U. S." or State abbreviation in the other; and this is the only way of telling regulars from National Guards.

Enlisted men of infantry, cavalry, or field-artillery wear the company letter in the lower angle of the crossed weapons and the regimental number in the upper angle. Coast-artillery men wear the number of company in the lower angle of the crossed cannon. The non-commissioned officers, who are the "straw bosses" of the factory, are recommended by the captains of the company and receive warrants from the commanding officer of their respective regiments. They wear chevrons above the elbow on their sleeves, to denote their rank. A corporal, two chevrons; sergeant, three; a company supply-sergeant, three chevrons with a straight bar; a first sergeant, or "top sergeant" as he is generally known, and who, by the way, is the "foreman" of the company, and keeps the records, and stands between the men and the captain, wears three chevrons and diamond, or lozenge, in the center; a battalion sergeant-major wears three chevrons and a strap in shape of a bow, under the point; a regimental supply-sergeant wears three bars under the chevron; a regimental sergeant-major three bows under the chevron; the two color-sergeants of a regiment wear a star in the point of a chevron; a stable-sergeant wears a horse's head in a point of the chevron, and a saddler-sergeant a harness-makers' knife in the point of a chevron (it looks like a small curved garden-spade).

There are many more indications of rank among the enlisted men. The mechanic of the company wears a tiny sledge-hammer on each sleeve; the musicians wear tiny bugles on their arms; the cook wears a small chef's cap on his sleeve; the farrier in the cavalry and artillery, the head of a horse; the horseshoer, a horseshoe; the wagoner, a wheel of spokes.

On dress uniforms enlisted men wear service stripes, one stripe running diagonally from cuff across to sleeve for each three years of service, the color of stripe determined by the arm of service or corps in which the three years were served.

THE GARIBALDI FIGHT AGAIN FOR FREEDOM

THERE has not been a war or a revolution in any part of the world for the last twenty years, except the Russo-Japanese conflict, in which the eldest grandson of the Italian patriot Garibaldi has not pulled trigger or swung *machete* on the side of liberty, and in the present great contest all the Garibaldi family are engaged, writes Mr. Lewis R. Freeman in the May issue of *The World's Work.* Five grandsons are in the Italian Army, two have died under the Tricolor, and the granddaughters of the house are nurses. It was Mr. Freeman's privilege to visit the eldest Garibaldi at his quarters on the Italian front, and to go over positions in the Alps where the Italians are trying to blast their way through the most difficult terrane over which an army has ever attempted to fight. Mr. Freeman writes:

> We found the grandson, and namesake of the great Giuseppe Garibaldi, quartered in a little street of an Alpine village which occupied the last bit of ground open enough to enjoy even comparative immunity from the snow sliding from either flank of the deep valley which the road followed up to the pass. The "good little fellow" who sprang up from his map- and report-littered desk to bid us welcome turned out to be six

Your floors at their best all the year 'round

Do you sometimes look with envious eyes at other people's beautiful floors and wish yours were as fine?

You have no right to be discouraged about your floors until you have seen them at their best. You will never know how well they *can* look nor how little attention they need, until you have had them finished with good floor varnish.

Murphy Transparent Floor Varnish

"the varnish that lasts longest"

restores floors that seem ruined beyond redemption and makes them beautiful, smooth, and easy to care for. This fine varnish sinks into the very fibre of the wood, brings out every detail of grain and gradation of color, and gives the lasting protection that only a well-made varnish can give.

Use it and your floors will stay new and fresh and save you the trouble and expense of frequent refinishing.

Dealers and painters supply Murphy Transparent Floor Varnish and these other finishes:

Murphy Transparent Interior Varnish *Murphy Univernish*
Murphy Transparent Spar Varnish *Murphy White Enamel*

Our illustrated story, "The House That Found Itself," will be sent to you on request.

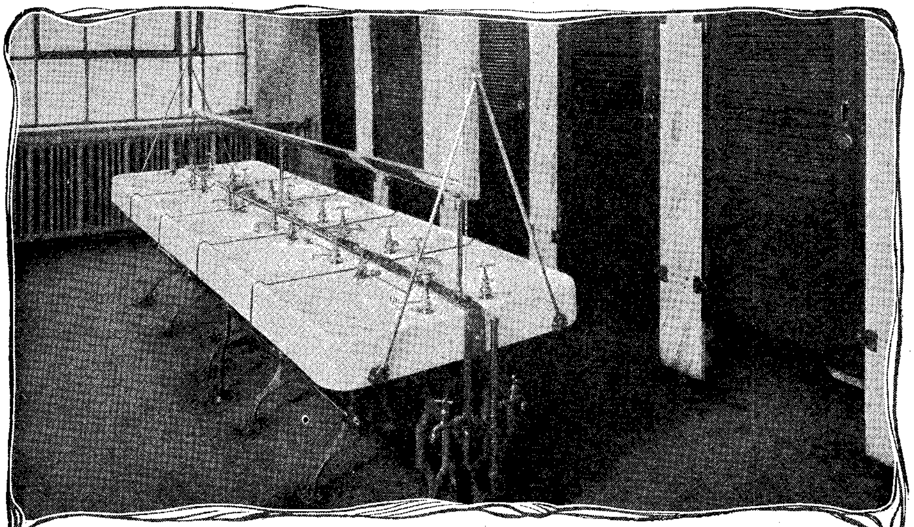
Murphy Varnish Company

Franklin Murphy, jr., President

Newark New Jersey Chicago Illinois

Dougall Varnish Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Associate

A. N. A.



Installation of "Standard" Fixtures—Standard Welding Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Point With Pride to Your Wash Room, Too

WHEN you speak of modern, sanitary factory conditions, remember that there is no one place in a factory plant where such conditions are so emphasized and show to such great advantage as in the wash rooms. Consider the illustrations above and below. Where cleanliness and wholesomeness such as this prevail, production increases, costs decrease and extra profit results.

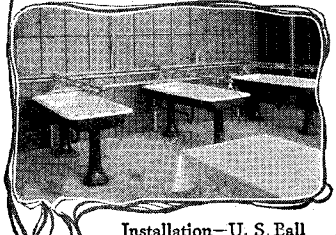
Let us send you our interesting book, "Factory Sanitation," to bring before you the important points about factory plumbing equipment. Then let one of our service men go into the matter with you definitely to help you decide on the particular equipment exactly suited to your needs.

"Standard" Fixtures for Factory Efficiency

Likewise the complete, up-to-date line for Bath, Kitchen and Laundry is "Standard". Talk to your plumber about these goods. Look for the Green and Gold label.

"Standard" Showrooms and Service Stations:

NEW YORK.........35 W. 31ST
NEW YORK (EXPORT DEPT.)... ....50 BROAD
BOSTON......186 DEVONSHIRE
PHILADELPHIA...1215 WALNUT
WASHINGTON, SOUTHERN BLDG.
PITTSBURGH.........106 SIXTH
CHICAGO......14-30 N. PEORIA
ST. LOUIS......100 N. FOURTH
CLEVELAND.......4409 EUCLID
CINCINNATI........633 WALNUT
TOLEDO..........311-321 ERIE
COLUMBUS..243-255 S. THIRD
CANTON, 1106 SECOND ST. N. E.
YOUNGSTOWN................. ....219 CHAPEL PLACE
WHEELING....3120-30 JACOBS
ERIE..........128 W. TWELFTH
LOS ANGELES...671 MESQUIT
LOUISVILLE......319 W. MAIN
NASHVILLE......315 S. TENTH
NEW ORLEANS..846 BARONNE
HOUSTON...PRESTON & SMITH
DALLAS.1200-1206 JACKSON
SAN ANTONIO....212 LOSOYA
FT. WORTH.828-830 MONROE
TORONTO, CANADA.......... ....59 E. RICHMOND
HAMILTON, CAN.............. ....20 W. JACKSON
SAN FRANCISCO............. ....149-55 BLUXOME
DETROIT OFFICE............ ....HAMMOND BLDG.
KANSAS CITY...RIDGE ARCADE



Installation—U. S. Ball Bearing Mfg. Co., Chicago

If interested in plumbing fixtures for domestic use, write for free copy of "'Standard' Plumbing Fixtures for the Home." Also new Sink Booklet.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Department F-35 Pittsburgh, Pa.

TENNIS PLAYERS Perfect Your Game by studying the principles laid down in *Modern Tennis* by P. A. Vaile, the International Tennis Authority. He deals in detail with every branch of the game—all the strokes, footwork, grip of the racket, singles and doubles, etc., etc. With 34 diagrams and 48 full-page photograph-plates of McLoughlin, Brookes, Williams, Wilding, etc., in action. Cloth bound, $2.00; by mail, $2.16.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

MORRIS CANOES

For Beauty, Safety, Speed, Seaworthiness and Durability
Send for new catalogue
B. N. MORRIS, Inc., 888 State St., Veazie, Me.

SOLID END CONSTRUCTION **White Mountain** "THE CHEST WITH THE CHILL IN IT"

"WHITE MOUNTAIN" Refrigerators combine all the vital elements of scientific, hygienic and economic refrigeration with a lifetime of service. You take no chances, you make no mistake—when you buy a "WHITE MOUNTAIN" Refrigerator. No other refrigerator is so well and favorably known as "THE CHEST WITH THE CHILL IN IT." *Send for beautiful catalogues and booklets.*

IN OVER A MILLION HOMES **REFRIGERATORS** MAINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY NASHUA, N.H.

feet of vigorous manhood, with a powerful pair of shoulders, a face red-bronzed from the sun-glint on the snow, and a grip which fused my fingers in the galvanic pressure of its friendly clasp. The high, narrow forehead, the firm line of the mouth, the steady, serious eyes—all were distinctly Garibaldian, recalling to me the words of his mother: "Ricciotti is my handsomest boy, but Peppino is the one most like the old General, his grandfather."

His greeting was warm and hearty, and only in the grave eyes was there hint of the terrible responsibility accumulating through the fact that a hot, moist wind was playing upon the heaviest fall of snow the Alps had known for many winters.

"I have sketched you out a tentative program for the next twenty-four hours," he said, speaking English with an accent which plainly revealed it had come to its fluency under American—and probably Western American—skies, "which is as far (and a good deal further, in fact) ahead as there is any use in planning while this accursed weather lasts. There are still a couple of hours of daylight, so we will begin by taking sledges to the upper valley and making a survey of our lines from below. To-morrow—God willing!" (he said it with the same quick fervency with which the pious Mohammedan interpolates *Imshallah!* into any outline of his future plans), "you and Captain X—— will go to the summit and glacier of the Marmolada, perhaps the most spectacular position on all our front. That will all depend upon whether or not we can keep the *telefericas* going."

As the sledge threaded its way between deep-cut snow-banks up the narrowing gorge, Colonel Garibaldi spoke briefly of the difficulties of Alpine transport in midwinter.

"On the ordinary battle-front, like those of France and Russia," he said, "it requires rather less than one man on the line of communications to maintain one man in the first-line trenches. For the whole Italian front the average is something more than two men on the communications to one in the first line; but at points in the Alps (as in this sector of mine), it may run up to six, or even eight or ten in bad weather. It isn't just keeping the roads clear from falling and drifting snow, it's the *valangas*, the slides. And with the slides the worst trouble isn't just the men you may lose under them (tho that's terrible enough, Heaven knows), but rather the men who are holding the lines up beyond the slides that have to be fed and munitioned whatever happens. By an unkind trick of Fate (just as bad for the enemy as for ourselves, however), the snows of this year have been among the heaviest ever known. This means that the slides are also bad beyond all precedent, and especially that they are coming in unexpected places, places where they have never been known before. Slides in new places mean—what you saw where that swath was cut through the lower end of the little village down the valley, and problems like this!"

We had just come out of a narrowed section of the gorge where, to get through at all, the road had to run on a sort of trestle built above the now frozen river, and where the ice-sheathed walls above us interlocked like the jaws of a wolf-trap. Ahead of us the road was blocked by a towering barrier of crumpled snow, piled a hundred feet or more high from wall to wall. Rocks and snapt-off and up-ended pine-trees peppered through the amorphous mass furnished unmistakable evidence that

Do Your Bit For Uncle Sam

UNCLE SAM needs two armies—one to protect our country, the other to feed it; a farming army as well as a fighting army. Many millions are enlisting in the farming army—millions in in the city as well as on the farm. Join them! Do your bit for Uncle Sam. Convert that plot of ground at the rear of your home into a garden. Patriotism demands it. Your protection from the high cost of living demands it. Even if you have only a few square feet of ground at your disposal

Cultivate a Garden

Everywhere the "raise-a-garden" movement has gained tremendous momentum. Every community is pushing it hard. Manufacturers are plowing up thousands of acres for their employees to garden. Do your part to help this movement along. Grow a garden that you will be proud of—a thriving, healthy garden that stands in the prize-winning class.

You can do it. You can make your garden doubly productive, with less effort, by using the

DEALERS

H. Knapp & Son, Decatur, Ind., say: "We sell more Pull-Easys than rakes." J. A. Watson, Claflin, Kansas, says: "I sold nearly a gross last season." You can secure this ready seller from any of the 200 hardware or implement jobbers.

Write today.

PULL-EASY

Adjustable Garden Cultivator

Here is the handiest garden tool known. There's none better for preparing the soil and getting rid of the weeds. Once down a row does the work. Middle tooth can be quickly removed for cultivating two rows at once. *Instantly adjustable from 7 to 18 inches so you can cultivate the full width of any row, right up close to the plants without injuring them.* It is strong and well-balanced. Used by 150,000 gardeners. Handled by 200 hardware and implement jobbers. Sold by most dealers in garden tools.

If your dealer can't supply you, fill in and mail the coupon with $1.25 ($1.35 west of the Rockies, in Texas and Canada) and you will receive your Pull-Easy promptly by Parcel Post, prepaid.

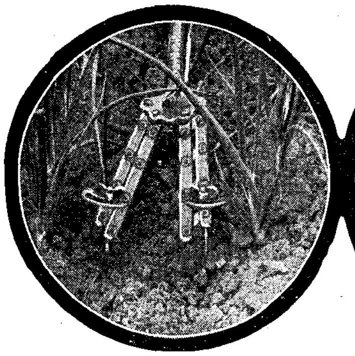
Literature on request

The Pull-Easy Mfg. Co.

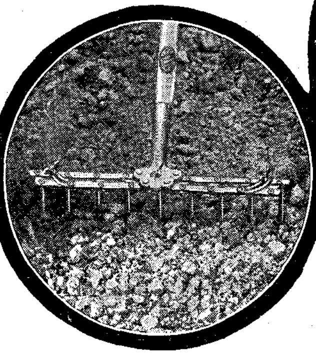
225 Barstow Street, Waukesha, Wis.

New York Distributing Office, 270 West Street

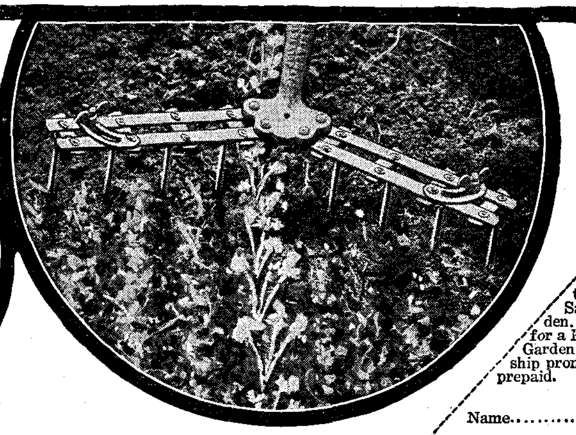
One of the plots at Dayton, Ohio, owned by the National Cash Register Company, cultivated with Pull-Easies



Adjusted for narrow rows



Full 18-inch width



Middle tooth removed, working two rows at once

The Pull-Easy Mfg. Co.
Waukesha, Wis.

Gentlemen—I want to do my bit for Uncle Sam and raise a garden. Enclosed is payment for a Pull-Easy Adjustable Garden Cultivator. Please ship promptly by Parcel Post prepaid.

Name..............................

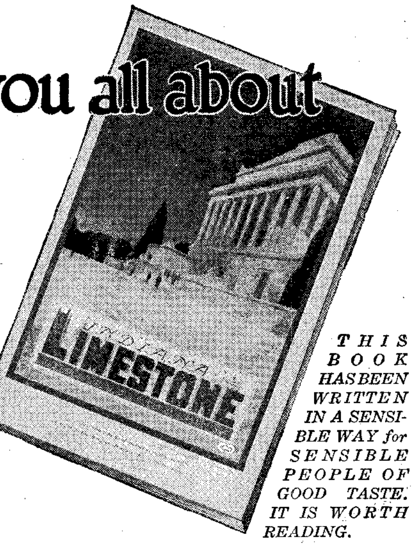
Address ....

Dealer's Name..............................

This book tells you all about

INDIANA LIMESTONE
The ARISTOCRAT of BUILDING MATERIALS

It tells you how you can use this "Aristocrat of Building Materials" for the home of moderate size, as well as the largest, or for the church, apartment, business or public building with an effect of beauty, dignity, solidity, and permanence which can never be obtained by the use of artificial materials. The text and photographs take you from the world-old fossil formations of Indiana Limestone through the "why" of its wonderful physical qualities and into its broad use for the finest buildings in every state in the Union.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN WRITTEN IN A SENSIBLE WAY for SENSIBLE PEOPLE OF GOOD TASTE. IT IS WORTH READING.

Even the wonderful processes of quarrying and working Indiana Limestone are described, for it is they that have made possible the general use of this ideal building material by bringing down its cost to a point where it frequently meets or even betters the price of far less desirable materials, and this without lessening its worth or dignity of effect.

FOR ANY BUILDING YOU EXPECT TO LIVE IN, LOOK UP TO OR LOVE—INDIANA LIMESTONE—NOTHING SURPASSES IT.

There is no artificial material which will express sincere art and architecture as well as the natural material—stone. There is no stone better for the purpose than Limestone—and there is no Limestone the world over (including that used for nearly all the beautiful buildings of old England) which can equal in beauty and physical qualities the Indiana Limestone of our own country. *You* really should know all about it.

FREE! *A handsome sample of Indiana Limestone showing several finishes will be sent you with the book. Simply write us for them—today.*

INDIANA LIMESTONE QUARRYMEN'S ASS'N
BOX 513, BEDFORD, INDIANA

DIGNITY · GENUINENESS · REASONABLE PRICE

JUST PUBLISHED

Conditions of Labor in American Industries

By W. JETT LAUCK and EDGAR SYDENSTRICKER

This book, by two statistical experts who have long and carefully studied official figures and facts, considers in a judicial spirit
WAGES, and their adequacy or inadequacy;
WORKING HOURS, and how these affect the work done;
SANITARY APPOINTMENTS, and how the product of labor is affected thereby;
EMPLOYMENT, irregularity thereof, and how the economics of business are affected thereby;
UNEMPLOYMENT, and how this affects the rate of wages;
THE WAGE-EARNER'S FAMILY, etc., etc.

IT HAS PARTICULAR INTEREST FOR
THE REFLECTIVE BUSINESS MAN;
THE THOUGHTFUL WORKINGMAN;
THE SOCIAL WORKER, who would understand social conditions;
THE TRADE UNIONIST, who would know all the facts;
ALL STUDENTS OF INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

Price, $1.75 Net. By mail $1.87.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

"Every time you bend over or give your trousers a hitch, Mr. Shirt slips up a bit."
—Washington Pete.

"Unless you wear Shir-Gars."
Fasten to shirt and socks. Shirt can't slip up or bulge out. Hold socks smooth without binding.
At your Dealer's or by mail 50c.
Washington Mfg. Co.
Nashville, Tenn.

Doesn't Bind Legs · Holds Sox Up · Shir-Gar · Holds Shirt Down · 50¢

Get in line, boys. You got to wear 'em.

the avalanche which formed it had come down out of a "track."

"We couldn't go over it, and we couldn't have shoveled it away in ten years," said my companion; "so we simply had to follow the only alternative left and go through it. Here we go into the tunnel. My great worry now is as to whether the new slide that the next day or two—or the next hour or two, for that matter—may bring down upon this will crush in my little tunnel or only pile up harmlessly above. Hard-packed as it is, the snow" (I felt him lurch away from me in the darkness and heard the soft swish of something brushing against the side of the tunnel) "is slushy even in under here. I'm rather afraid that it won't stand much more weight, even if it doesn't fall in of its own. But—ah!" (we were out of the tunnel now and a fluted yellow cliff of staggering sheerness loomed through the notch ahead) "there's the Marmolada! Doesn't look like an easy place to dislodge the enemy from, does it? Well, my men—my brother, Major Ricciotti Garibaldi, leading them—took the most of the 13,000-foot *massif* from the Austrians with the loss of so few men that I am still being accused of having thrown my dead in the crevasses of the glacier and filling their places with smuggled recruits!"

On the way back to the village in the gathering dusk I had an illuminative example of the famous Garibaldi *sang-froid*. The conversation had turned—as it seemed to persist in doing during all of my visit—to common friends and haunts in South America, and I metioned a meeting with Castro in Venezuela some years previously.

"Just what month was that?" Colonel Garibaldi queried.

"March," I replied.

"Then at that very moment," said he, "I was chained to a ring in the wall of the jail at Ciudad Bolivar. A little later," he continued, "I, and a fellow *revolutionista* chained up with me, broke out and started to swim the Orinoco to ——"

At that moment the sledge chanced to be worrying by a long pack-train on the trestle in the bottom of the overhung gorge I have referred to, and just as my companion reached this point in his story a big icicle, thawed loose somewhere above, came crashing down on the back of one of the mules. The pack-load of provisions was riven as by a knife, and the mule, recoiling from the sudden shock, shied back into the animal immediately behind him. This one, in turn, backed into the animal next in line, so that the impulse went back through the train by what I once heard an old Chilkoot packer call "mulegraphy." The consequence was that the hundred yards of gorge (in passing through which one was cautioned even to lower his voice for fear of starting a vibration that might break loose one of the thousand or so Damoclean swords suspended above) was thrown into an uproar that set the echoes ringing. The temperamental *Alpini* swore at the mules and at each other from the depths of their leather lungs, while the mules simply did the mulish thing by standing up on their fore legs and lashing out with their hind ones at whatever fell within their reach.

But, unruffled alike by the kinetic energy released below and the potential energy which menaced from above, the imperturbable scion of the Garibaldi simply leaned closer to my ear and went on with his story.

"Poor Y—— never reached the bank. Shark got him, I think. I headed off into the jungle—" That was about all the story I remember, except the finish, which had to do with racing a couple of Castro's spies for a British steamer lying alongside the quay at La Guayra. This latter part, however, was related after we had come out from under the icicles and the heels of the mules to the open road beneath the awakening stars.

It was a little difficult for Mr. Freeman to get the younger Garibaldi talking on the part played by his family in the present struggle, for the latter preferred to relate anecdotes or his experiences in the revolutions of South America, but at last he was pinned down by a direct question.

"Won't you tell me, Colonel," asked Mr. Freeman, "something of how the young Garibaldi have carried on the tradition of the old Garibaldi in this war? Tell me how it came about that you all foregathered in France in the early months of the war, and what you did there, and what you have done since."

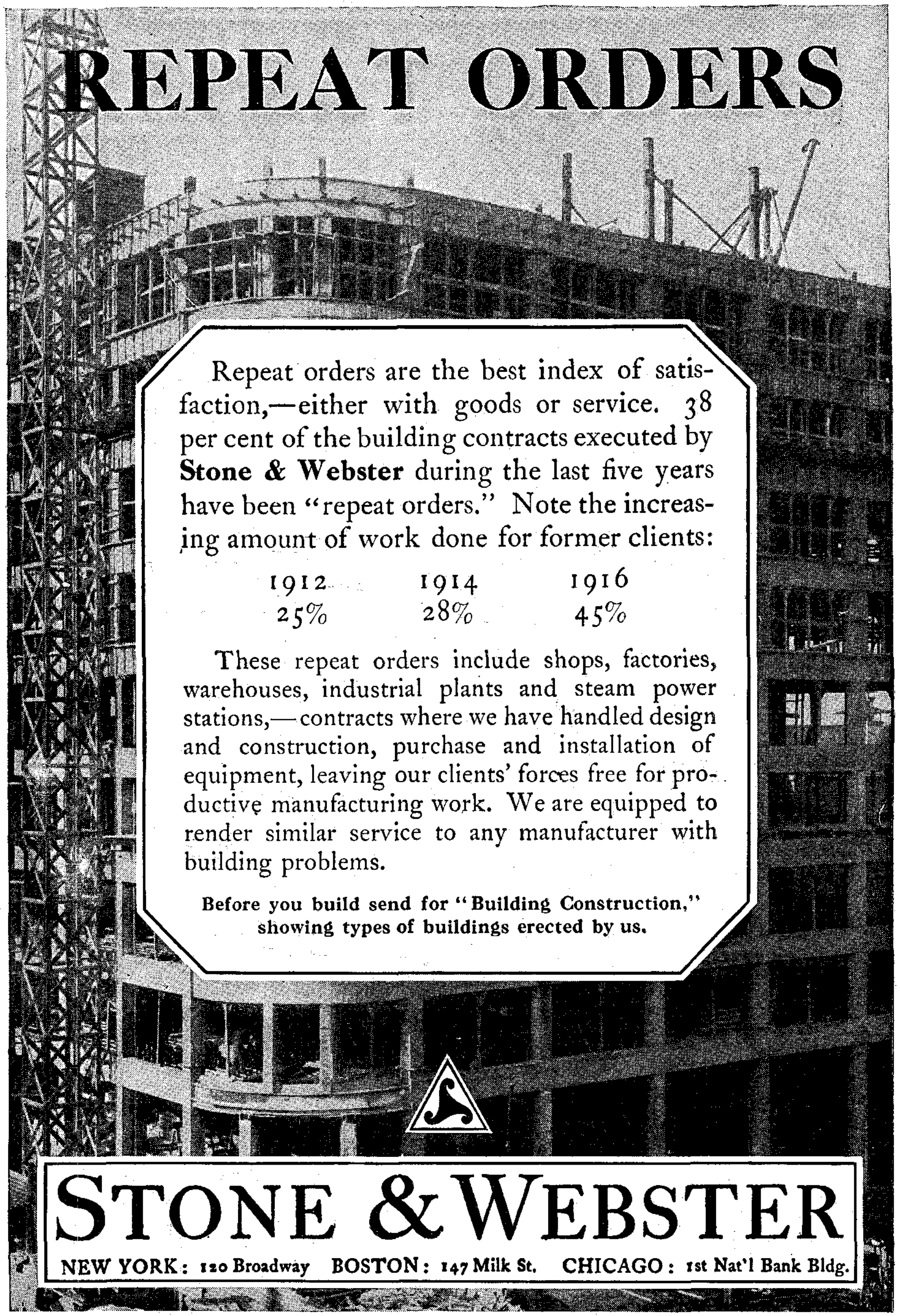
"That's rather a tall order," said Garibaldi as he began to speak, while in the silences could be heard the drip from the eaves and the rumble of distant avalanches as the winter's snow melted in the warm south wind. Then he proceeded:

"My father—and even my grandfather—had foreseen that Europe must ultimately fight its way to freedom through a great war; that the two irreconcilable forces (fairly represented by what France, England, Italy, and the United States stood for, on the one hand, and what Prussia and its satellites stood for on the other) made no other alternative possible. The same feelings which led my father and grandfather to fight for France in 1870 led me and my brothers to offer ourselves to fight for France and her allies in 1914.

"As the eldest of seven sons, and the namesake of my grandfather, my father felt that it was up to me to carry on the Garibaldi tradition, and when I was scarcely out of my teens he sent me out to train in the only school that the old General ever recognized—that of practical experience. 'Some day you will be needed in Europe,' he said. 'Until then see that you make yourself ready by taking part in every war that you can find, learn how men follow, and then learn how men lead. If there is any choice between two causes, fight for the one you think your grandfather would have fought for; but don't miss a fight because you can't make up your mind on that score. The experience is the thing, and the only way you can get it is in real battles, not sham ones.'

"Well, I did the best I could, considering the day and age we live in, to follow out my father's idea. With what success (so far as a comprehensive experience was concerned), you may judge from the fact that, up to the outbreak of the present war, I had—counting skirmishes—fought on 132 battle-fields. That I had not been wounded was not, I trust, entirely due to not having been exposed to fire.

"The preparation of my brothers had been rather less drastic—less 'Garibaldian'—than my own. In their cases, it was my father's idea that it would be sufficient if they simply knew the world and how to get on with men; and to this end he encouraged



REPEAT ORDERS

Repeat orders are the best index of satisfaction,—either with goods or service. 38 per cent of the building contracts executed by **Stone & Webster** during the last five years have been "repeat orders." Note the increasing amount of work done for former clients:

1912	1914	1916
25%	28%	45%

These repeat orders include shops, factories, warehouses, industrial plants and steam power stations,—contracts where we have handled design and construction, purchase and installation of equipment, leaving our clients' forces free for productive manufacturing work. We are equipped to render similar service to any manufacturer with building problems.

Before you build send for "Building Construction," showing types of buildings erected by us.

STONE & WEBSTER

NEW YORK: 120 Broadway BOSTON: 147 Milk St. CHICAGO: 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Tiolene

The MOTOR OIL that's Clean

Pure Penna. Crude

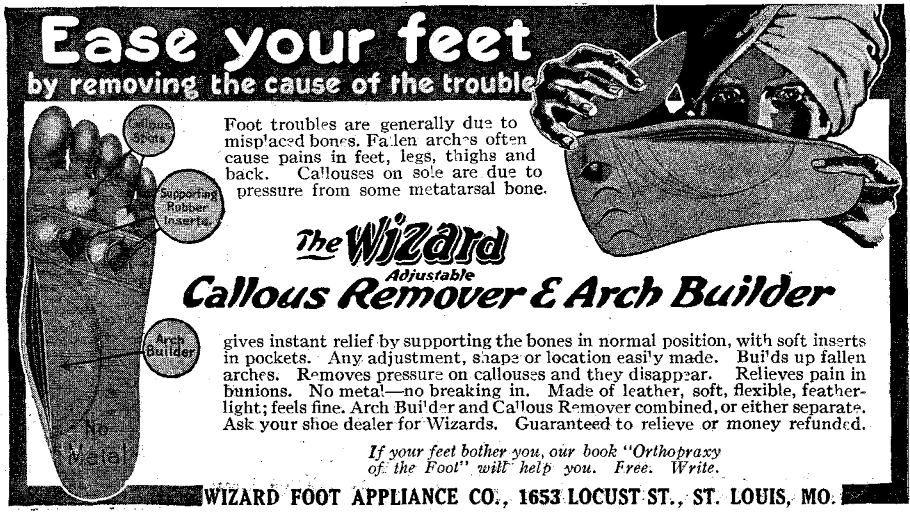
TIONA OIL CO.
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

CONNECTIVES OF ENGLISH SPEECH

Just what you wanted to know about the correct use of prepositions, conjunctions, relative pronouns and adverbs. By JAMES C. FERNALD. 12mo. Cloth. 344 pp., $1.50 *net; by mail*, $1.63.

"It is a book of great value to all who take any interest in correct and elegant language."
—**Baltimore Methodist.**

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue New York



Ease your feet
by removing the cause of the trouble

Foot troubles are generally due to misplaced bones. Fallen arches often cause pains in feet, legs, thighs and back. Callouses on sole are due to pressure from some metatarsal bone.

The Wizard Adjustable Callous Remover & Arch Builder

gives instant relief by supporting the bones in normal position, with soft inserts in pockets. Any adjustment, shape or location easily made. Builds up fallen arches. Removes pressure on callouses and they disappear. Relieves pain in bunions. No metal—no breaking in. Made of leather, soft, flexible, featherlight; feels fine. Arch Builder and Callous Remover combined, or either separate. Ask your shoe dealer for Wizards. Guaranteed to relieve or money refunded.

If your feet bother you, our book "Orthopraxy of the Foot" will help you. Free. Write.

WIZARD FOOT APPLIANCE CO., 1653 LOCUST ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Make Your Steam or Hot Water Heat Doubly Efficient

and burn *less coal*, by changing it to the "Richardson" Vapor-Vacuum-Pressure System. Plan *now* for next winter. Banish forever those annoying radiator leaks, hissing air valves, frozen pipes. They are unknown with the

"Richardson"
VAPOR-VACUUM-PRESSURE
HEATING SYSTEM

Easily attached to your present heating plant—only slight changes necessary.

No cold rooms when thermometer drops. No overheated rooms in mild weather. Heats up quicker than Steam or Hot Water. Combines all their *advantages* and no *disadvantages*.

The "Richardson" System is backed by 80 years of experience in solving heating problems. Can be used with any good Boiler. In use in thousands of homes and buildings.

Ask your Architect or Dealer or write us for catalog.

Richardson & Boynton Co.
31 West 31st St., New York City

BOSTON 17 Farnsworth St.
PROVIDENCE Indus. Trust Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA 1342 Arch St.
CHICAGO 171 W. Lake St.

Manufacturers of "PERFECT" Fresh Air Heaters and Ranges, and "RICHARDSON" Steam and Hot Water Boilers.

Established 1837

A slight turn of "Richardson" Valve controls radiator. *Any fraction* heated to suit temperature desired. Valve at top, no bending over.

How to Make and Operate Moving Pictures

A complete, practical guide to the taking and projecting of cinematograph pictures, for the professional or amateur. Many photograph illustrations. Cloth bound, $1.00; by mail, $1.12. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

Save—To Help Your Country and Yourself

It is as essential right now for the people of the United States to build up capital as it is to mobilize our military and industrial resources. Government loans will come thick and fast and the American public should be prepared to take them up as a patriotic service.

While performing this public duty, you will also be doing something that will redound greatly to your own benefit—thus combining patriotism with profit in a very legitimate way by accumulating funds which you can lend to the Government at interest.

But, you ask, how is anyone going to save while the cost of living is so high? It can be done because it is being done. If you would learn how to save successfully in these times secure a copy of

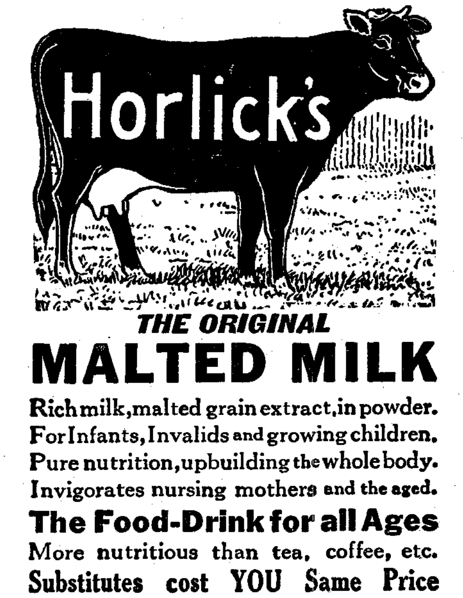
The Book of Thrift
By T. D. MacGregor

This big new book is helping thousands to find themselves financially. It will help YOU. It does not contain the ideas of one man alone, but is a composite of the experiences of hundreds of men and women who have succeeded by their own efforts. It is at once an inspiration, and a practical help to every saver and investor, a safe and sure guide book of the road to financial independence. It teaches a lesson very valuable at any time, but indispensable now as we face a future of unknown possibilities. Waste is unpardonable to-day. Read "The Book of Thrift" and learn how to avoid it and save as a patriotic duty and a personal privilege. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.00 net; by mail $1.12.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Mother's Right-Hand Assistant

in developing accuracy in her children's use of grammar. *English Grammar Simplified.* Simple, clear explanations that any child can understand. *282 pages, cloth bound; by mail, 83 cents.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK



Horlick's
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain extract, in powder.
For Infants, Invalids and growing children.
Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body.
Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.
The Food-Drink for all Ages
More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc.
Substitutes cost YOU Same Price

them, as fast as they became old enough, to seek work abroad, preferably something of an outdoor character, such as that in connection with engineering projects. None of us was overburdened with book-learning or technical training, myself least of all. Indeed, I have often wished I had a bit more of both.

"So it was that it happened that the outbreak of the war found all but the two youngest of us scattered to the ends of the earth. I was in New York (not long before I had gone through the first Mexican revolution as chief of staff to General Madero) and with me was my second brother, Ricciotti, who had joined me there for a trip to South America. Menotti was in China, on the engineering staff of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and Santé, also an engineer, was working on the Assuan Dam in Upper Egypt. Bruno was in a sugar 'central' in Cuba, and Costante and Ezio, the two youngest of us, were at their studies in Italy. My sister, Italia, was organizing Red Cross work in Rio de Janeiro.

"As the war-clouds began to gather my father sent a letter to each of the five of us abroad, saying that when we received a cable from him we were to start at once for whatever place was mentioned in it. I forget what the cables received by Ricciotti and myself were about, but the rendezvous was Paris, and we were away by the next boat. We found Ezio and Costante already awaiting us in Paris, and Bruno and Santé arrived a few days later. Menotti could not arrange to get away from China until Italy entered the war, some months subsequently.

"Word had already gone out that an Italian Legion was to be formed to fight for the Allies, but in what theater had not yet been decided upon. All my own training had been for guerrilla warfare, and, figuring that this could be turned to the best use in the Balkans, I was in hopes that my legion could be landed in Albania, to cooperate with the Servians and Montenegrins against Austria. This was not to be, however; indeed, Ezio, who was sent to drive a *camion* at Saloniki after being wounded on this front a few months ago, has so far been the only Garibaldi to reach the Balkans. I am sorry, in a way, for I still think that that would have been my sphere of greatest usefulness.

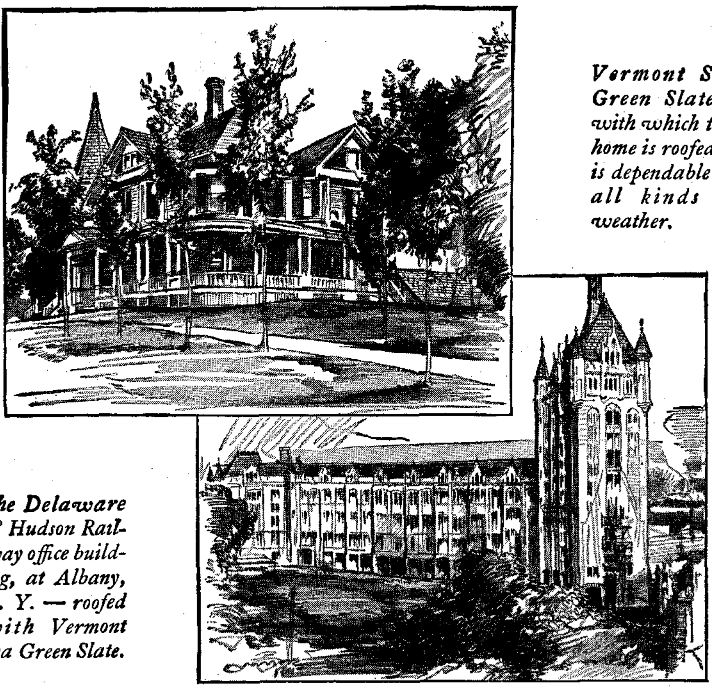
"Recruits flocked to us from all over the world, among them being many men who had fought with me in South and Central America. We were quite the typical band of soldiers of fortune, and except for the fact that we were all Italians there wasn't a great deal to differentiate us from the Foreign Legion into which we were incorporated. Side by side with the several scions of Italian nobility who had joined us marched men who had ridden as *Gauchos* on the pampas of Argentina or hammered drills in the mines of Colorado and the Transvaal. Nor was I by any means the only one who had peered hungrily outward through barred gratings and was familiar with the clank and tug of the ankle-chain. But whatever we were, and whoever we were, we had come to fight, and we did fight. Yes, all in all, I think we lived up to the traditions of the *Légion Etrangère* quite as well on the score of fighting as we did on that of pedigree. It isn't where you come from that counts on the battle-line, but only where you go to; and if there was a man in the Italian Legion who wasn't ready to fight until he dropt, I can only say that he did not come under my notice.

"Considering the fact that we began with practically raw material (tho, of course, many of the men had seen previous service), and that there were no *cadres* to build upon, I think our work with the *Légion Italienne* was about a record for quick training. It was October before we were well started, and by the end of December we were not only on the first line, but had already gone through some of the bloodiest fighting the war has seen. My grandfather used to say that proper military training was nine-tenths a matter of applied common sense and one-tenth a matter of drill. Well, I employed what common sense and experience I had and made up the rest with drill. Inside of two months we had 4,000 men at the front, where the French Higher Command was so well imprest with their quality that it was but a week or two before they were deemed worthy of the place of honor in an attack upon the Prussian Guard, which had been pressing steadily forward in the hope of cutting the communications between Châlons and Verdun. No regiment ever had a warmer baptism of fire. We drove back the Guard two and a half kilometers, but lost a thousand men in the effort.

"I don't recall anything that was actually said between us on the subject, but it seemed to be generally understood among us brothers that the shedding of some Garibaldi blood—or, better still, the sacrifice of a Garibaldi life—would be calculated to throw a great, perhaps a decisive, weight into the wavering balance in Italy, where a growing sympathy for the cause of the Allies only needed a touch to quicken it to action. Indeed, I am under the impression that my father said something to that effect to the two younger boys before he sent them on to France. At any rate, all three of the youngsters behaved exactly as tho their only object in life was to get in the way of German bullets. Well—Bruno got his in the last week in December, ten or twelve days ahead of Costante, who fell on the 5th of January. Ezio—the youngest of the three fire-eaters—tho through no fault of his own, had to wait and take his bullet from the Austrians on our own front. (It occurred not far from here, by the way.)

"The attack in which Bruno fell was one of the finest things I have ever seen. General Gouraud sent for me in person to explain why a certain system of trenches, which we were ordered to attack, must be taken and held, no matter what the price. We mustered for mass at midnight—it was Christmas, or the day after, I believe—and the memory of that icicle-framed altar in the ruined, roofless church, with the flickering candles throwing just light enough to silhouette the tall form of Gouraud, who stood in front of me, will never fade from my mind.

"We went over the parapet before daybreak, and it was in the first light of the cold winter dawn that I saw Bruno—plainly hit—straighten up from his running crouch and topple into the first of the German trenches, across which the leading wave of our attack was sweeping. He was up before I could reach him, however (I don't think he ever looked to see where he was hit), and I saw him clamber up the other side, and, running without a hitch or stagger, lead his men in pursuit of the fleeing enemy. I never saw him alive again.



Vermont Sea Green Slate—with which this home is roofed—is dependable in all kinds of weather.

The Delaware & Hudson Railway office building, at Albany, N. Y. — roofed with Vermont Sea Green Slate.

VERMONT SEA GREEN SLATE IS NOT EXPENSIVE

Only the shoddiest artificial roofings are less costly. Year after year, winter after winter, summer after summer, a roof of Vermont Sea Green Slate will keep water-tight, wind-tight and everlastingly fireproof—*without a cent's worth of repairs.*

Its first cost is the *only* cost—"even painting is unnecessary." Vermont Sea Green Slate does not imitate Nature—it *is* Nature.

Four-square to the wind and snow and rain it stands—becoming richer, mellower and more beautiful with the passing years. Nature's own roofing—*from the depths of the earth*—cleft and cut to size. Each slate—*perfection.*

Every roofer can supply Vermont Sea Green Slate—*every roofer can lay it.*

Do not roof until you have read our book, *"For the Generations to Come."* Thirty-two pages, handsomely illustrated, this book tells the tale of every roofing material—the advantages and disadvantages of each. *It is free. Send for it now.* The reading of its useful information will put dollars in your pocket and an imperishable and perfect roof upon your property. Learn more about The Vermont Slate Manufacturers' Publicity Bureau—roofing experts who will gladly answer your questions free of charge. ***Send for this Book Today.***

THE VERMONT SLATE MANUFACTURERS' Publicity Bureau T, Granville, N. Y.

Please send me FREE your handsomely illustrated book, "For the Generations to Come." I am interested in roofing a (kind of building)________

________ Name

________ Address

VENUS PENCILS

17 Black Degrees and 2 Copying

SMOOTH-DURABLE-UNIFORM

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N.Y.

Pin a Flag in Every Window

It is easy to display the small Silk Flags when you use

Moore Push-Pins

The fine needle points will not injure the fabric or the woodwork. Dainty Glass Heads are easy to handle. Samples Free.

Moore Push-Pins. Made in 2 sizes } **10c pkts.**
Glass Heads, Steel Points
Moore Push-less Hangers. 4 sizes } In Canada 2pkts for 25c
The Hanger with the Twist

At Stationery, Hardware, Photo. Dept. Stores or by mail.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Dept. 33, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

JUST PUBLISHED

How to Choose The Right Vocation

By HOLMES W. MERTON
Vocational Counselor

Right choice of vocation is the *natural* basis of efficiency. This book contains a practical method of self-appraisement so that one may learn for what vocation in life he or she is best qualified to succeed. Over fourteen hundred professions, trades, and occupations are listed, with the possibilities and cardinal requirements for each. Men and women who are a square peg in a round hole, should have this book. Every young man or woman starting out in life may save years of wasted effort and bitterness by following the instructions.

8vo, Cloth, $1.50 Net. Postage, 12 cents

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

A Twenty-five Year Light Insurance Policy

That is what the installation of Reflectolyte lighting units amounts to. For instance:

When the Sangamo Electric Co., of Springfield, Ill., specified Reflectolytes for their offices and factory, they insured themselves permanent lighting satisfaction and economy. The 250 units in use today will be in active service twenty-five years hence.

The Reflectolyte is constructed to endure. Reflector is of one piece heavy pressed steel with pure white depolished porcelain enamel fused on, making a reflecting surface impervious to heat of most powerful high-intensity lamps. Will not peel off or discolor.

Guaranteed for Twenty-five Years

REFLECTOLYTE "Makes Day of Night"

Superior lighting power due to oppositely inclined reflecting surfaces, a patented feature obtainable with no other lighting unit. Efficiency independent of height, shape or color of ceiling.

Reflectolyte is of distinctive appearance. Rim plain or ornamental brass, translucent bowl blown of finest white glass of low absorption and high reflecting power. Easily cleaned.

In any office, store or factory complete efficiency depends on favorable lighting conditions. The Reflectolyte eliminates glare and shadow, the twin causes of eye-strain and its attendant nervous tension. Reflects and diffuses a soft flood of white artificial daylight from overhead, relieving eyes strained by insufficient or too direct light. Reduces liability of accident. Increases volume of output.

Types for banks, hotels, hospitals, churches, public buildings, wherever soft, even beautiful white light is desired. A large variety of styles and sizes to meet every lighting need.

Send for special literature.

Apply the Knife Test

To compare the lasting qualities of lighting units of same general type as the Reflectolyte, draw sharp knife along surface of reflector. If "fired-on" porcelain no impression will be made. Painted surface of ordinary lighting unit will scrape off easily. Such surface will discolor, crack, check and peel off in time, destroying its reflecting power.

THE REFLECTOLYTE CO., 914 Pine St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

All Profits from this Book go to the Commission for Relief in Belgium

WOMEN OF BELGIUM

Turning Tragedy to Triumph

By CHARLOTTE KELLOGG
Of the Relief Commission
Introduction by
HERBERT C. HOOVER
Chairman of the Commission

Tells in moving fashion of the unswerving devotion of the women of Belgium to all those hurt or broken by the tragedy within and without her gates.

This remarkable human document should be read by every man and woman in America in order that some conception may be had of the heroic service of which the hearts of women are capable and of what this service has meant to this war-torn little nation.

© by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

The story of the wonderful accomplishments of the army of 55,000 volunteer workers on relief, organized on a scale of perfection and of patriotism without parallel in the existence of any country, reads like a romance and holds one captivated from the first page to the last. Everywhere cheerfulness and courage meet and vanquish the assaults of fate. It is a book radiant with inspiration and aglow with hopes. 12mo, Cloth, Illus. $1.00 net; by mail $1.10

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

"They found his body, with six bullet-wounds upon it, lying where the gust from a machine gun had caught him as he tried to climb out and lead his men on beyond the last of the trenches we had been ordered to take and hold. He had charged into the trench, thrown out the enemy, and made—for whatever it was worth—the first sacrifice of his own generation of Garibaldi. We sent his body to my father and mother in Rome, where, as you will remember, his funeral was made the occasion of the most remarkable patriotic demonstration Italy has known in recent years. From that moment the participation of our country in the war became only a matter of time. Costante's death a few days later only gave added impulse to the wave of popular feeling which was soon to aline Italy where she belonged in the forefront of the fight for the freedom of Europe."

A $25,000 GROUCH

THIS is literal and is positively the only case on record. The hero did not lose $25,000 and then have a grouch. That would have taken no talent or imagination at all; in fact, the best short-period grouches can belong to a chap who pays ten cents admission to a free side-show at a circus. But Pete Robidoux was original. He found he had an opportunity for a grouch which it would cost $25,000 to develop. He paid the money, received the grouch, and has enjoyed it for ten years. And notwithstanding his grievance, says our authority, the Atchison *Monthly*, Pete Robidoux is one of the most cheerful and kindly of men.

More than forty years ago this man went to Fort Wallace, when the old Kansas Pacific Railroad was being built from the Missouri River to Denver. The railway stopt a considerable time at Fort Wallace, and the town became important, as it was headquarters for freighters and settlers in that section, and soldiers were located there to compel the Indians to behave. Mr. Robidoux owned a two-story store, had a $25,000 stock, and was widely known as a leading citizen; when the railway officials went to the end of the line in their special cars, Mr. Robidoux entertained them, and they were his friends.

Finally the railway officials obtained money to extend the line on west, and Mr. Robidoux didn't like it; he had a notion that Denver should be moved to Fort Wallace, instead of Fort Wallace to Denver. So when his town became very dull, because the freighters had disappeared and the railroad extended, Pete Robidoux sat about his deserted store and nursed a grouch.

He said he hadn't been treated right by the railway officials, or anybody else, and announced one day that he would burst the town: he would close his store, with its $25,000 stock, and never open it again.

And he did; from that day to this Pete Robidoux's store, with its doors and windows boarded up, and its stock inside, has been one of the wonders of western Kansas. Dust has collected on everything; bars of soap once as large as your hand have dried up until they are now no larger than walnuts, and everything is falling to pieces. The place has always fascinated thieves; much has been carried off; and what has not been stolen has been badly chewed by the teeth of time.

Pete Robidoux still lives in the vicinity, and occasionally takes visitors into the store; he is now almost proud of his $25,000 grouch, having made a fortune as a stock-raiser and ranchman.

When Mr. Robidoux takes visitors through his store it is his custom to relate anecdotes of the good old days when Fort Wallace was a better town than Denver. The Atchison *Monthly* gives one of these which shows the execution of justice on the prairie forty years ago.

Late one night a party of rough men brought a horse-thief into the store, and told Mr. Robidoux they intended to hang him. The weather was cold, and, after members of the party had dined on cove-oysters, crackers, cheese, and jerked buffalo-meat, some one suggested that they warm up a little. Thereupon whisky was procured and the entire party began drinking. The prisoner joined in the festivities and seemed to enjoy himself as much as any one. By midnight all the members of the party were drunk and good-natured; but they knew what they were there for, and told the prisoner that they still intended to hang him.

The prisoner tried to argue his captors out of the notion, and they wrangled for an hour with him; they wanted to make him admit that they were right in their determination to hang him, but he was stubborn, and contended that while he had taken the horse, it really belonged to him, and he could prove it.

But he failed to prove it to the satisfaction of those concerned, and at one o'clock in the morning they all staggered out, carrying a rope, but all very noisy and good-natured. In ten minutes they came back, saying they could not find a telegraph-pole suitable for a hanging; they had really found such a pole, but no one could climb it to get the rope over the arms.

Some one then suggested that the prisoner be shot, as the night was very cold for a hanging. But no one cared to shoot him in cold blood, and it was then suggested that they all take a shot at him at the same time. This style of execution could not be arranged, either, so one genius had a happy thought, and asked the prisoner to shoot himself.

Whereupon the prisoner said that, much as he admired his new friends and respected the majesty of the law, he did not care to go that far. So they kept on drinking and arguing with the prisoner that since he was to lose his life anyway, he might as well be a good fellow and shoot himself. They said they had fed him and given him his turn at the jug every time it was passed, which he admitted; but he was stubborn, and said he could not see his way clear to oblige them.

By four o'clock in the morning they were all asleep on the floor of the store on buffalo robes. When they awoke, it was eight o'clock in the morning and the citizens stirring; so an hour later the members of the party rode away, and Mr. Robidoux never heard what became of the horse-thief; he went away with his captors, and was still arguing that while he took the horse, it belonged to him, and he could prove it. Mr. Robidoux says that while the members of the posse slept, the thief slept with them, and was at liberty to

THIS REFRIGERATOR REDUCES FOOD BILLS

Decide now to reduce your 1917 food wastes. Use the refrigerator which, through its special construction and design, maintains lowest temperature, perfect air circulation, and affords most sanitary lining and drain. The daintiest foods may be kept in the same compartment with onions, without contamination, if you use a

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR

The lining is strictly one-piece, porcelain enamel on steel, full rounded corners and no seams. Cases in beautifully finished oak or enamel, inside or outside icing. Ask the Bohn dealer in your city. Catalog free.

Large Users Choose The Bohn

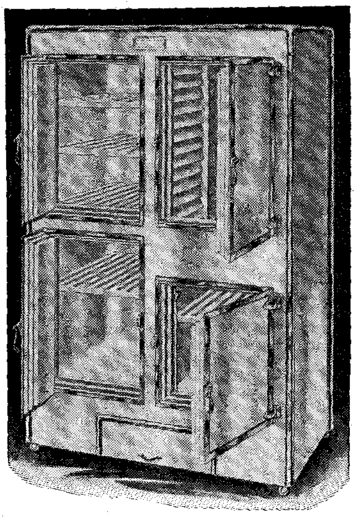
The Great American Railroad systems and the Pullman Company use the Bohn Syphon System in their cars requiring refrigeration.

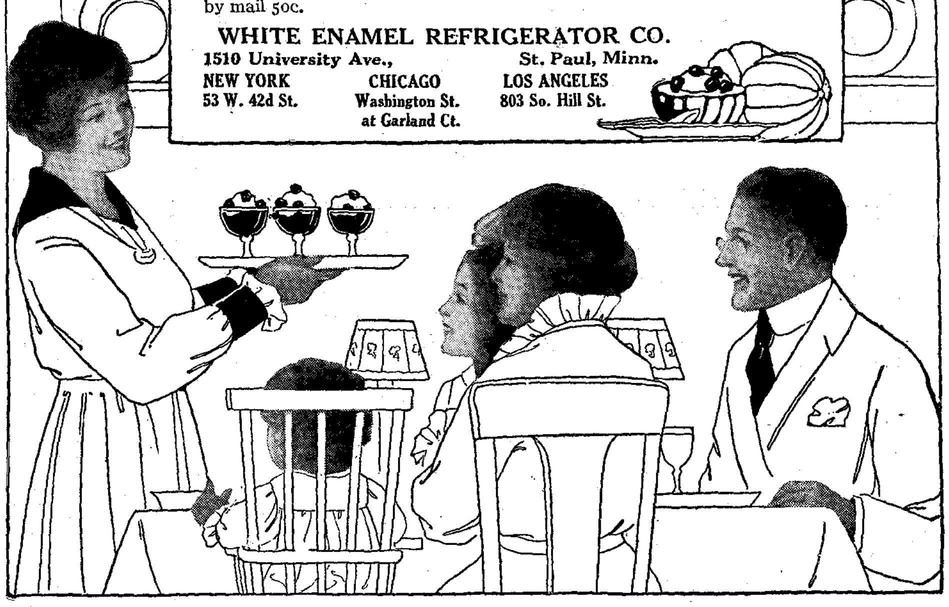
"HOW TO PREPARE SPECIAL COLD FOODS"

And a Clever Toy For Youngsters

Nearly 1000 unique, tested recipes for salads—ices—beverages—candies—many never before published. Conveniently arranged and bound in white cloth. 126 pages. This book and our new cut-out, "Bohn Sanitary Kitchen," by mail 50c.

WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATOR CO.
1510 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
NEW YORK 53 W. 42d St.
CHICAGO Washington St. at Garland Ct.
LOS ANGELES 803 So. Hill St.





Columbian Row Boat Motor

Same Old Price $60

In spite of the high cost of materials and labor, we will continue to sell this wonderful Rowboat motor at $60 ($70 with high tension magneto built in flywheel). Fifth year of successful performance. Send for Boat and Engine books.

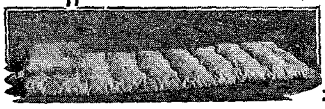
CULLEN MOTOR COMPANY
Dept. G 112 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Motor Boat Headquarters

Ilanasilk Canoe and Camp Mattress

An exceedingly comfortable, moisture proof and vermin proof bed. Weight only 8 lbs. Rolls into small bundle. In Khaki or green denim, pillow, $1.00; mattress, $7.50. In 8-oz. Khaki duck, pillow, $1.50; mattress, $10.00. Carrying charges prepaid.

Write for booklet showing other Ilanasilk Camping and Boating Equipment.

Universal Safety Mattress Co.
Dept. 23
31 Nassau St.
N. Y. C.



"Beautiful Birch for Beautiful Woodwork"
Beautiful birch

YOUR Question Answered

One of the greatest pleasures this world offers is the building of your "own home"—carrying out *your own* ideas without let or hindrance from anybody or anything—except perhaps the pocketbook—and *that* hampers even the millionaire's ideas.

But good judgment and taste will do with a small sum what a million can't do without them, and nowhere is this truer than in selecting your interior trim.

There is a wood which removes all your doubts while soothing your pocketbook nerve by its reasonable price—"beautiful **birch**."

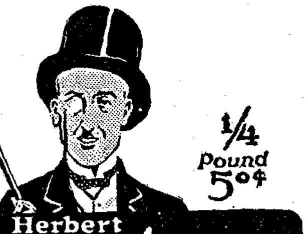
Its close grain has a satiny sheen; it affords you the choice of all shades of finish, including white enamel. Thus it fits every room in the home. Being one of the hardest of woods, it is not easily marred and resists the happy carelessness of childish feet and hands.

It is the "Natural trim for the American home." Used everywhere.

birch *panels in several shades of finish, FREE. See it close up. Send for free and handsome* **birch** *home book.*

Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association
212 F. R. A. Building, Oshkosh, Wisconsin

UNDER THE CARE OF THE JAPANESE WAR OFFICE, a book of intimate first-hand insights into the Russo-Japanese War, with numerous actual snapshots. $1.50 postpaid. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK.



There's *something* about it you'll like-

1/4 Pound 5¢

Herbert
Tareyton
London
Smoking Mixture

Sample upon request.
Falk Tobacco Co, 56 West 45th St. New York.

walk away, had he been so disposed, and sober.

There are no horse-thieves in Kansas now. The tractor and the auto have replaced Old Dobbin, and the only trouble at present, says a leading citizen, is that Kansas has too much money.

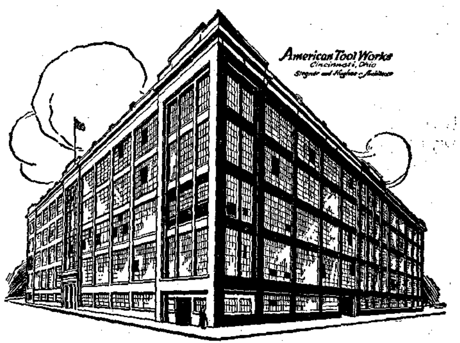
ALL ABOUT THE PITHECANTHROPOS

THE pithecanthropos really deserves to be called an old fossil, for he had all the antiquated and old-fashioned ideas—he did not believe in suffrage; he never read Bernard Shaw. However, all that was not his fault—for he lived quite a long time ago. There are those who claim that he was born somewhere about October 1, 500,000 B.C., but they are not the accurate wing of the scientists. The more exact ones claim that it was in the year 357,000 B.C., but what is the difference of a few hundred thousand years to a pithecanthropos?

The only one who really knows anything considerable about this old gentleman is Mme. Lenore Selenka. She dug him up in Java, where she ran him down after he had eluded scientists for several decades—since Mr. Darwin first published the fact that there might be such a person.

The New York *World* sent an interviewer to trace out Mme. Selenka and learn all about friend Pithecanthropos. Hear what happened, according to the reporter:

> I discovered her at the Hotel Marseilles, Mme. Lenore Selenka, of Munich, the distinguished woman scientist who knows all that is known of the most fascinating mystery of science—Pithecanthropos, monkey-man or man-monkey. Mme. Selenka was almost as hard to find as the "missing link" itself.
>
> In 1907 Mme. Selenka went to Java and spent two years excavating for bones of the strange being whom every good Darwinian believes was half-way house between him and the ape. To help her dig, the Danish Government lent her felons—murderers and thieves.
>
> The most authentic fragments of the "missing link" were found in Java by scientists twenty years ago. "There was a thigh-bone," Mme. Selenka told me, "and some fine teeth, and most of the skull.
>
> "But of course there is much more to find. It seemed to me that there should be more excavation, not only to discover, if possible, more bones, but to settle the time when Pithecanthropos lived, by examining the geologic strata. His period has never been definitely established. Some have said he lived 500,000 years ago, but it might have been much further back."
>
> "What did you find?" I asked eagerly.
>
> "Among other things I found the bones of an old woman," Mme. Selenka replied promptly. "I can not prove that she lived in the days of Pithecanthropos, but she was extremely interesting and certainly prehistoric."
>
> But the last thing in which New York is interested is prehistoric women. So I drew madame back to the subject of Pithecanthropos himself. She needed lit-



Men and Equipment

The secret behind the unusual success of **Ferro Concrete Buildings** is the organization which handles the work. The Ferro organization, almost to a man, has seen years of constant service on **Ferro Concrete Buildings.**

But the Ferro organization does more than erect your buildings. Ferro Engineers are ready to assist you or your architect in designing your buildings to develop the remarkable possibilities of concrete and reinforcing steel.

Ferro officials are also willing to help you finance your building, if you desire.

Our booklet **"Building Your Building Right"** will be very helpful to those interested in the construction of industrial buildings. It describes among other things our Ferro Profit-Sharing Contract, a contract which limits the cost of your building and makes the interest of both the owner and contractor identical.

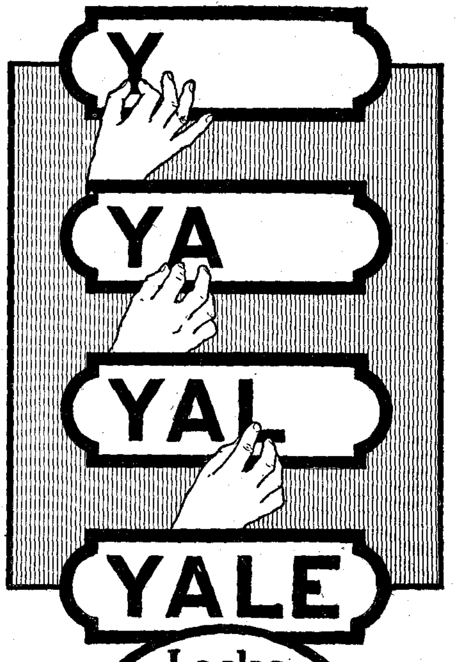
Kindly address Dept. B, using company letterhead

The
FERRO CONCRETE
CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
CINCINNATI OHIO

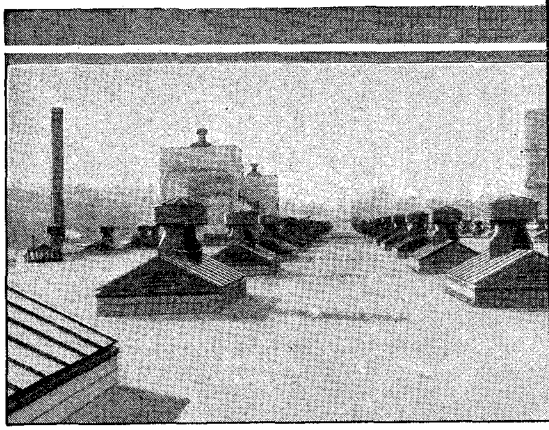
Concrete for Permanence 83-25

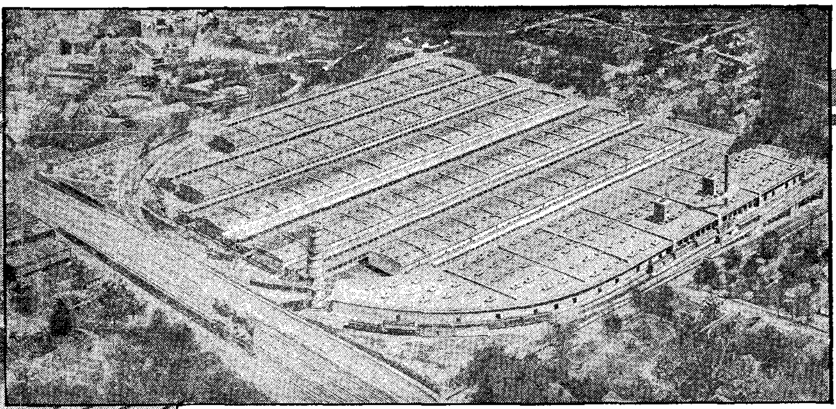
STEWARTS
IRON FENCE

IMPROVE YOUR PROPERTY WITH AN IRON FENCE
Write today for catalogue of designs for residences, country estates, parks, cemeteries and all other purposes. Artistic, indestructible. *Local Representatives Wanted.*
The Stewart Iron Works Co., 725 Stewart Bl., Cincinnati, O.



Locks
and Hardware
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., New York
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.
St. Catharines, Ont.





The Atlanta Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga., as it will appear when finished. The entire building will cover 40 acres. It was designed by Engineer Arthur Tufts of Atlanta—roofing contracts awarded the Walker Roofing Co. The ventilators and all sheet metal work are of Armco Iron, installed by the Bowman-Dozier Mfg. Co. of Atlanta.

The Importance of Armco Iron Increases with the Area of the Installation

Forty acres served by Armco Iron Ventilators! Hundreds of them will stud the vast roof of the Atlanta Warehouse—the largest cotton storage and compressing plant in the world—typical, in its completeness and perfection, of the splendid industrial growth of the wonderful New South.

Here—as in many other gigantic structures—the investment of millions is safeguarded and made profitable through the lasting quality of Armco Iron.

ARMCO IRON Resists Rust

—because it is *pure.* And because it is *even.* The slow and thorough processes by which it is made eliminate practically all impurities and foreign substances—even to the tiny gas bubbles and pockets, which could cause cracks and blisters. It is subjected to long and careful annealing—to make it uniform and dense in texture. In every stage it is rigidly inspected, and sheets and plates are rejected for imperfections so slight as to be wholly disregarded in ordinary practice.

This purity and evenness of Armco (American Ingot) Iron give it the highest known degree of rust-resistance; make it work smoothly and weld perfectly; prevent waste in manufacture, and assure lasting efficiency and economy in Armco Iron products.

And these products are innumerable. They range from enameled table tops to million gallon gas tanks—corrugated culverts, locomotive jackets, window frames and sash, fencing, silos, flumes, safes, ash cans, coffins, metal lath and roofing.

Some typical Armco Iron product manufacturers are The Chattanooga Stamping & Enameling Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn., makers of a remarkable line of porcelain enameled products; The Welded Steel Barrel Corporation of Detroit, gasoline tanks and welded barrels; and The General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown, Ohio, Herringbone Metal Lath.

AMERICAN ARMCO INGOT IRON

The trade mark ARMCO carries the assurance that iron bearing that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Company with the skill, intelligence and fidelity associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it.

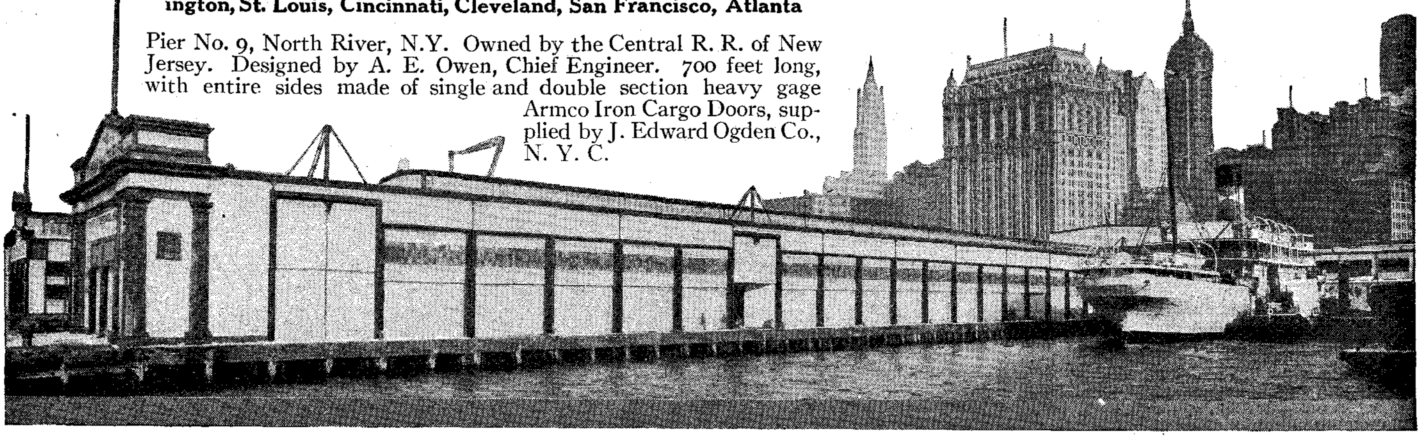
Send for a Free Copy of "The Story of Armco Iron"

It is a book that should be read by every manufacturer, every dealer, every housewife in America.
It tells how to get better service and greater profit out of metal products. Write today for your copy.

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO., Box 855, Middletown, Ohio

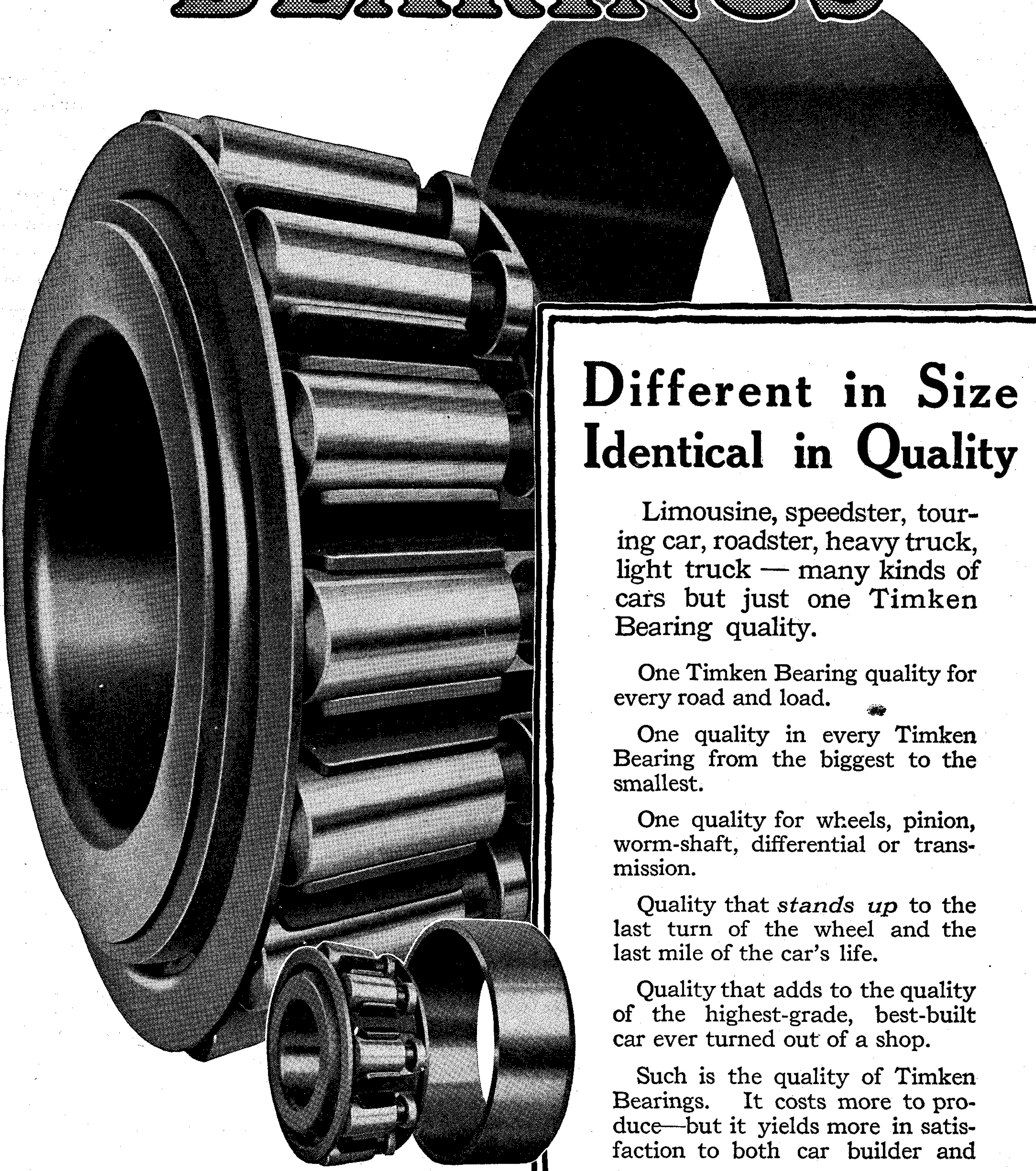
Licensed Manufacturers under Patents granted to The International Metal Products Company

BRANCH OFFICES: Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, San Francisco, Atlanta



Pier No. 9, North River, N.Y. Owned by the Central R. R. of New Jersey. Designed by A. E. Owen, Chief Engineer. 700 feet long, with entire sides made of single and double section heavy gage Armco Iron Cargo Doors, supplied by J. Edward Ogden Co., N. Y. C.

TIMKEN BEARINGS



Different in Size Identical in Quality

Limousine, speedster, touring car, roadster, heavy truck, light truck — many kinds of cars but just one Timken Bearing quality.

One Timken Bearing quality for every road and load.

One quality in every Timken Bearing from the biggest to the smallest.

One quality for wheels, pinion, worm-shaft, differential or transmission.

Quality that *stands up* to the last turn of the wheel and the last mile of the car's life.

Quality that adds to the quality of the highest-grade, best-built car ever turned out of a shop.

Such is the quality of Timken Bearings. It costs more to produce—but it yields more in satisfaction to both car builder and car owner.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio

4¢ PUTS YOU
CICO★
WISE

CICO-wise means the elimination of every perplexing pasting problem that ever poked its head above the edge of your desk. This new liquid paste for home or office has banished the splashy water well, the hardened lumps—all the muss and fuss. It is one of

Carter Inx
Quality Products

Four cents will bring you our introductory size bottle of CICO Paste. Send for your bottle today.

Sticks Best When Spread Thin
Adjustable brush holder keeps jar tightly closed—no cap to turn every time you use CICO. Stationers sell CICO in convenient 45c and 25c refill desk jars (as shown). Also in spreader tubes and bottles. Send a couple of stamps and your name and address. Get CICO-wise now.

THE CARTER'S INK CO.
Boston New York
Chicago Montreal

Also Manufacturers of Carter's Typewriter Ribbons and Carbons

★Pronounced "Sy-ko"

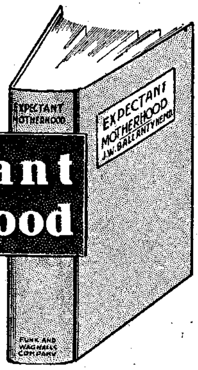
THE NEW LIQUID PASTE
CICO
STICKS BEST WHEN
THE CARTER

TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS. Containing new translations by AYLMER MAUDE. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

An intensely intimate, helpful and reliable explanation of the most vital of all subjects

Expectant Motherhood

A new book by J. W. Ballantyne, M.D., Physician to the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh



This important new book explains the hygienic rules which the parents, and especially the mother, must obey if their child is to come into the world well and strong. Dr. Ballantyne, as physician to the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, is able to write on this subject with authority. He not only tells the expectant mother what she ought to do and ought not to do, but, with singular clearness and charm, explains the physiological reasons for the directions he gives. In this respect the book is unique.

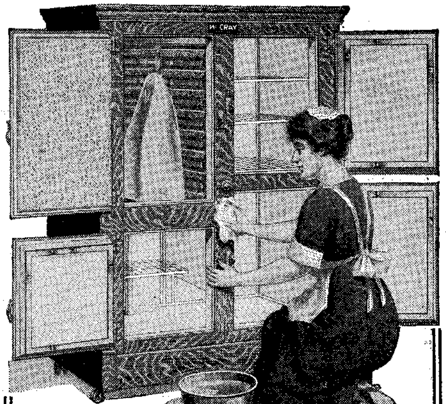
A large book of almost 300 pages. $1.50 net; by mail $1.61

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.

> tle urging. She is passionately interested in him; so interested that when she talks her gray eyes flash and sparkle, there is constant interplay between her mobile brows and lips, and at every other sentence she nods or tosses her well-shaped head, with its crop of short, wavy, iron-gray hair so like Rosa Bonheur's.
>
> "Pithecanthropos"—she would call him nothing less polysyllabic—"walked upright, like any man, except that he sagged in a little at the knees. We know this from the shape of the big thigh-bone that was found. And because he walked upright he undoubtedly had learned the use of his hands. We have not found the bones of the hand, and so we can not tell if it was the typical monkey member, with two bones in the little finger instead of three and an inordinately long distance from the wrist to the fingers. But Pithecanthropos could use it."

He must have known something of weapons and their uses, we learn, for even the anthropoid apes use weapons. They have always had the custom of breaking off branches and throwing them at people whom they did not like. Moreover, adds Madame:

> "They take sticks and attack their enemies or those whom they wish to injure. Pithecanthropos was away ahead of the ape in development. Then, too, he lived in an age when animals were large and fierce, and he must have had some defense other than flight against them."
>
> "Did he look at all like this?" I asked, showing her an imaginary reconstruction I had found. It depicted an exceedingly hairy individual with a pendulous stomach, concave back, long dangling arms, and a low, brutish head.
>
> Mme. Selenka took one look and came to the defense of her protégé.
>
> "Oh, no, no!" she cried. "He was not so ugly as that. I am sure he was not so ugly. That looks like a tramp pedler. Pithecanthropos had considerable intelligence. And he had much less hair than many persons think.
>
> "The orang-utan, even, has little hair on his belly. And Pithecanthropos had much less, since he was higher in the scale of development. Hair on his back he had—an overcoat to keep him warm. But there was no thick coat on the front of his body."
>
> "What was his head like?" I asked.
>
> "The skull sloped," she admitted. "The eyebrows projected from the face, the jaw was full and heavy, and the ears were slightly pointed. But all these characteristics are more intensified in certain negroid types, which I myself have seen alive at the present day. By the way, Pithecanthropos probably was not white. We do not know, but the natives of Java are not now white-skinned, and in prehistoric ages the island was still hot. I myself, during my excavations, found oranges that had been turned to stone, altho none grow there now.
>
> "Perhaps Pithecanthropos knew the use of fire, altho it is certain that he did not cook his food. There is a theory, you know, that monkeys turned into men through a liking for animal food. Not being able to obtain it in the trees, the nuts and fruit of which had contented their ancestors, the carnivorous monkeys took to spending more time on the ground, and thus learned to walk upright and use



Easy to Clean

Scrupulous cleanliness is necessary to keep perishable foods fresh and healthful.

The snow-white, opal glass lining of the McCray Refrigerator is easy to clean and absolutely sanitary. There are no cracks or crevices for germs to multiply—the sanitary metal bar shelves and the drain pipe are removable and the entire interior can easily be cleaned spotlessly white in a few minutes.

This opal glass lining, stain proof and acid proof, is nearly one-half-inch thick and is backed with a thick felt lining. It is practically unbreakable. Opal glass is the cleanest and most sanitary lining known. It is quickly cleaned by merely wiping it off with a damp cloth. It is never necessary to scald the opal glass lined food compartments of a McCray or wash them with soap and water.

McCRAY
Sanitary Refrigerators

are used by the U. S. Pure Food Testing Laboratories at Washington; endorsed by Good Housekeeping Institute, Domestic Science Teachers, Physicians and Refrigeration Experts.

McCray Refrigerators are built in a great variety of stock sizes, from $30 up, for every requirement. Any McCray can be arranged for outside icing. Special sizes are built to order for particular requirements or to match interior finish. Write for catalog.

No. 92 for Residences
No. 51 for Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants
No. 70 for Grocers
No. 74 for Florists
No. 62 for Meat Markets

McCray Refrigerator Co.
724 Lake Street Kendallville, Ind.
Agencies in all principal cities

Mail Coupon for Catalog

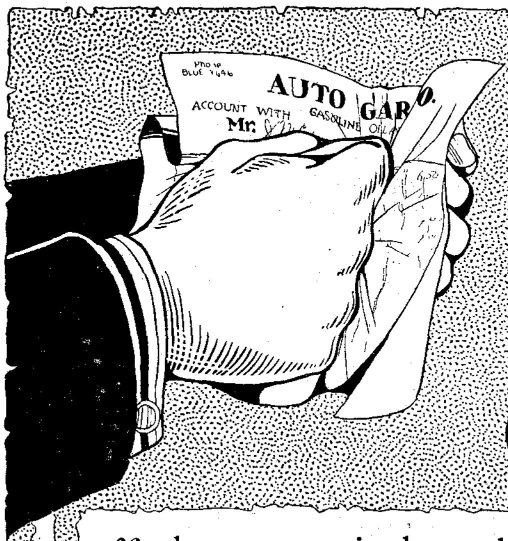
McCRAY REFRIGERATOR CO.
724 Lake Street Kendallville, Ind.

Please send me Catalog No..........

Name..............................

Street..............................

City................ *State*............



PUT A CRIMP IN FUEL COSTS

You have no part in the establishment of gasoline prices. You *must* bow to the current per gallon "cost sign"—a high one, too. But you can, however, through employment of the

NEW STROMBERG CARBURETOR

reduce the cost of car operation by reducing the *amount* of fuel consumed—by getting *more miles* per gallon.

The unapproached records of gasoline economy created by the New Stromberg Carburetor would appear miraculous indeed could they not be explained by proper principles of operation, and would bear the stamp of achievement attained under most favorable conditions were they not solidly backed by day after day performances of *pronounced* reduction in fuel consumption on all styles of cars.

Installation of the New Stromberg Carburetor on *any* car not only means instant and decided reduction in fuel consumption, but also increased speed, easier starting and more perfect acceleration.

Write for full particulars, giving name, model and year of your car.

STROMBERG MOTOR DEVICES CO.
Dept. 513, 64 East 25th Street **Chicago, Illinois**

New STROMBERG Does it! CARBURETOR

A History of the Modern World

The gripping historical story of the last hundred years of national and international upheaval, which found its climax in the present great war. Told by Oscar Browning, M.A., one of the world's greatest historians. This is an absolutely authoritative narrative for the history student; a source of enlightening explanation for the man who wants to understand present-day national ambitions, motives and attitudes; a means of fascinating entertainment for every man, woman and child in their reading hours. Written in the author's individual, fascinating and accomplished style. *New, inexpensive, one-volume edition. 1000 pages, cloth bound, $3.00; by mail, $3.20.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

A Great Book of Wit At A Big Reduction

"There is a laugh on every page."
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The BLACK CAT CLUB

By James D. Corrothers

Studies of darky society, presenting captivating bits of negro folk-lore, stories of ghosts, hoodoos, 'possum hunts, love-making, slavery, etc. Irresistible humor in almost every page causes many a hearty laugh over these clever writings.

The Price Has Always Been $1.10, Postpaid. Through an error in ordering we are overstocked with this one title, and must move it even at the great sacrifice indicated in the price. ***Yours Now—While They Last—For 39c, Carriage Paid.***

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York

Take Lunch In The Woods

TAKE LUNCH IN THE WOODS

You will enjoy your outings more if you satisfy that big, healthy appetite with cool, clean, fresh food and drinkables right out of a

Hawkeye BASKET REFRIGERATOR

Keeps contents cool 36 hours on a small lump of ice. Large food compartment. Interior is nickel plated metal—outside, woven reed. Attractive, light-weight, durable. Priced as low as $5.00. Thirty days' trial.

Write for Booklet 18 and name of nearest dealer.

BURLINGTON BASKET COMPANY
Dept. H, 108 Hawkeye Bldg., Burlington, Iowa
Dealers: Write for proposition.

their front feet as hands. But I consider that theory absurd. It should apply equally to lions, yet they have never turned into men."

And then Mme. Selenka explained that, in her opinion, both pithecanthropos and the anthropoid apes—notably the orang-utan—are collateral rather than direct ancestors of ours. Not our grandfathers, in short, tho we're all on the same family tree. "The stock branches further back, even, than the ape," she summed up cryptically.

I asked her if anything was known about the moral or social life of the "missing link."

"It may be presumed that he was a good family man," she told me with a twinkle. "For the orang-utan, who is lower in the scale, is a loyal, if somewhat masterful, husband to one mate and a devoted father of his children. There is no reason to think that the pithecanthropos practised polygamy."

"Have you come to New York to find missing links?" I inquired flippantly. "I can show you ever so many—men who think that women shouldn't vote; women who think men are white-slavers, *in esse* or *in posse;* persons who believe all marriages are made in Heaven; persons who believe all marriages are—the other place; girls who wear fur collars in August—oh, this is just a beginning."

I trust there was no hidden satire in Mme. Selenka's demure reply. "I can only stay here a day or two," she said, "for I am going to Teneriffe to study the psychology of anthropoid apes—they are so interesting."

SAD BLUNDERS IN THE HUMAN FRAME

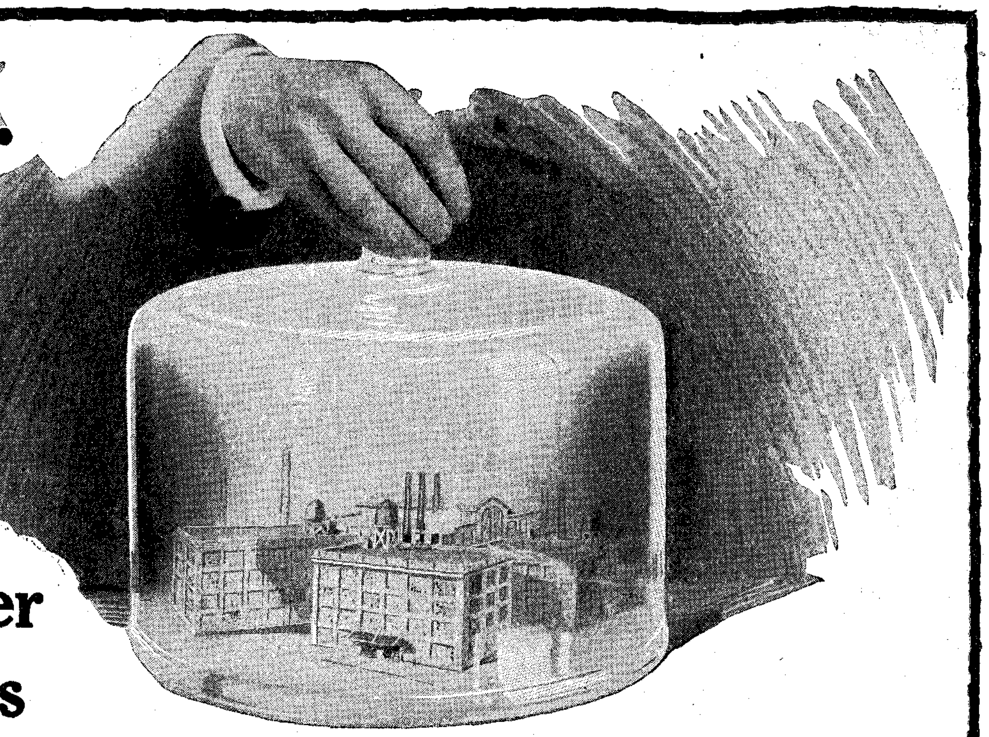
WE learn with some alarm from an essay in the veracious *Century Magazine* that our bodies are far below, deplorably below, the easiest standards of efficiency. One may feebly offer, perhaps, the excuse that the human body was originated at a time when efficiency as practised to-day by all reputable business houses was unknown, and consequently could not be expected to be fitted to exigencies as yet non-existent; but facts remain facts.

That we may know just how our bodies might be rebuilt to be more efficient, nothing is more helpful than the account from this valued magazine. We are told concerning the human machine:

> Man is an adaptive mechanism; no doubt about it. In the good old cave days, and before, when he used to swing from tree to tree with his toes, man had toes to swing from tree to tree with.
>
> Later, swinging from tree to tree being considered out of place in a drawing-room, and nimble, prehensile toes being of but little practical assistance to the modern business man, toes became static, so to speak. Their only known use to the efficient man of the present is to feel the ends of his shoes.

Believing, then, in the obvious importance of adapting the human anatomy to fit conditions of to-day, the account tells us that, with a little patience and understanding of physiological mechanics, we may yet grow to be really worth the place

Smother Your Factory And You Smother Your Profits



"This is a striking picture and a strong title; but it does not apply to *my* factory, *my* help, *my* firm."

Are you the man who talks this way?

Let's sift the facts. Unless your factory has a modern system of ventilation, you must rely entirely upon the pores of the building, cracks, joints in the floors, windows, doors, flues and chimneys to provide a necessary renewal of air. Science has proved that "natural" ventilation fails miserably. Just as soon as a modern mechanical system of ventilation is installed in a building there is a marked falling off in excess sick-leave; workmen are more alert; accidents are fewer; production is increased; employees are made happier; and the quality of your product is improved.

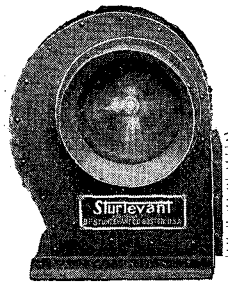
Sturtevant (REG·U·S·PAT·OFF·) Ventilating, Heating and Air-Washing Systems

That a modern system of ventilation does pay for itself is proved by the fact that the Sturtevant System has been a steady dividend-payer in thousands of mills, factories, stores, manufacturing and commercial offices.

There are very few wide-awake owners who would not install a modern system of ventilation in their factories tomorrow if they knew one-tenth of the benefits, advantages and economies of such a system.

Can *you* in fairness to yourself, your employees, your directors, your stockholders, continue to smother your help in "worn-out" air, which is the only kind "natural" ventilation can possibly provide?

Sturtevant Gives the World Health and Profit out of Air



B. F. Sturtevant Co.
Dept. 85, Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.
and all principal cities in the world
Largest Manufacturers in the World of Fans, Fan Systems and other Air-Handling Apparatus

Send for Book

telling the commercial advantages of well-ventilated buildings. Factory owners and engineers should write for Catalogs on Power Apparatus.

AJAX TIRES

GUARANTEED IN WRITING 5000 MILES

97% Owners' Choice Based on Experience

WHAT a car owner learns about tires from real experience he never forgets. If the tires the manufacturer supplies him with his car are wanting—he turns to something better. He finds the best—and sticks to it. And that's how Ajax Tires are bought.

They are 97% Owners' Choice—97% of all Ajax sales volume—*picked out* to take the place of former different tires because *proved out* in real experience.

So when you see a car with Ajax Tires on every wheel, it's safe to say one Ajax first proved what this tire would do. The others followed.

New Tire Efficiency

Thousands are learning in this way, through pitting Ajax against other tires, new tire-efficiency. They are finding Ajax Tires gluttons for punishment—full of buoyant life—rugged endurance. They're finding that, without petting or babying, Ajax stands up—delivers its guarantee of 5000 miles—often far more.

They are finding too that Ajax Tires are one like another—of up-and-up uniform quality. The Ajax Cure insures that. Electricity's greatest gift to tire-making. No chance for human error with the Ajax Automatic Heat-Control Device—

"The Clock With a Trigger"

—which automatically regulates, to a hair's breadth, the Curing temperature, and releases the volume of terrific heat not one second too soon or too late.

Ajax Tires *can be* Guaranteed, in Writing, 5000 Miles—a minimum service pledge that's loyally lived up to.

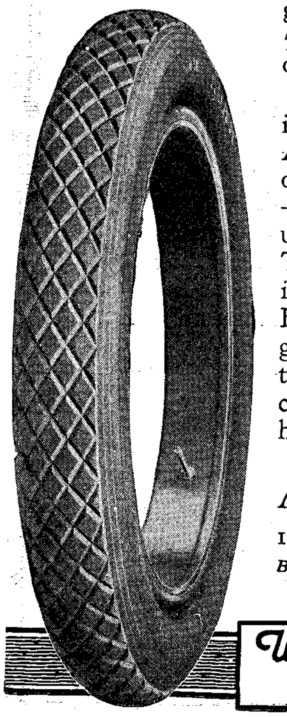
Ajax Tires Are Registered Tires

That means we stand behind every tire—know it by number and by owner's name—on record at our office. Ajax Tires are Registered from the first motion of manufacture to the last mile of bonded service. Why not keep tab yourself—know what Ajax rolls up in extra miles for you?

Talk it over with your Ajax dealer. He'll tell you why Ajax Tires are 97% Owners' Choice—why they outlast their guarantee—why they mean truest tire economy.

Ask your dealer for "The Story of Ajax Tires," by Horace De Lisser, Chairman of the Board, Ajax Rubber Co., Inc.

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, Inc.
1796-1798 Broadway NEW YORK
Branches in Leading Cities Factories: Trenton, N. J.



While Others are Claiming Quality, We are Guaranteeing It

we occupy. It is added that a noted efficiency engineer, whose name the account considerately withholds, at his own request, has gone over the human organization in great detail, and reports briefly the following suggestions for improvements on strictly efficient principles:

1. It is ridiculous for bones to be made of bone. Reinforced concrete, with steel hinges at the joints, would be more serviceable.

2. White is not a good color for the skin, and skin is a poor material for skin to be made of. A skin of pale-green rubber or leather would be pleasing to the eye, wouldn't show the dirt, and would last a lifetime.

3. It is absurd to have two eyes in front when one would do. One eye should be placed in the back of the head. Better still, a third eye could easily be developed. If a man tried constantly to see with the back of his head, in a few generations a third eye would undoubtedly sprout there.

4. At present the head can turn only part way round. It would be much more efficient if worked on a swivel, like an office-chair. Then it could be revolved rapidly. Also, it could be unscrewed and detached. The hair could then be shampooed much more easily. Also, if one had a headache, he could unscrew his head and leave it home until the headache was over. An extra head could be conveniently carried in a Gladstone bag or a mandolin-case.

5. The human machine is the only machine that has to be cut open before it can be repaired. The top of the head could easily be arranged so it could be unscrewed, like the cover of a pickle-jar. Thus the brains could be dusted regularly and old-fashioned ideas removed *en masse.*

6. It would be more efficient to have the chest on a hinge, so it could be swung open like the bonnet of a motor-car or the door of a refrigerator. The heart, which, of course should be made of rubber, and the other organs, several of which, by the way, might be omitted entirely, could then be examined and repaired, just as your motor-car or your watch can be. Your physician could keep the key to your chest.

7. The mouth is too far from the stomach. Food gets all worn out traveling through the canals, tubes, etc. A better place for the mouth would be the small of the back. It would be out of the way, and could be used, like the door of a furnace, for the introduction of fuel. The mouth would not lose its talking function entirely. It could shout warnings to persons about to tread on one's heels.

8. When the mouth had been relegated to a lower position, the problem of talking might seem a big one. But to an efficiency engineer it is simplicity itself. By a little perseverance any man could learn to talk through his ears and his nose. Thus he could converse constantly at dinner. He would not have to pause for the insertion of food. And he could talk to three persons at once, one on his right, one on his left, and the hostess.

9. The feet should be made of rubber and the toes cast *en bloc.* If the feet were made of rubber, the expression a "bouncing baby" would then have a real meaning.

10. All limbs should be detachable, so that they could be removed at night and placed on a shelf or stood up in an umbrella-stand. This would make it possible to effect a great saving in the size of beds.

Also, in case any limb, as for example, the funny-bone, were injured, the limb could be sent to the doctor to be repaired without laying up the entire machine.

These are only a few of the suggestions the efficiency expert made. All that remains to be done now, he says, is to figure out a way of installing these improvements in the human machine. He is now working on the problem.

REVIVING THE FIGUREHEADS

IN the old days, men carved, painted, and christened the figureheads on their vessels with an almost superstitious veneration and affection. To them the figurehead was the very soul of the ship; it exprest all her individuality, it made the great creation of oaken beams and sail a living thing. Then came steam and iron ships, and the figurehead passed. Boats seemed to lose much of their personality and become mechanical carriers, with no more soul to them than a hay-cart.

But the war, among many other changes, has wrought a revival of the figurehead, much to the pleasure of the old salts who knew of the early days "when they had wooden ships and iron men." At least, we have it in the words of the New York *Sun*, which observes that the war, causing many old-timers to be brought out of havens where they have been long at rest, has made it possible for us to see once again on the seas the old-style figurehead at the prow of a vessel. We are told:

> Old salts along the water-front have lately remarked with pleasure the return to this port of craft adorned with figureheads. To them these tokens of an old custom seem like harbingers of a revival of the days when American clipper-ships were supreme upon the seven seas. Then no vessel was complete without an appropriate bow adornment.
>
> The old sea-dog prophesied all sorts of dire things when ship-owners began to skimp in the matter of figureheads. And he had tradition to back up his belief.
>
> "How," he would ask, "would the Phenicians have sent their ships of trade into unknown seas had their vessels not carried upon their bows images of protecting deities? And even the ancient Chinese knew that something of the sort was necessary when they fashioned great staring eyes on either bow."
>
> Succeeding generations of navigators followed suit, and as the old salts have always seen it there must have been good reasons for perpetuating the practise. And then by way of clinching this argument it is a matter of history that the doughtiest of our fighting-craft have with few exceptions carried bow ornaments or figureheads.
>
> Originally the frigate *Constitution* carried a bust of Hercules at her bow, typifying the strength of union and the power of law. The image of Hercules probably suffered when Preble carried the frigate into the harbor of Tripoli in the face of the full fire of the Turkish forts. Anyway, a carved Neptune supplanted Hercules about 1807. When *Old Ironsides* covered herself with glory during the war of 1812 her stem bore only a carved scroll or billet-head.

SPARTON

Motorhorns

SAFETY FIRST SOUND SPARTON

These Reliable Cars Wanted Reliable Horns

So their engineers investigated, tested and proved. All chose the Sparton. Now every car that goes into service bearing the nameplate of one of these makers is equipped with a Sparton Motorhorn as standard equipment:

Packard
Chalmers
Winton
Stutz
Kissel
Mercer
Peerless
Hudson
Studebaker
White
Marmon
Cole
Jordan
Briscoe
Haynes
Pathfinder
Owen Magnetic
Jackson
Marion-Handley
National
and 22 others

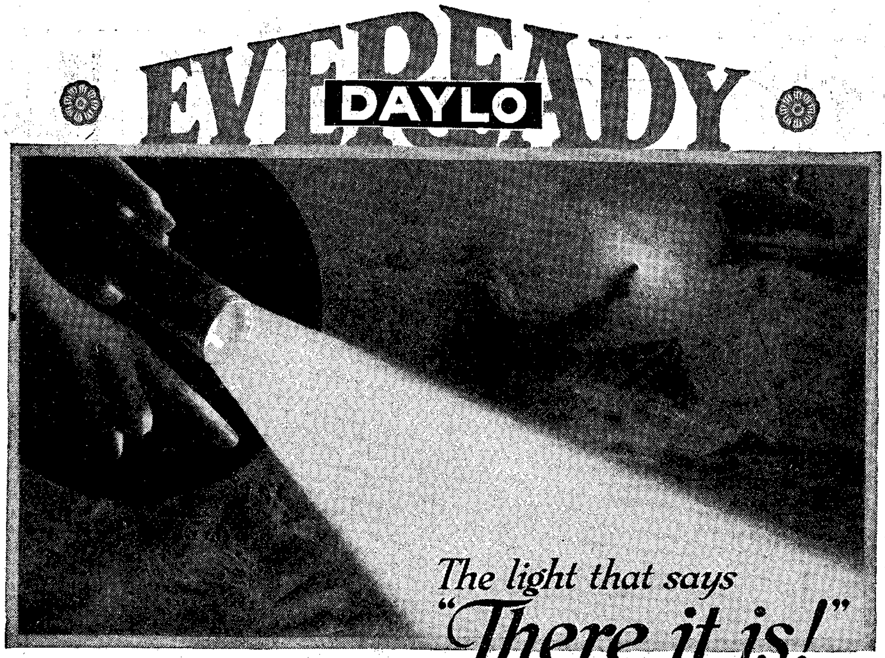
SPARTON GASOLINE VACUUM SYSTEM

Sparton Motorhorns $3 to $15

The Sparton Gasoline Vacuum System is another achievement in the direction of added efficiency and reliability in the operation of motor cars. It insures a plentiful supply of gasoline to the carburetor under all conditions of grade and pull.

Sparton Radiators and Radiator Fans are standard with the majority of leading motor car manufacturers.

THE SPARKS-WITHINGTON CO.
JACKSON, MICHIGAN U. S. A.
(48)



—when all other lights fail

STORM-TOSSED and battered, helpless in a raging sea, the crew unable to launch a boat—such was the plight of the Pio IX, on the night of December 5, 1916.

And here might come the tragic end of this story but for Antonio Oliver, one of the crew. He remembered his *Eveready* DAYLO,* strapped it to his wrist and with ten of his comrades went overboard, clinging to a ship's raft.

The light from the *Eveready* DAYLO* attracted the attention of the S. S. Buenos Aires. After many failures a boat was launched and help sent to the exhausted crew. Thus were the lives of eleven saved by the light that did not fail—*Eveready* DAYLO.*

There are times in everyone's life when an *Eveready* DAYLO* is invaluable. Get yours today. Prices from 75 cents up. At dealers everywhere.

AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS
of National Carbon Co. Long Island City
Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited, Toronto

**DAYLO* *is the winning name in our $3000 contest. We paid $3000 to each of the four contestants who submitted this word.*

Don't ask for a "flashlight"—get an Eveready DAYLO

when a fuse blows and all other lights go out

when the car stalls on a dark road and the trouble must be located

when uncanny scratching in an unused room awakes you

when someone rings your door-bell in the middle of the night

when a storm breaks at 2 A. M. and the windows must be closed

when it's too dark to see your way from the house to the garage

when a strange noise in the bushes near the porch alarms you

when the baby cries in the night.

WHERE TO PUT YOUR CAR
And REDUCE YOUR UPKEEP

Get our FREE book "Where to keep the Car." Tells how easy it is to have your own private garage and save rent. Write for this valuable book today—it is FREE.
WHITAKER - GLESSNER CO.
Dept. D, Wheeling, W.Va.

A Legal Training In Two Years

Study at home—during your spare time and get a thorough legal training in two years. That is what American School students are doing. New, practical and intensely interesting course. Successful graduates everywhere.

Write for New Book Send your name and address today for our new free book. Read about the new opportunities open to law trained men and how you can fit yourself in two years. Write today.

American School of Correspondence, Dept. L2405, Chicago, U. S. A.

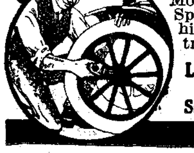
Avoid Wheel Troubles

Act now to prevent the creaking and squeaking of your wheels when hot weather comes. Heat dries out your spokes and causes shrinkage. And loose, shrunken spokes weaken your wheels.

SPOKTITE Prevents Loosening

Apply Spoktite to spokes at hub and felloes. Also between felloes. It penetrates the pores, prevents shrinkage and keeps joints as tight as new. Expands parts already shrunk. Most auto supply dealers carry Spoktite. If yours does not, send his name and $1.00 for enough to treat 4 wheels. Address

LIQUID WHEEL TIGHTENER CO.
Dept. B, Modesto, California
Sales Offices: Boston — New York



THEY DIE OUTDOORS!

No mixing
No Spreading—
No Muss—
No Trouble—
Just crumble up a
Rat Bis-Kit
about the house. Rats will seek it, eat it, die outdoors. Easiest, quickest, cleanest way. 25c and 15c. All druggists and general stores.
The Rat Biscuit Co.
Springfield, Ohio
U.S.A.

For roaches and water bugs use Rat Bis-Kit Paste in Tubes—25c.

The substitution of a quasi-classic figure of Andrew Jackson in 1833 created a furor. Jackson was then running for the Presidency and the Whigs considered the change an outrage and no secret was made of the determination to mutilate the offensive figurehead. Accordingly, the commandant of the navy-yard at Boston, where the *Constitution* was undergoing extensive repairs, had a sentry posted near the ship every night and the marine was armed with a loaded musket.

Even so, one dark and stormy night a youth of the name of Dewey got into the yard, climbed upon the ship, and succeeded in sawing off the head of the distasteful figure, which he bore away with him. Another head was carved, and put in place, and secured there against removal by an iron rod driven down through it and buried deeply in the supporting trunk. The Andrew Jackson figurehead remained upon the *Constitution* until the ship was well-nigh rebuilt some time in the '50s, when it was removed and replaced by a scroll billet-head. The figure of Jackson was then transferred to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. No graduate of the Naval Academy is likely ever to forget the heroic, stalwart bust that has weathered scores of winters upon its pedestal there. The graven image that once was the figure-head of the old line-of-battle ship *Delaware*, built in 1820, has long been known to the midshipmen as "The god of 2.5"—the lowest possible passing mark in any subject in the academic curriculum.

We are told that when fearful that their examination papers would fail to meet this minimum, disquieted middies would slip away to the shadows of that grim figure after dark and pray for the old Indian chief's favor.

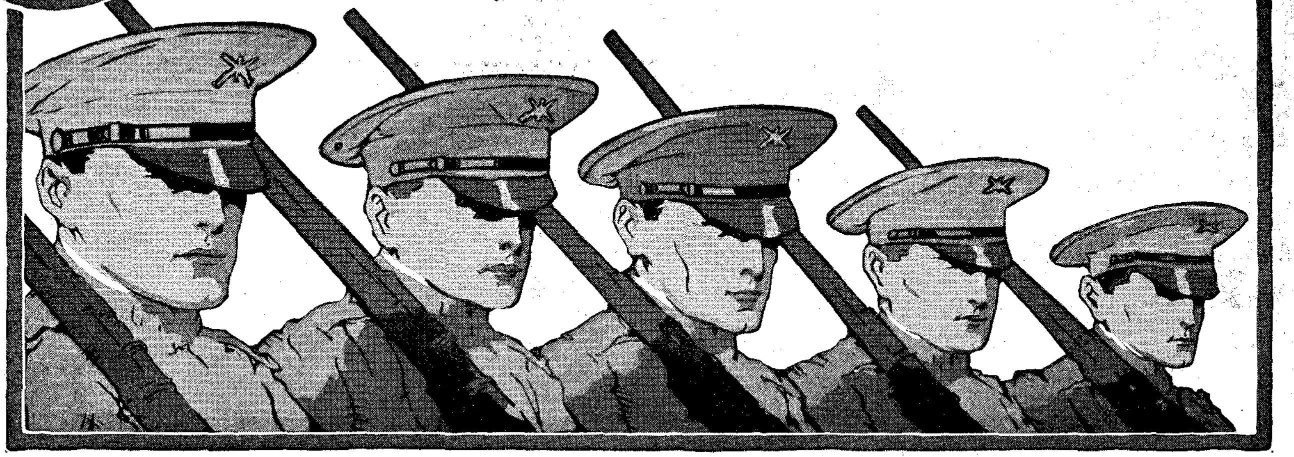
For a great many years the bust has been assumed to be that of Tecumseh, but, says *The Sun:*

As a matter of fact it is that of Tamanend, the ancient chief of the Delaware Indians. In his day Tamanend was held in the highest veneration by his people and his fame extended even among the whites, who ascribed to him all sorts of fabulous powers. During the Revolutionary War his admirers dubbed him a saint and he became generally known as St. Tammany, the patron saint of America.

When the first of our so-called coast-line battle-ships were built, the *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, and *Oregon*, the bows of those vessels were adorned with the national coat of arms and appropriate supporting scrollwork. But the State of Massachusetts, with a sense of appropriateness, chose to supplement the bow ornament by a heroic figure of Victory, modeled by a well-known sculptor. This was placed upon the face of the forward turret between the two big 13-inch guns. The *Massachusetts* is the only vessel in the service so distinguished.

Unquestionably the U. S. S. *Olympia*, Admiral Dewey's flag-ship at the battle of Manila, is the most splendidly adorned cruiser in the service. The *Olympia* not only boasts a figurehead but, like the old ships of the line, her stern is handsomely ornamented as well. A master craftsman, the late Augustus Saint Gaudens, was responsible for the design, and the work bears every evidence of his skill. The two ornaments cost more than $12,000,

Gillette



The Armies of the World Use the Gillette Safety Razor

WAR is the great test of any article of utility. The soldier's kit is reduced to actual necessities.

You can't imagine a soldier carrying 'round a strop and hone.

The Official Army Regulations of all Countries now call for a clean shave. And beyond all question the Gillette is the Razor of the Great War—of all the Armies, on all fronts.

Gillette Razors and Blades have gone abroad in a continuous stream of shipments from this Country—by thousands, by hundreds of thousands and by millions!

One recent shipment was 80,000 Razors and 600,000 dozen Blades.

◆

Write for the New Gillette Catalogue. See the thirty styles of Gillette Safety Razors, $5 to $50. Gillette Dealers everywhere.

Milady Décolleté is the dainty little Gillette used by the well-groomed woman to keep the underarm white and smooth.

They've gone by Atlantic Passenger Steamers — by Freight — by International Parcels Post. By first-class registered mail and they've gone as personal baggage with passengers.

They've gone by Pacific Steamers to Japan and through Manchuria, then via the Trans-Siberian Railway to Russia.

Isn't there a lesson in this for every man in America who has not yet adopted the Gillette Shave?

◆

We venture to say there is not a man living with a beard to shave but can shave better with a Gillette—if he will use it correctly.

If there is any man who is not enthusiastic over the Gillette it is probably because he has not caught the simple knack of using it.

The Gillette is so efficient that men continually take advantage of it by cheating on the lather.

Be fair to the Gillette: soften the beard with a thick lather, well rubbed in, the same as you would with any other razor.

Insert a fresh blade, screw the handle down tight. Use a light slanting angle-stroke. You will find the beard slips off almost like magic.

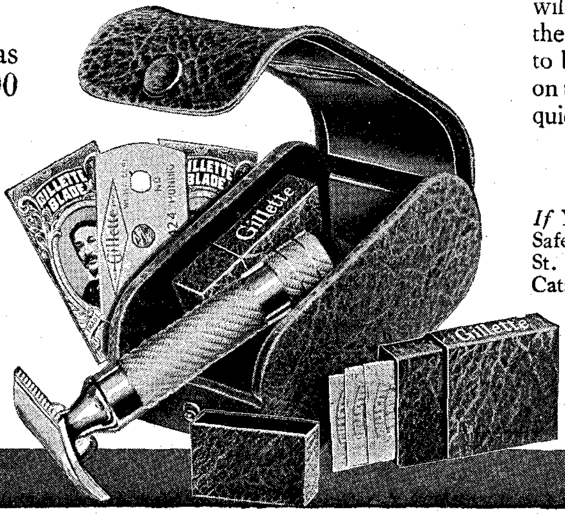
Now dash the face with cool water and pat dry with a soft towel.

There are thousands of young men just coming to shaving age. The Gillette will help them to form good habits—the saving of small sums that count up to big ones—the habit of getting started on time—of doing a thing perfectly in the quickest way, with the fewest motions.

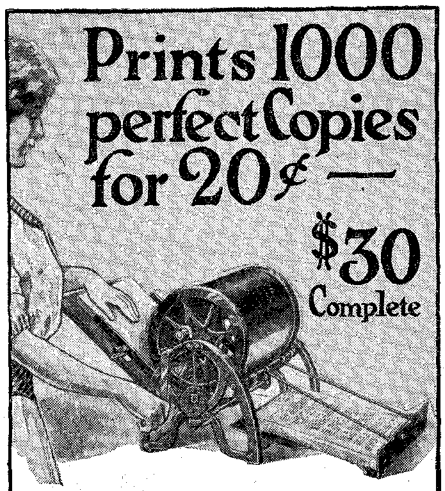
◆

If You Live in Canada—write the Gillette Safety Razor Company of Canada, Ltd., 73 St. Alexander St., Montreal, for Canadian Catalogue and Prices.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
BOSTON, U. S. A.



NO STROPPING **NO HONING**



Prints 1000 perfect Copies for 20¢—
$30 Complete

This Low-Priced Duplicator

prints form letters that are equal in every respect to typewritten originals—yet there's no type to set—no trouble—no muss. Write the letter on a typewriter or by hand—put it on the machine—turn the handle—that's all. In twenty minutes a thousand copies are ready to mail—and the cost; about 20c.

ROTOSPEED STENCIL DUPLICATOR

prints notices—bulletins—price lists—announcements—for manufacturers, merchants, architects, churches and schools. It prints ruled forms and illustrations. It does everything that any stencil duplicator can do—does it with fewer operations—simpler—quicker—cheaper. And yet the price, equipped for all classes of work, is

$30 Complete

The Rotospeed has semi-automatic feed, self-adjusting impression roll and large printing drum. It prints on any weight of paper and any size from a post card to an 8½ x 16 inch sheet. The equipment includes one quire of wax stencil paper, a sample of No-Wax Rotospeed stencil paper, ink and sufficient other supplies for printing a thousand copies each of twenty-four jobs.

10 Days' Free Trial

Test the Rotospeed at our risk, in your office—see how easy it is to operate; how much it saves you. Ten days' work will convince you of its money-saving, money-making possibilities.

Mail Coupon for Booklet

and details of our liberal offer, also samples of forms printed on the Rotospeed for others in your line of business.

The Rotospeed Co.
404 West 5th St.
Dayton, Ohio

The Rotospeed Co.
404 West 5th St.
Dayton, Ohio

Send me full information about the Rotospeed Free Trial Offer, copy of booklet and samples of work.

....
Name

....
Address

....

I Print MY OWN
Cards, circulars, book, paper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for catalogue presses, TYPE, cards. THE PRESS CO. D-23. MERIDEN. CONN.

Old Glory illuminated on your car $1

Show your colors. Be an American now! Put our special electric lighted flag on your radiator. Fits any radiator cap—staff of best nickel tubing conceals wire—connects direct to headlights. Heavily plated deflector.

Flag 6 in. x 8 in. heavy silk. Send a dollar for yours—do it today—to insure prompt delivery.

Howe Manufacturing Co.
1732 So. Michigan Avenue
Chicago

DEALERS—JOBBERS
Every car owner wants this electric lighted flag. Quick action is vital. Sold only in cartons of a dozen. Order Now

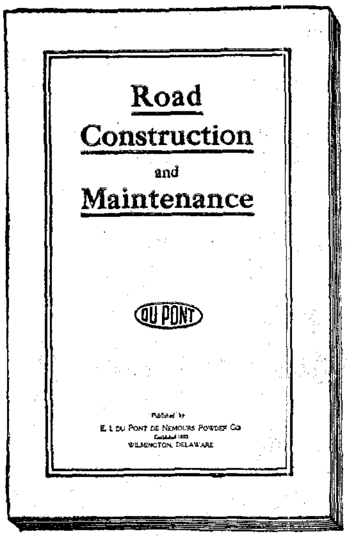
and in this particular have never been equaled by any other ship in our naval service.

The abolition of the figurehead was brought about largely by a movement to strip modern battle-craft of every useless feature, and besides this it was recognized that the somber dress of gray would almost certainly disguise the bow ornament. However, sailor superstition or sea-tradition can not be altogether downed. This is evidenced by the revival of the figurehead in the British Navy in the case of the *Iron Duke*, which carries a bust of Wellington at her bow.

"KA WAI KUI A KEKELA"

THIS is the tale of Kekela's well, or the *Ka Wai Kui a Kekela*, as it is told in Hawaiian folk-lore. Kekela was an *alii*, or chief, and from the traditions which have been handed down about him he was a man of progressive ideas and sound judgment, and had mastered a primitive method of surveying which gave him an unfair advantage over his brother chiefs in the matter of real estate and boundary disputes. In his most famous exploit, however, that of the founding of the *Ka Wai Kui*, he shows himself in another light. He becomes a benevolent despot, a pugnacious philanthropist, and a first-class engineer who dug through twenty feet of hard lava with no better tools than flint-chips and infinite patience. The well was dug long before any white men had come to Hawaii, but Richard S. Kelley records the tradition in *The Paradise of the Pacific* (Honolulu) as follows:

> About four miles up the mountainside from the site of *Ka Wai Kui a Kekela*, one day in the old time, an old lady sat outside her grass house weaving a mat of *lauhala*, the family dog lying dozing near by. As the day and the mat progressed, the old lady, patiently weaving and *olioli*-ing to herself, suddenly became aware that her dog was standing a short distance away vigorously shaking himself to dry the water which was dripping from his hair-coat.
>
> As no water other than that gathered by the family from the rain was known to be within miles of the place, the old lady was naturally very much surprized at the sudden evidence of an abundance of water close by. When her husband returned from his day's work in the taro-patch or fishing, she told him of the occurrence and together they marveled. The old man advised his wife to watch the dog closely thereafter and find out where he went and to observe if he again returned damp. This she did, and, sure enough, again the dog disappeared to return covered with water, which he shook off vigorously in high sport.
>
> The old couple by patience discovered an opening in the lava a short distance away into which the dog disappeared on his now numerous trips to his source of water, and they reported the facts to their *alii*, Kekela. Kekela at first was incredulous that there could be any water around his section of the land. History recorded none such and it seemed like an impossibility. However, Kekela, realizing the value of such a find to his people, verified the discovery of the old folks.



Save Road Building Labor and Time

Good roads are imperative—vital. They deal with your personal welfare and the progress—the stability—the safety of the Nation. Road construction requires labor. Labor is scarce. Something must be done. This book tells how.

It covers in a complete and practical way all of the latest road building methods. It explains the use of all up-to-date road building machinery. It tells how to speed up road work, economize in time, and cut down manual labor. It covers every phase of road building from choice of location down to the finished road.

It is written in a plainly understandable style, is profusely illustrated and is now being used as a text book in many colleges and universities.

Get This Big Free Book

Send today for your copy of
Good Roads Book No. 615

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Wilmington, Delaware

SULTAN
Scientific Pumps
for Every Purpose

Each outfit comprises a complete pumping unit built on proven successful principles and guaranteed to the utmost. Thousands of Sultans in use today are working under all conditions and giving perfect satisfaction.

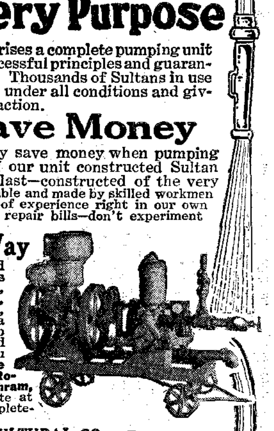
You Save Money

Yes, you actually save money when pumping water with one of our unit constructed Sultan Outfits. Built to last—constructed of the very best material obtainable and made by skilled workmen who have had years of experience right in our own factories. Eliminate repair bills—don't experiment with any old pump.

The Sultan Way

is tried—proven and reliable. Whether it's a pump for the house, farm, summer home, contractor or builder, road or well work—a Sultan on the job means water pumped when and where you want it. **Sultan Force Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, Deep Well, Diaphram, High Pressure.** Write at once for new and completely illustrated catalog.

WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., (Est. in 1870)
7100 So. Broadway St. Louis, Mo.



WILL PEOPLE STARVE
Because You Own "Slacker" Land?

There Are More Than 200,000,000 Acres of "Slacker" Land—Like This—In the United States! It Will Feed All the Allied Armies!

BIG INTERESTS are pounding the farmers to produce, produce, produce. And that is right. And the farmer *is* producing. The farmers of this country have spent a million dollars with me personally on stump pullers.

You who own land owe a duty to this nation! Clear off that part of your land that is stump fields—"slacker acres" of the worst type.

200,000,000 of the acres now waste—studded with stumps, *can* be made to give forth bounteous crops. Those crops from waste land alone would feed the world at war—our nation and every nation "at grips" in this titanic conflict. What *right* have you to allow these stump acres to remain idle?

Reclaim them—every one of them! Set them to work for the sake of the nation—for your own sake!

The Hercules Land Clearing Service Department

Ready—eager to help you FREE OF CHARGE. Let me solve your land clearing problem for you.

Now, the Question Is Can I Help You?

I have an established department trained in the work of suggesting ways and means of clearing one acre or one thousand acres of stump land. We work with the individual on a small field or the land company on a great scale.

Be a Patriot! Enlist Your Acres!

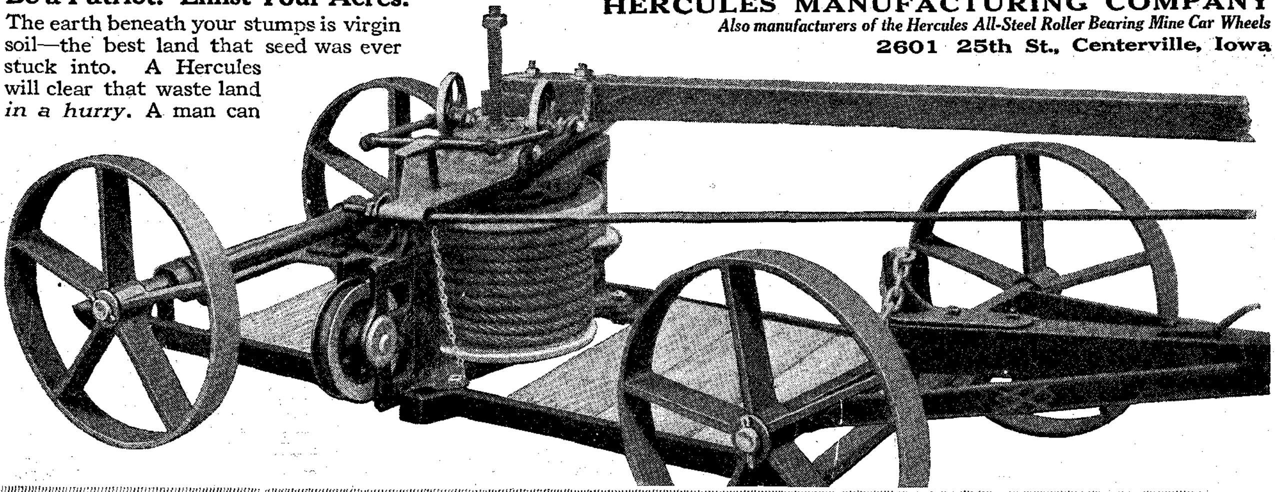
The earth beneath your stumps is virgin soil—the best land that seed was ever stuck into. A Hercules will clear that waste land *in a hurry*. A man can clear an acre a day with a Hercules and leave the rich land ready for the plow—with every last root out — all your "slacker" acres cleared off slick and clean. Thus, you add all those productive acres to your holdings—just as surely as if you paid $200 an acre for an extra piece of land. You *know* how land is going up—up—up in price. The profit will be yours—also the satisfaction of adding your "bit" to Uncle Sam's agricultural resources.

Get the Facts! Write Me at Once!

Give yourself the opportunity to know the facts about how other land owners have profited through use of a Hercules. Besides that, I want to save you big money on the cost. I'm making a brand **New Special War Price Offer** now. A new low price to encourage greater land redemption.

Don't Put this Off—Write Me Today

B. A. FULLER, President
HERCULES MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Also manufacturers of the Hercules All-Steel Roller Bearing Mine Car Wheels
2601 25th St., Centerville, Iowa



"Doctor's orders!

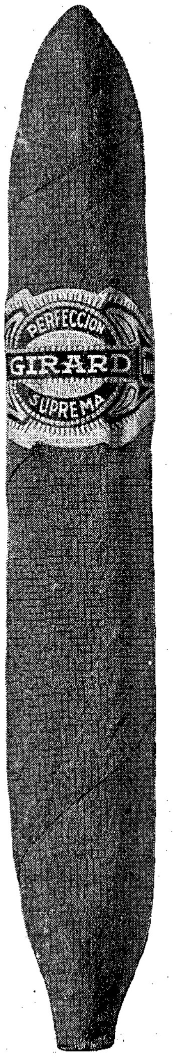
And it's a pleasure to obey them!"

Heavy cigars threatened to knock this man's nerves sky-high. So he went to a doctor.

"You don't have to quit," said the doctor. "Just cut out the heavy cigars that back-fire on your nerves—be moderate—smoke a milder kind."

"But I don't like a mild cigar, doctor!"

"I'll give you one that you'll like," the doctor replied. "I smoke it myself—the Girard. It's fragrant, full-flavored, satisfying—*and harmless!*"



The "Broker" actual size, 10c

The Girard Cigar
Never gets on your nerves

So this man switched to Girards—switched on the doctor's advice—and today you won't find a healthier or a happier smoker in the land.

And he's only one of thousands of smokers from coast to coast who have improved health, efficiency and smoke-enjoyment by switching to Girards. The doctor who advised him is only one of many doctors who recommend Girards—and better still, smoke 'em.

The Girard is made of real Havana tobacco. It is age-mellowed. It is blended in such a way that—but Girard flavor can't be written, it must be tasted.

Every Girard dealer (and they are all over the country) will tell you what a certain-sure smoke-value the Girard is. If your dealer doesn't handle Girards, he can get them for you.

**14 sizes
10c and up**

The next time you step to the counter, say "Girard!"

**Dealers—
a word with you**

If you are not handling the Girard, there is *a big business waiting for you* in this remarkable cigar. Drop us a line today.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Philadelphia
Established 1871

We are then told he succeeded in locating the water at the point beside the old trail four miles *makai*, or toward the sea, from the place where the dog first furnished the old lady with evidence that there was water in a theretofore arid vicinity. The means which Kekela used to locate this water at so great a distance has been lost in the shuffle of time. Perhaps *Alii* Kekela, wise old chap, added that to his store of mysteries to hold the rabble in docility. Anyway, he located the spot, and proceeded to enact measures to develop the water. Imagine the concourse of natives on the bare lava-flow being informed by their chief that such and such a spot was the place where a valuable supply of water could be found and think of the immensity of the task of digging out a space twenty feet deep and of ample dimensions through the hard, unyielding *pahoehoe* with no implements of metal. As times were in those days, it was indeed a gigantic undertaking.

At this point the old native trail runs quite close to the coast-line and, excepting for wells of very brackish water at the few and quite widely separated sand beaches, this section in the old days must have been parched and dry, and water an urgent necessity of travelers along the roadway. That there were a great many of these travelers is evidenced by the fact that this old trail, for the most part over solid *pahoehoe* or smooth lava-flows, is plainly worn down so that it can be easily followed by the eye of the *malihini* visitor to this day, and the ancient natives traveling it wore only a protection of ti-leaves entwined about their feet. Horses, donkeys, or other means of animal locomotion were unknown in Hawaii in those days.

Kekela issued an edict that all travelers passing this spot going in whatsoever direction should pay the toll of depositing there an armful of *wahie* (wood). His edict was iron-clad and enforced at the spear's point. Did the traveler not have his armful of wood, he was turned back. Did he endeavor to force a passage, he was killed. This law prevailed at this point for years and years, we are told, before the "well" was completed. The forests round about gradually became denuded by people having to gather wood, until, nearing the completion of the water-chamber, travelers were forced to carry the armful of wood for miles, such had been the amount used in hollowing out the hole to reach the water through the rock. The wood was used to make fires to heat and explode such portions of the lava as could be thus handled, while the most of it went for prying and digging purposes.

After years of labor the water-hole was completed. Then was found the opening to the subterranean passage through which the old lady's dog is supposed to have found the underground pool of water that had lain there for ages undiscovered by those who most needed it.

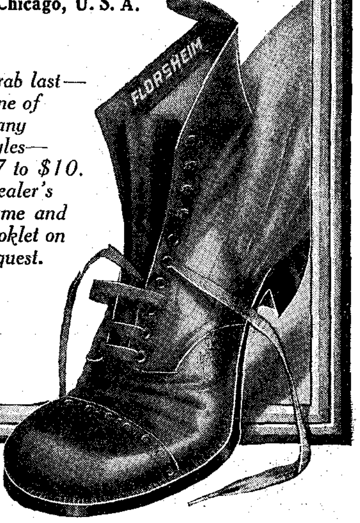
The water-hole is in use to this day by travelers on the old native ti-leaf trail which encircles the Island of Hawaii. The shaft sunk by Kekela is about five feet square and nearly twenty feet deep, at the bottom of which a chamber has been hollowed from the solid lava. In the floor is a fairly large, clear, cool pool of slightly brackish water—the purest natural spring in miles along the sea-coast. At the rear wall of this chamber, which is reached

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES
The Florsheim SHOE

SOFT as a glove—restful as a house slipper—The Florsheim Flexsole will give you greater comfort than any shoe you have ever had.

Black Kid uppers and flexible, easy-to-bend soles make this "Natural Shape" Florsheim as comfortable the day you put it on as an old shoe.

The Florsheim Shoe Co.
Chicago, U. S. A.



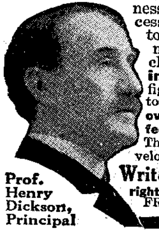
Arab last—One of many styles—$7 to $10. Dealer's name and booklet on request.

Stop Forgetting
Memory the Basis of All Knowledge

The Key To Success

The secret of business and social success is the ability to remember. I can make your mind an infallible classified index from which you can **instantly** select thoughts, facts, figures, names, faces. Enables you to **concentrate, develop self-control, overcome bashfulness, think on your feet, address an audience.** Easy. Simple. The result of 20 years' experience developing memories of thousands.

Write Today for free booklet "How to Remember" and **Copyrighted Memory Test,** also how to obtain my FREE book, "How To Speak In Public."



Prof. Henry Dickson, Principal

Dickson School of Memory, 1754 Hearst Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Come to Washington

Work for the Government. War conditions have created thousands of new positions at big pay in the U. S. Civil Service at Washington and elsewhere. If you are an American over 18, we can prepare you at home to pass examinations. We are placing hundreds. Let us help you. Write for book telling about jobs open and how to qualify.

International Correspondence Schools
Box 4885, Scranton, Pa.

STUDY LAW 30 Days FREE

Let us **prove** to your **entire satisfaction,** at **our expense,** that the **Hamilton College of Law** is the only recognized resident law school in U. S. **Conferring Degree of Bachelor of Laws**—LL. B.—**by correspondence.** Only law school in U. S. conducting **standard resident school** and giving **same instruction, by mail.** Over **500 classroom lectures.** Faculty of over **30 prominent lawyers.** Guarantee to prepare graduates to **pass** bar examination. Only law school giving **Complete Course in Oratory and Public Speaking.** School highly endorsed and recommended by **Gov. Officials, Business Men, Noted Lawyers and Students.** Send today for **Large Handsomely Illustrated Prospectus** and **Special 30 Day-Free Trial.**
HAMILTON COLLEGE OF LAW, 1208 Advertising Bldg., Chicago

by crude stone steps cut into the shaft, there opens a cavernous natural passage large enough for a man to crawl through comfortably

---

"FAITHFUL JOHN" IN REAL LIFE

A CENTURY and a half ago, when Baron Grimm brought out the book upon which the childish fancies of most of us were nurtured, his "Fairy-Tales," he told the story of *Faithful John*, a servant who was loyal and true to his master, tho in the end he lost his life for his devotion. Not reverses, nor injury, nor doubt, nor even death itself could restrict his loyalty, and as a result he has come down through time as the model of what the Japanese call *bushido*—loyalty to the liege lord.

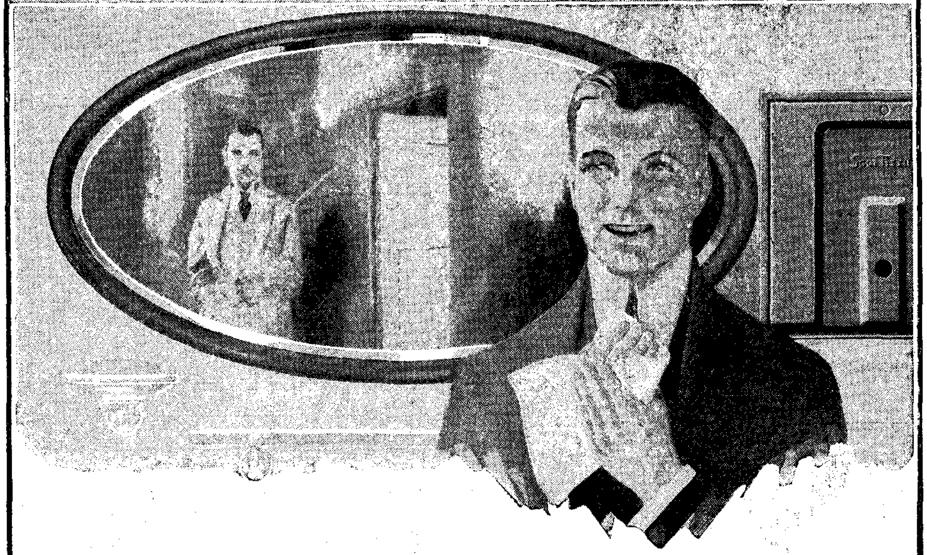
But that *Faithful John* is not merely a mythical individual, whose virtues are beyond human imitation, was recently proved when the public discovered Albert Mayder, a true, living counterpart of the servant of the Grimm tale. Mayder now lies in the hospital at Hackensack, N. J., trying to recover from the wastings laid upon him by his devotion, and the New York *Sun*, telling his story, says:

> The story of this modern *Faithful John* had its setting in the "House of Mystery," a tumble-down cottage on Hudson Heights, N. J., just opposite the entrance to Fairview Cemetery and a bit beyond Dan Kelly's Hill. It began there more than a generation ago, when Albert Mayder began his service, and it ended there last Thursday when the Rev. Allan MacNeill, minister of the Union Church of Ridgefield Park, broke his way into the house to find the mistress dead and the servant in a state of collapse.
>
> Thirty-five years ago Albert Mayder was employed by James D. Mace, who ran an express business in New York and owned a home at Hudson Heights. He did odd jobs about the home, raising vegetables in the garden, feeding a coopful of chickens, and driving his employer to and from the New York train every day. He was a little man, but husky, and he had been a sailor at one time. So devoted was he and so far beyond suspicion that when Mace was dying in 1906 he called Mayder to him.
>
> "I want you to take care of the Mrs.," he said, and *Faithful John* promised.

Mrs. Mace, the story explains, was then an invalid, about seventy years of age, and, tho Mayder does not know his own age exactly, he guesses that he was but a year or two younger. There had been many family troubles, financial reverses, disappointments, and because of them all the aged woman preferred to go into the retirement of a recluse. And *Faithful John*, because he was *Faithful John*, went with her. The tale continues:

> From the day of her husband's funeral she was never seen to leave her home. No friends ever visited her. Gradually there grew up about her and the old house an air that gave it its name—"The House of Mystery." Few even knew that the place was inhabited. Some believed it was

ScotTissue Towels



"GUESS you see a good many of those towels in your travels, don't you, Jack?"

"Sure. I see more ScotTissue Towels every trip. I like them, too."

"You do? Well, I never found paper towels very satisfactory."

"Then you've never tried ScotTissue Towels. I've used paper towels, too, that were absolutely worthless but, believe me, *these* are different."

"You'll have to show me."

"All right; watch me. Maybe you don't even know *how* to use a ScotTissue Towel. Always keep it folded, just the way it comes from the cabinet, and then don't start in the middle. Begin at the end. See! Just lay it against your wet hands. Notice how quickly that absorbent texture takes up the water! Like that. My hands are almost dry now and there's half of the towel left to finish up on."

"I never saw a paper towel work like that before."

"No, and no paper towel except the ScotTissue will. They're just so blamed clean and sanitary you can't help but like the idea right from the beginning. And, when you find out how nice and soft they feel to your skin and how thoroughly they dry your face and hands, the old dirty fabric towels aren't in it for a minute."

SATISFACTION

—that's what makes so many friends for ScotTissue Towels. Besides being the cleanest towels you can put against your skin, they give complete satisfaction in use.

The ScotTissue Towel is a specially manufactured paper texture made for towel purposes. It is not a substitute or a makeshift for public fabric towels, but an actual improvement on them—a cleaner, better towel that gives satisfaction in every way.

Every ScotTissue Towel bears the special ScotTissue trade-mark. Look for it. It's your guarantee of satisfaction.

For all public and semi-public wash-rooms ScotTissue is the logical, practical and most satisfactory Towel Service both for the user and owner. Heads of stores, office buildings, hotels, theatres, restaurants, factories, offices, schools and institutions should investigate ScotTissue and send for further interesting and valuable information.

Scott Paper Company
Originators of the Paper Towel
Manufacturers of ScotTissue Towels and Toilet Paper
727 Glenwood Avenue, Philadelphia
113 E. Austin Avenue, CHICAGO 356 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO 30 Church Street, NEW YORK
Address nearest office

New Beauty for Your Home

You plan the interior of your house very carefully. Plan the exterior the same way. The selection of the best material for the outside will make a lot of difference in beauty, in individuality—and in cost.

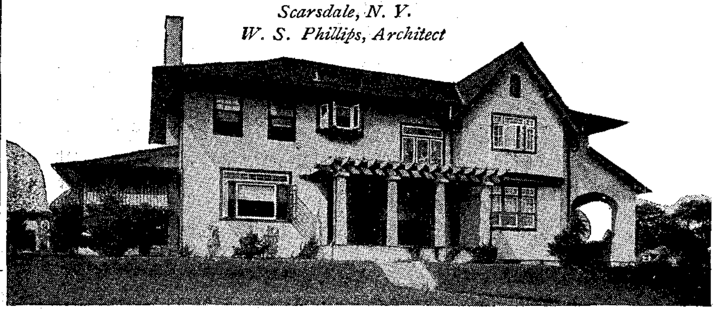
A new development to consider is stucco, beautifully toned with screenings of richly colored marbles or granites or with colored gravel or sand. These are mixed with Atlas-White Cement in the finish stucco coat. The resulting effects are variegated—not monotones—and full of interest, character and charm.

Your stucco home will be reasonable in first cost, and will need almost no painting or repairs. It will be lasting, fire-resistant, damp proof, comfortable, cool in summer and easy to heat in winter.

Ask your architect about color stucco for your home. Send for our free book, "Information for Home Builders", which contains illustrations of the new stucco in actual colors. Use the coupon below.

The Atlas Portland Cement Company
Members of the Portland Cement Association
New York Chicago Phila. Boston St. Louis Minneapolis Des Moines Dayton Savannah

Atlas-White Stucco Home
Scarsdale, N. Y.
W. S. Phillips, Architect



ATLAS WHITE

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO., 30 Broad Street, New York, or Corn Exchange Bank Building, Chicago
Send to name and address below illustrated book of Information for Home Builders. I expect to build a
[ ] Home [ ] Bungalow [ ] Garage. Check the one you expect to build. 1-A-5-19-17

NAME..............................

ADDRESS..............................

SWIMMING
SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT
by ***Professor Frank Eugen Dalton,*** the well-known expert. Teaches you in simple yet practical style how to take care of yourself in the water, how to acquire the various strokes, to tread water, dive, float, etc., as well as to rescue drowning persons. *12mo, cloth, profusely illustrated, $1.25; by mail, $1.35.*
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

FIRST AID IN CHILDBIRTH

Every expectant mother, every nurse, and every woman who hopes some day to be a mother, should read the important new book,

ADVICE TO WOMEN
On the Care of the Health Before, During, and After Confinement

by Florence Stacpoole, Diplomate of the London Obstetrical Society and Lecturer to the British National Health Society. Revised to conform to American practise by Lydia E. Anderson, R.N., President of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, University of the State of New York. This book is the outcome of years of practical experience in obstetrics, and the authors' advice is for that reason peculiarly trustworthy and their hints on how to meet emergencies can be thoroughly relied upon.

The Lessening of Pain and Danger in Childbirth the prevention of infection, and the avoidance of many discomforts can be secured by a careful study of the instructions as to health, food, exercise, etc., provided. A complete list of the articles required in confinement is given and considerable space is devoted to the care and feeding of the new-born infant.

12mo, cloth. $1.25 net; by mail, $1.37
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

BECOME AN EXPERT
ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,000 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning $3,000 to $10,000 a year. We train you quickly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. Examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of Bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from ground up. Course personally supervised by Wm. A. Chase, LL.M., C. P. A. (ex-Secretary Illinois State Board of Examiners in Accountancy), and large staff of experts. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for free book of Accountancy facts.
La Salle Extension University, Dept. 552-HB, Chicago, Ill.

Lend Me ½ Your Ice for 30 Days

I send my Refrigerator on trial—freight prepaid. Cut ice bills—keep foods better—save work. Write for my easy payment plan.

White Frost SANITARY Refrigerator

Direct from manufacturer. Round, revolving shelves, steel built—insulated with granulated cork. Ask for catalog. H. L. SMITH, Pres.
WHITE FROST REFRIGERATOR CO.
Dept. K-6 JACKSON, MICH.

haunted. The front doors were always locked, the windows shuttered closely, and with the passing years the paint flaked off and the eaves sagged. The garden was never planted. Whenever food was brought into the house it was Mayder who carried it in a basket from the stores.

The only person who ever broke through the shell of speculation about the place was Mr. MacNeill. Seven years ago a friend spoke to him of the old Mace house and, his curiosity and a bit of a desire to be of help aroused, the clergyman went there. He was not admitted. *Faithful John* held the back door ajar and told him no one could come in. Besides, Mrs. Mace was always ill, and never got up before three o'clock in the afternoon, and then only for an hour or two.

But Mr. MacNeill wrote, and as a result of his letter was admitted the next time he called. He found no help was needed. There was money enough. Some said it came in regular remittances from somewhere, but Mrs. Mace told him she had no relatives, and "if she died she wanted no one told."

It went on until last Christmas. Then Mr. MacNeill made another of his periodical visits, and found everything going on as usual, but both the old woman and her servant feebler than ever. Then came the spell of severe weather. Last Thursday a neighbor, one of those who knew who lived in the crumbling house, telephoned to him that there seemed to be something wrong.

He went immediately. There was no answer to his knock, but when he repeated it several times he heard a slight noise as of some one scuffling a chair across the room. He broke in the outer storm-door, an inner door, and a third door that guarded the back kitchen. *Faithful John* was sitting, wrapt in a couple of overcoats, by the stove. He was trying to get up, which made the scuffling noise, but was too weak to succeed.

"Where's the old lady?" asked the clergyman.

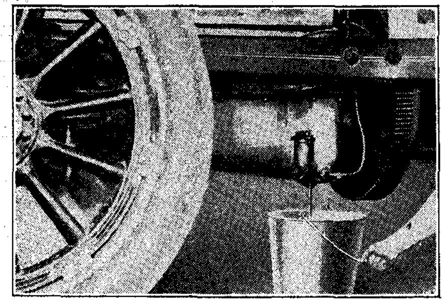
"Dead," whispered the servant. "Last night. And I'm going to die, too."

The clergyman had the remains of the recluse taken care of by the proper authorities, and called an ambulance to take *Faithful John* to the hospital, to seek to resuscitate the tiny spark of life that still remained in him. When they had been removed, a search of the house told the bitter story of their years of solitude and suffering. We are told:

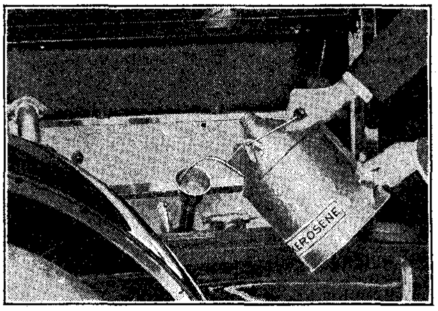
There was no food in the house. A pile of neatly cut wood, enough to last a week, was piled behind the stove. But on the table and in the cupboard there was nothing but a few orange-peels and some tea. Mayder, when he had revived enough to talk coherently, declared that they had lived nearly two weeks on bread and tea. For three days there had been nothing but tea.

"She was taken mighty sick a day or two after New-year's," he said. "I wanted to go get somebody, but she told me not to. She didn't want nobody around. Then I got sick. I couldn't go out and get food. I just stayed and nursed her."

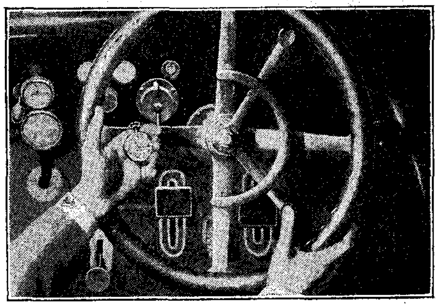
In a rickety barn back of the house were found seven hens, so weak they could barely peep. They had not been fed for a week. The kitchen, manifestly, was the



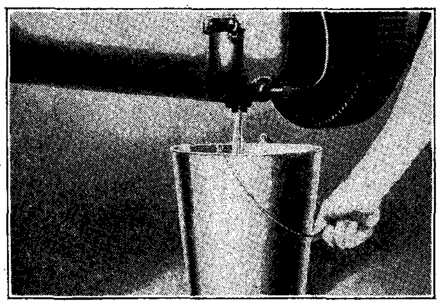
1. *Drain out used oil and sediment*



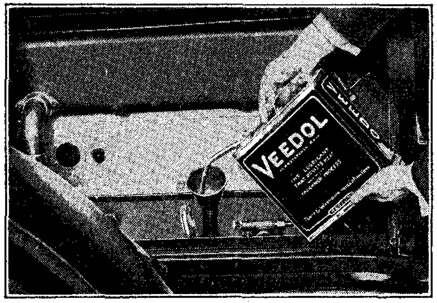
2. *Fill crank-case with kerosene*



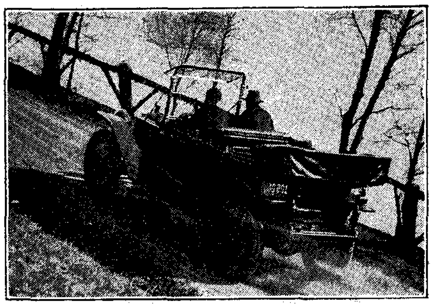
3. *Run the engine 30 seconds*



4. *Drain out the kerosene*



5. *Fill up with Veedol*



6. *Make a test run*

How to save friction in your automobile engine

Make this road test. Learn how to reduce friction between metal surfaces

The greatest source of automobile troubles is excess friction caused by sediment in the oil.

Ordinary oil is half full of sediment after a few days' use. This black sediment is oil that has been destroyed by the terrific heat of the engine.

The sediment increases metal to metal friction because it crowds out a large part of the liquid oil. Then the metal surfaces grind into each other. That means friction, wear and expense.

You no longer have to use ordinary oil that forms sediment and causes excess friction. Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat, prevents rapid formation of sediment and thus minimizes friction.

The road test shows what it means to use this lubricant.

How to make the road test

1. Draw the used oil from the crank-case of your automobile engine. Notice the large amount of black sediment it contains.

2. Fill your automobile crank-case with kerosene to the correct oil-level.

3. Run the engine thirty seconds under its own power. The kerosene will clean out the crank-case, bearings, rings, pins, etc.

4. Drain out all kerosene. It will wash out still more sediment deposited in the engine by ordinary oil.

5. Refill the crank-case with Veedol, the new lubricant that resists heat.

6. Then make a test run over a familiar road including steep hills and straight, level stretches. Keep a careful record of mileage.

What you will discover

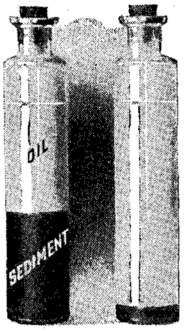
You will find that your motor has acquired new pick-up and hill-climbing ability. It will vibrate less. It will be more silent than before. Your mileage on both oil and gasoline will be increased. You will reduce carbon trouble.

All this is due to maximum mechanical efficiency made possible through Veedol. Veedol gives these wonderful results because it prevents rapid formation of sediment and minimizes friction and wear.

86% less sediment

The two bottles show the results of the sediment tests which the U. S. Bureau of Standards uses.

Notice that the ordinary oil in the left-hand bottle contains fully seven times as much sediment as Veedol. Both bottles contain samples taken after 500 miles of running. Veedol reduces sediment 86%.



ORDINARY OIL AFTER USE *VEEDOL AFTER USE*

Veedol is unlike ordinary oil because it is made by the Faulkner Process—a recent discovery used exclusively by this Company. Ordinary oil *cannot* be made like Veedol and *cannot* have the same heat-resisting and wear-resisting qualities.

Use Grease of Tested Quality

The Sediment Test shows you how far Veedol excels ordinary oil. Veedol Grease is equally superior to ordinary grease. There is a special grade of Veedol Grease for every purpose.

When you use Veedol you save money on your gasoline bills, oil bills and repair bills.

Users of Veedol say that their cars not only run better than ever before, but that the cost of upkeep is reduced $50 to $115 a year.

Buy Veedol today

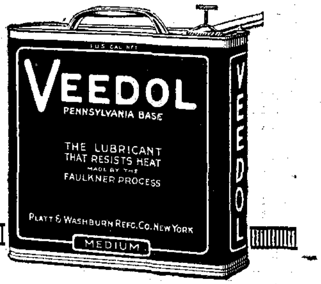
Veedol is distributed by accessory jobbers and dealers. Over 12,000 dealers sell it. If you cannot get Veedol, write for name of dealer who can supply you. Each dealer has a Veedol Lubrication Chart which specifies the correct grade of Veedol for your automobile or tractor, for both summer and winter use. Buy a can of Veedol today—begin now to get full efficiency from your automobile.

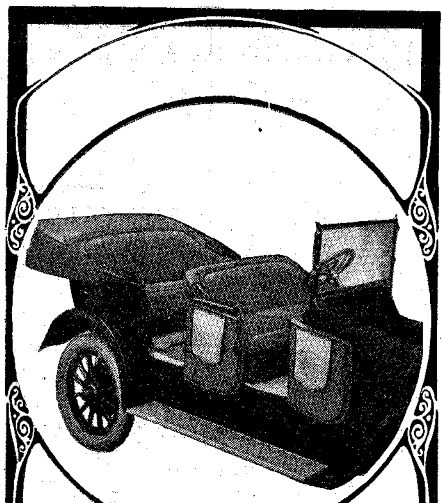
Send 10c for new 80-page book

Send 10c for our new 80-page book on the construction and lubrication of automobiles, motor boats, tractors, and stationary engines. It is profusely illustrated. No other book at any price contains so much information on this subject.

Platt & Washburn Refining Co.
1822 Bowling Green Bldg.
New York, N. Y.

Branch Offices
Boston **Chicago**
Philadelphia **San Francisco**


U.S. PAT. OFF.
VEEDOL
PENNSYLVANIA BASE
THE LUBRICANT THAT RESISTS HEAT
MADE BY THE FAULKNER PROCESS
PLATT & WASHBURN REFG. CO. NEW YORK
MEDIUM
VEEDOL



Dress Up Your Car!

Give it the look of prosperity you carry yourself.

You'd hate to be judged by a seedy coat — why be judged by dingy car cushions?

Besides, soiled cushions spoil clothes. How many cleaner's bills have you paid this season—and how many will you pay? Quite a few, beyond question, if you don't hide those travel-soiled cushions under

GORDON Seat Covers
TAILORED TO FIT

Come now! Does it pay to save a few dollars at so high a price?

You'll be delighted with your Gordon Covers when you get them. They lie in place as smooth as the skin and never slip or wrinkle. Give a distinctive appearance to a car that's had in no other way. Add to its re-sale value, too, if you wish to turn it in toward a newer model.

Every American car and model has a Gordon Seat Cover "tailored to fit." Also covers for seat backs and doors and handsome Top Slips to make the outfit complete. Oh! You'll be proud when your car is "dressed up."

We've a booklet printed in actual shades of browns, tans and greys, describing Gordon Covers in 26 distinctive fabrics, and giving the prices of seat covers for your motor car in any of these fabrics. We send this free. Write for it.

Gordon
EASY
ON

Save Your Tires

by protecting them from the fatal effects of sun heat. Gordon Easy On Tire Covers are what you need for this. Handsome, serviceable and by no means costly.

See your accessory dealer about both seat covers and tire covers.

The J. P. Gordon Co.
437 N. Fourth St.
Columbus Ohio

only inhabited room in the house. In it the two old people lived, ate, and slept—Mrs. Mace on a little cot and *Faithful John* on a pile of blankets and a mattress in a corner, partitioned off, where he could always be within call.

The rest of the rooms had never been used. The house originally was a presentable place of ten rooms. On the floors of the other nine the dust lay in a heavy coat that showed no foot had stept inside for years. The furniture was covered with a green mold. Cobwebs hung everywhere. The doors had to be forced back on their rusty hinges before they would give entrance.

There were few records of any sort. A bank-book showing a deposit of $300 was on a table. In the attic was a model of a full-rigged ship that Mayder had carved with sailorlike skill from a single log of wood.

No one can be found who knows anything about the couple. Mayder talks vaguely of a cousin of Mrs. Mace in California, and a fragment of a letter signed by a Mrs. Roberts in Chicago was found in the house. There was also a fragment of a typewritten letter of uncertain date and unknown author, thanking Albert Mayder for all he had done for the invalid woman.

Mrs. Mace's will was found. In it she leaves everything to Albert Mayder "for faithful services." Besides the $300 in the bank, the property on which the house is located is worth at least $5,000. If *Faithful John* comes out of the Hackensack Hospital he will be well taken care of. But they say he will die.

TRENCH SUPERSTITIONS

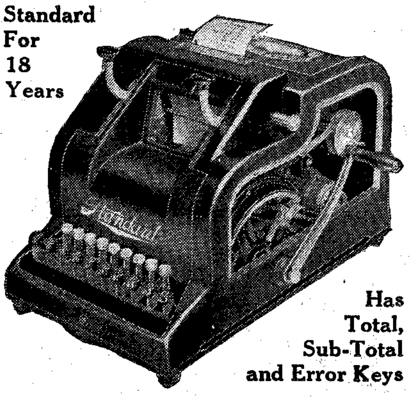
IT is told in the chronicles of "The White Company" how the veteran English archer, Samkin Aylward, was discovered by his comrades one foggy morning sharpening his sword and preparing his arrows and armor for battle. He had dreamed of a red cow, he announced.

"You may laugh," said he, "but I only know that on the night before Crécy, before Poitiers, and before the great sea-battle at Winchester, I dreamed of a red cow. To-night the dream came to me again, and I am putting a very keen edge on my sword."

Soldiers do not seem to have changed in the last five hundred years, for Tommy Atkins and his brother the *poilu* have warnings and superstitions fully as strange as Samkin's. Some of these superstitions are the little beliefs of peace given a new force by constant peril, such as the notion common to the soldier and the American drummer that it is unlucky to light three cigars with one match; other presentiments appear to have grown up since the war began. In a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST two poems were published dealing with the most dramatic of these—the Comrade in White who appears after every severe battle to succor the wounded. Dozens have seen him, and would not take it kindly if you suggested they thought they saw him. They are sure of it. The

SPECIAL! This $150 Standard Visible Adding Machine ONLY $110

Standard For 18 Years



Has Total, Sub-Total and Error Keys

Buy Now—Save $40

Our large export trade with neutral countries is temporarily crippled by the war. We cannot clear our shipments. Machines are piling up on us.

This Model K Standard Visible Adding and Listing Machine is used by hundreds of big concerns. It has been their favorite adding machine for 18 years. It sells, the world over, for $150, but

To relieve our factory we will accept orders for a short time at $110.00 f. o. b. St. Louis or New York

The Standard Visible is the best 10-key Adding Machine made. There are no cheap stampings in it. All working parts are machined. It is compact—easily moved from table to desk, yet it has a capacity of 99,999.999.99 — ten times greater than higher-priced machines. It adds, lists and prints the result. All work visible all the time.

Terms—Cash with order or C. O. D. subject to examination. NO FREE TRIAL AT THIS SPECIAL PRICE. On year guarantee. Our booklet—"YOUR POCKET BOOK"—describes this model and gives names of many prominent users. Send for the book, but if you want a "Model K" Standard Visible for $40.00 less than regular price, write or wire at once.

NEW STANDARD ADDING MACHINE CO.

3 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Forest Pk. & Spring Bvds.
St. Louis, Mo.

FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT
"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

Be A Traffic Manager

Over a half million shippers need men who know how to route shipments, obtain shortest mileage and quickest deliveries; how to classify goods and obtain lowest rates. These are two vital factors in business competition. The man who can classify commodities and figure routings most economically can name practically his own salary. Concerns gladly pay competent men

$35 to $100 a Week

Many pay a great deal more, because the knowledge of a Trained Traffic Expert saves their salaries many times over. Train to enter this new, **uncrowded** profession. Positions are permanent; work is pleasant; salary is large. Give yourself a chance.

We Train You By Mail

in your **spare time—at home**—while holding your present position. The LaSalle Course is endorsed by railroads and big concerns everywhere. Covers thoroughly every phase of shipping and transportation. Write at once for Big Free Traffic Book and full details. We will also send you a valuable book—

"Ten Years Promotion In One" FREE

A prominent business man said—"It would pay every ambitious person to get this book even if it cost him $5.00." Free with literature explaining how easily **you** can qualify for a Big Traffic job.

LaSALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY,
"The World's Greatest Extension University"
Dept. 552-CB Chicago, Ill.

idea of the "call"—the warning of impending death—is firmly believed along the outskirts of No Man's Land. Let us quote some illustrations from the Cincinnati *Times:*

> "I could give you the names of half a dozen men of my own company who have had the call," said Daniel W. King, the young Harvard man, who was transferred from the Foreign Legion to a line regiment just in time to go through the entire battle of Verdun. "I have never known it to fail. It always means death."
>
> Two men were quartered in an old stable in shell-range of the front. As they went to their quarters one of them asked the other to select another place in which to sleep that night. It was bitterly cold and the stable had been riddled by previous fire and the army-blanket under such conditions seems as light as it seems heavy when its owner is on a route-march.
>
> "Why not roll up together?" said the other man. "That way we can both keep warm."
>
> "No," said the first man. "I shall be killed to-night."
>
> The man who had received the warning went into the upper part of the stable, the other pointing out in utter unbelief of the validity of a call that the lower part was the warmer, and that if his friend were killed, it would make no difference whether his death-chamber were warm or cold. A shell came through the roof at midnight. It was a "dud"—which is to say that it did not explode. The man who had been warned was killed by it. If it had exploded the other would probably have been killed likewise. As it was he was not harmed.
>
> A few days ago the chief of an aeroplane section at the front felt a premonition of death. He was known to all the army for his utterly reckless daring. He liked to boast of the number of men who had been killed out of his section. He was always the first to get away on a bombing expedition and the last to return. He had received at least one decoration—accompanied by a reprimand—for flying over the German lines in order to bring down a *Fokker*.
>
> "I have written my letters," he said to his lieutenant. "When you hear of my death send them on."
>
> The lieutenant laughed at him. That sector of the line was quiet, he pointed out. No German machine had been in the air for days. He might have been justified in his premonition, the lieutenant said, on any day of three months past. But now he was in not so much danger as he might be in Paris from the taxicabs. That day a general visited the headquarters and the chief went up in a new machine to demonstrate it. Something broke when he was three thousand feet high and the machine fell sidewise like a stone.

It is possible, say the soldiers, to keep bad fortune from following an omen by the use of the proper talisman. The rabbit's foot is unknown, but it is said that a gold coin has much the same effect—why, no one seems to know. A rabbit's foot, of course, must be from the left hind leg, otherwise it is good for nothing, and according to a *poilu* the efficacy of the gold piece depends upon whether or no it

Can You Recognize Truth When You Read It?

If you smoke cigars you can buy your cigars direct from our factory, and get better cigars for less money than you have to pay over the retail counter.

Do you believe that?

It's true. Let us explain how this saving is effected.

We are manufacturers of cigars. We buy our tobacco in the market and make the cigars up in our own factory, just as all other cigar factories do.

But we do not sell these cigars to stores or to wholesale firms who job them to stores. We sell our cigars direct to the smoker, by the hundred, wherever he lives.

For instance, a cigar that is to retail over the counter at $5.00 a hundred or five cents each, is sold by the factory at about $36.50 a thousand or a little over 3½ cents each.

The cigars that you buy from us at $5.00 a hundred can be better cigars because instead of getting $36.50 a thousand for them we get $50.00 a thousand.

They *can* be better cigars. That's plain. That's mathematics, and very simple mathematics at that.

The question is, *do* we make them better?

Yes we do.

We know it's a little hard to believe. The letters we get show how skeptical smokers are. Here's an extract from a letter we received April 23 of this year.

> "I have tried out so many similar propositions and every time I do, I swear that it will be the last one. I am hoping that I shall not feel this way about your proposition, but really it does seem too good to be true."

The writer of that letter was as hard to convince as you are. Even when he had smoked the cigars and found them completely satisfying it was still all he could do to believe it, because he also writes:

> "The first cigar, so far, is just what you say, but I cannot persuade myself to believe that the tenth one I smoke will be as good as this one. If it is, I feel sure the box will be the same, and if that be true, I will want lots of boxes."

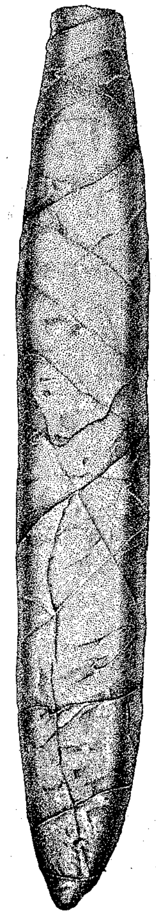
By a coincidence the same mail that brought that letter brought one from a lawyer in Indiana who said:

> "I have smoked ten of your cigars and so far they are as much alike in their mild, rich flavor as so many bites out of a big, delicious apple. They make my mild indulgence of after-dinner smoking a pleasure to look forward to."

And in this same mail came letters ordering cigars from men who had been our customers for *from one to fifteen years.*

We can make a customer out of the man who believes what we say about our cigars. We can even make a customer out of the man who doesn't believe a word we say if he doubts us enough to try to show us up—which is easy, because our guarantee leaves every guard down.

Won't you at least put as much faith in our statements as we are willing to put in your judgment of our cigars?



Shivers
El Nelsor
Exact size
and shape

PLEASE READ THIS OFFER: Upon request, we will send fifty El Nelsor Cigars on approval, to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at our expense and no charge for the ten smoked is he is not satisfied with them; if he is pleased with them and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

See, we leave everything up to the cigar and you are the final judge.

The size and shape of our El Nelsor cigar is shown here.

It is a hand-made cigar with a filler of long Cuban grown Havana and Porto Rico and wrapped with a genuine Sumatra leaf.

Our Shivers Panatela, at the same price, sold on the same terms, is all Havana filler with a Sumatra wrapper.

We also make Clear Havana cigars, both large and small.

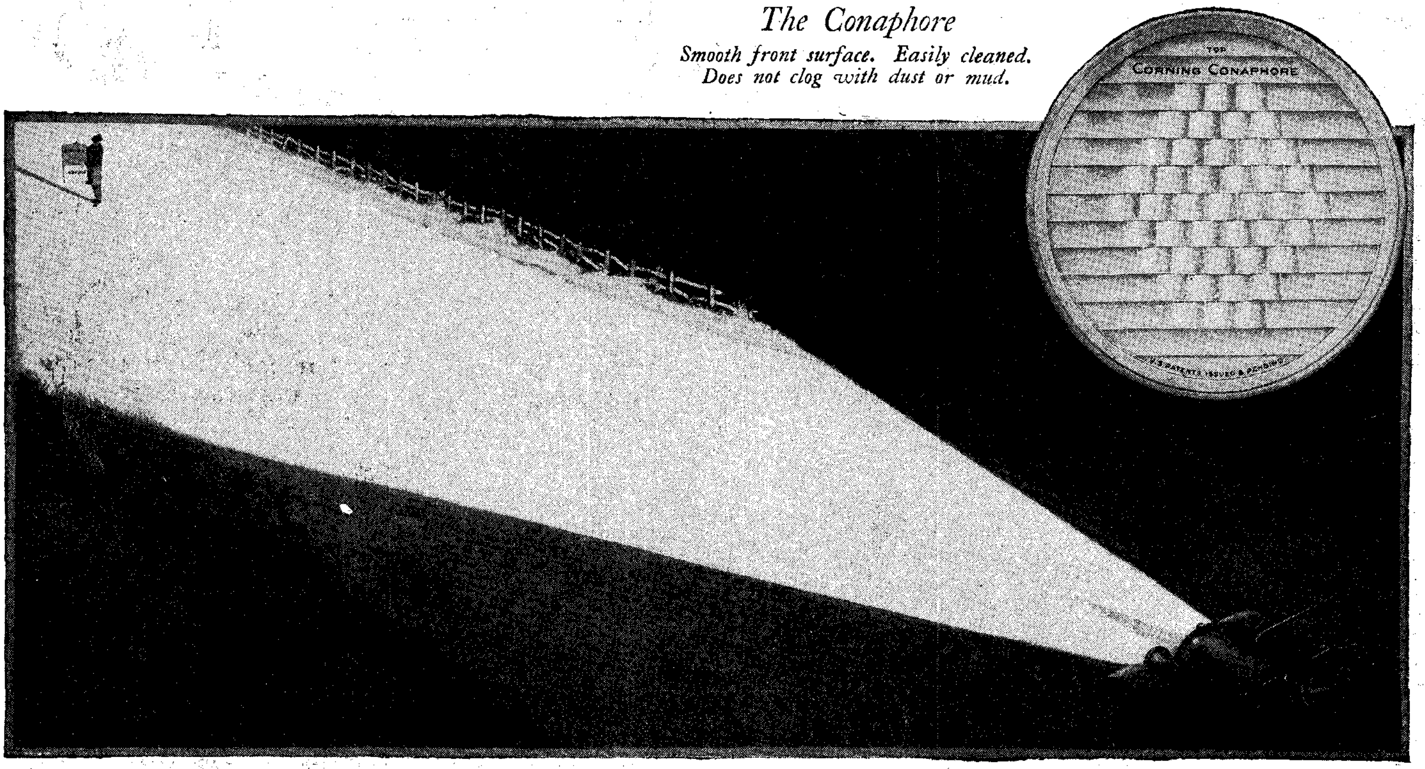
If you wish, we will send you our catalog, showing the eighteen different cigars we make. Now does this sound like a fake? If it doesn't, then give our cigars a trial and you will be able to cut your cigar bill almost in half, and buy War Bonds with the saving.

In ordering, please use business stationery or give reference and state whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Inc., 2056 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Conaphore

Smooth front surface. Easily cleaned.
Does not clog with dust or mud.



THE 500-FT. RANGE TEST. The man behind a pair of Conaphores can read a sign 500 ft. from his car if it is held in the beam of light. Notice ample side light. A 500-ft. range means safety no matter how fast you drive.

RANGE 500 FEET

Without Glare

Every automobile owner wants a headlight glass that gives long range.

Long range means safe night driving. If your headlights shoot a beam 500 feet down the road, there isn't much chance you'll crash into an unlighted wagon, run off the road at a sharp turn, or hit a pedestrian. You can see ahead—and so you can stop or turn out in time to avoid accidents.

But while you want long range, you do not want glare. Glaring headlights blind other motorists and pedestrians. Accidents result.

The Only Headlight Glass that Gives Range Without Glare

The trouble with most devices for cutting out glare is that they reduce the range and so are absolutely unsatisfactory.

Dimmers, "lenses," caps, tilting the headlights downward, smearing soap or paint on the glass—all these schemes have been tried and have failed because they do not give the range the motorists want.

Tilting headlights down may decrease glare, but it also decreases range. Tilting wastes your light.

The photograph shown here proves that the Conaphore gives your headlights a range of at least 500 feet. *All the light is utilized.*

The Conaphore is the only headlight glass that gives long range, and yet has no glare.

Scientific Design

The Conaphore is made by the Corning Glass Works, largest manufacturers of technical glass in the world. This company makes most of the signal glass used on American railroads.

In design the Conaphore is scientific, yet simple. The patented horizontal corrugations and cylinders bend down the light rays, spread them out, and shoot them along the road. The Noviol Glass, of which the Conaphores are made, causes the light to pierce fog and dust. No other headlight can use this patented, golden-tint glass.

Made in Two Kinds of Glass

Conaphores are made of clear glass as well as Noviol Glass. Clear glass Conaphores are equally efficient in giving long range and eliminating glare, but lack the added advantages possessed by the Noviol Glass of eliminating back-glare and penetrating fog and dust. We strongly recommend the Noviol.

Easy to Install

You will find the Conaphore easy to install. Simply take out the glass now in your headlight and put the Conaphore in its place. Sizes are made to fit all cars. In ordering, give name, model and year of your car, and diameter of your present headlight glass. All progressive dealers now sell Conaphores. Put a pair on your car today.

PRICE LIST

Noviol Glass	Per Pair	Clear Glass	Per Pair
3 to 4⅞ ins. incl....	$1.30	3 to 4⅞ ins. incl....	$0.80
5 to 6⅞ ins. incl....	2.40	5 to 6⅞ ins. incl....	1.60
7 to 8½ ins. incl....	3.50	7 to 8½ ins. incl....	2.50
8⅝ to 10 ins. incl...	4.50	8⅝ to 10 ins. incl...	3.00
10⅛ to 11½ ins. incl.	6.00	10⅛ to 11½ ins. incl.	4.00

Prices 25c more per pair west of Rocky Mountains.
Sizes vary by steps of ⅛ inch above 6½ inches.

CONAPHORE SALES DIVISION
EDWARD A. CASSIDY CO., Inc., Managers
282 Madison Avenue, New York City
CORNING GLASS WORKS

No Glare
Range 500 Ft.

CONAPHORE

Pierces Fog
and Dust

puts the man into touch with his "star." It is said in the New York *Sun:*

Gold coins are a mascot in the front lines, a superstition not difficult to explain. It was at first believed that wounded men on whom some gold was found would be better looked after by those who found them, and by degrees the belief grew up, especially among artillery, that a gold coin was a talisman against being mutilated, if they were taken prisoners, whether wounded or not.

The Government's appeals to have gold sent to the Bank of France and not to let it fall into enemy hands in case of capture have since reduced the amount of gold at the front, but many keep some coins as a charm. Many men sew coins touching one another in such a way as to make a shield over the heart.

"Every man has his own particular star," a Lyons farm-hand said to Apollinaire, "but he must know it. A gold coin is the only means to put you in communication with your star, so that its protecting virtue can be exercised. I have a piece of gold and so am easy in my mind I shall never be touched." As a matter of fact he was seriously wounded later.

Perhaps he lost his gold-piece!

The Sun relates another story which indicates the belief that if the man does not himself believe that he had a true "call" he will be saved. It is possible to fool the Unseen Powers, to pull wool over their eyes. To dream of an autobus has become a token of death, attested by the experience of at least four front-line regiments. And yet a sergeant succeeded in saving the life of a man who had dreamed of an autobus by the use of a clever ruse—or lie, if you prefer. As the anecdote is told in *The Sun*—

A corporal said he had dreamed of an autobus. "How can that be," the sergeant asked, "when you have never been to Paris or seen an autobus?" The corporal described the vision. "That an autobus!" declared the sergeant, altho the description was perfect. "Why that's one of those new machines that the English are using. Don't let that worry you!" He didn't, and lived!

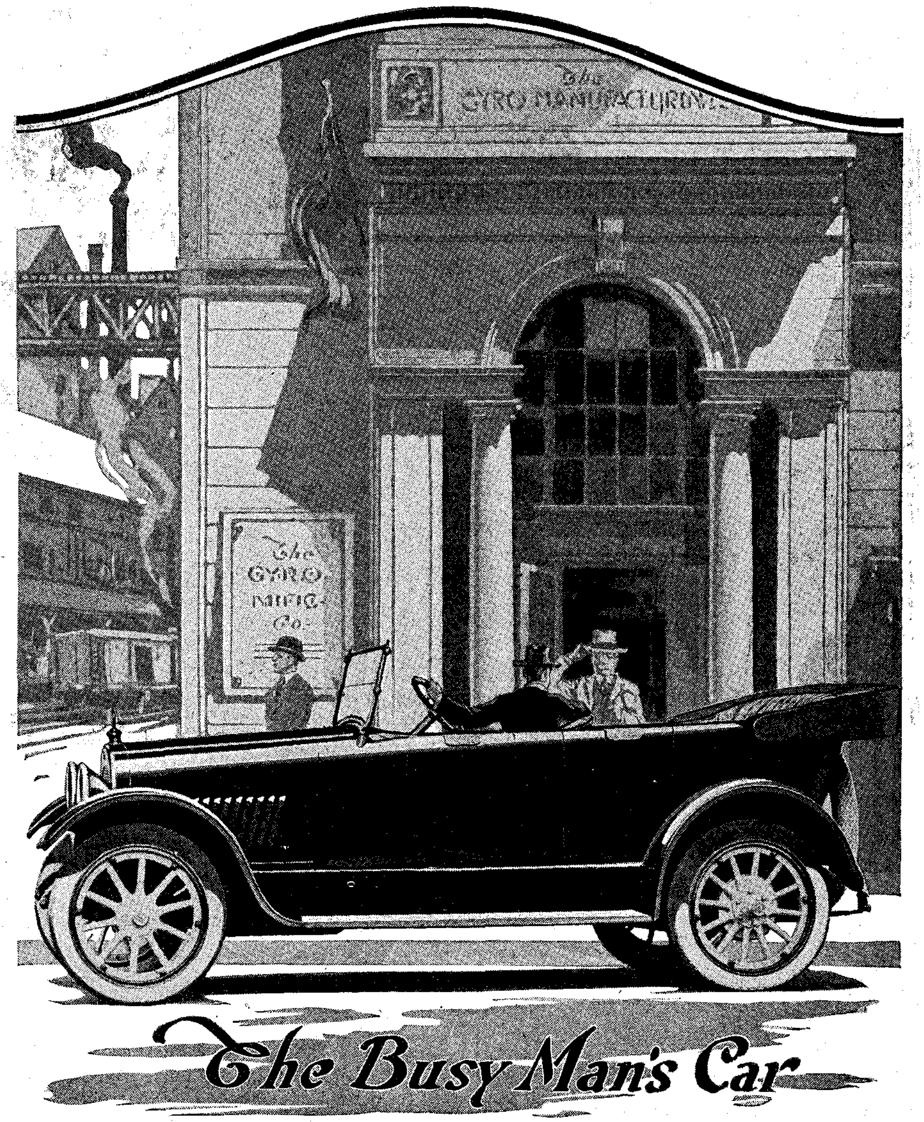
A regiment from the south has the same belief about an automobile-lorry.

But, unfortunately for the scientifically minded, a disbelief in omens does not preserve the skeptic from their consequences. On the contrary, he who flies in the face of Providence by being the third to get a light from one match is certain of speedy death. *The Sun* continues:

Apollinaire tells how he was invited to mess with a friend, Second Lieutenant François V——, how this superstition was discust and laughed at by François V——, and how François V—— happened to be the third to light his cigaret with the same match.

The morning after François V—— was killed five or six miles from the front lines by a German shell. It appears that the superstition is that the death is always of this nature, as Apollinaire quotes a captain of a mixed *tirailleur* and *zouave* regiment as saying:

"It is not so much the death that fol-



THE man of affairs finds the automobile a necessity. It saves his time, gets him around quickly, helps him catch trains, makes his weekly afternoon of golf possible, and in scores of other ways increases his personal efficiency and his value to his business. For business and professional men the motor car which best meets all of their requirements is the

Lexington
MINUTE MAN SIX
$1285

It is dependable, economical, and of befitting quality. It is neither too low priced nor too ostentatious. Yet it is complete in equipment even to the extent of including many of the refinements usually expected only on the highest priced cars.

The economy and the dependability of the LEXINGTON Minute Man Six are due to the exclusive Moore Multiple Exhaust System which increases usable power 22.8% with less gasoline and which, by getting power at lower speeds, saves vibration and wear and tear on engine and car. At the same time carbon trouble is reduced, valves last longer, ignition and carburetion are more efficient.

These are only a few of the reasons why a business man will prefer the Lexington—and there are many others. See the Lexington dealer in your town or write us.

THE LEXINGTON-HOWARD CO.

COLUMBIA SQUARE CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

22.8% MORE POWER

Oakland
Sensible Six

Answer the Call of All Outdoors in an Oakland—Sensible Six

At the wheel of an *Oakland Six* you are free to roam as you will—smoothly idling along awhile—then a slight pressure on the accelerator and an instant response.

From snail's pace to the speed of the fast express is the power range of the *Oakland Six.*

The remarkable flexibility of the valve-in-head motor, provides abundant power for every need; every gallon of gasoline consumed returns the utmost in traveled distance.

The long wheelbase (112"), the well designed extra long semi-elliptic springs (51" in rear), and the over-size tires (32x4), assure that easy-riding quality so essential to comfortable touring.

Oakland Six is the ***sensible*** automobile for the practical family—a quality car at a ***sensible*** price—$875—economical to buy and to keep.

Those who require a larger car, with maximum speed and power, will find a remarkable value in the *Oakland Eight—$1585.* It's a big, luxurious, 7-passenger, 73 h.p. touring car.

"How to Buy Your Car Intelligently" is a book that will prove helpful to you in selecting your car. Write for a copy today. It will be sent with our compliments.

OAKLAND MOTOR CO., Pontiac, Michigan

(55)

Stenographers There is a really useful new book just published which will show you how to make more money—it is **"The Ambitious Woman in Business"** by Eleanor Gilbert. It shows you how to fit yourself for a bigger job, how to chart your strong and weak points, how to develop efficiency and be worth a big salary, how to get a raise, etc., etc. It is for *all* women in business.

Cloth, illustrated, 400 pp., $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Ave., N.Y. City

SOULS IN PRISON

THE WALLED CITY

by EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, M.D., long a physician in State Hospitals for the Insane, breaks down the barriers of stone and iron about our great asylums and tells you vivid truths of the pathos and horror of this living death. An intensely vital and absorbing record of actual facts. *12mo, Cloth. Illustrated. $1.00; by mail, $1.12.*

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

COURAGE—HONOR—MANLINESS

Here Are Three Books That Will Inspire These Things In Your BOY

"The Boy's Book of Battles"

By ERIC WOOD

Stirring stories of great battles on land and sea. True to historical facts. *INSTRUCTIVE* and vivid descriptions of famous battles, such as: Marathon; Hastings; Spanish Armada; Trafalgar; Waterloo; Gettysburg; Omdurman; and many others. Beautifully illustrated in color and half-tone.

Large 12mo. Decorated Cloth Cover. $1.50 net; by mail $1.62.

"The Boy Scouts' Roll of Honor"

By ERIC WOOD

The stories of a multitude of scouts, who, true to their record, at the risk of life and limb, have saved life on land or sea. Beautifully illustrated. Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, has written the foreword.

12mo, Cloth. $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.

"The Boy's Book of Adventure"

By Eric Wood

True tales of actual adventure make up the many thrilling chapters of which this book is composed. Man-eating Lions in East Africa; Roosevelt's Ride for Life; Sir George Grey attacked by Australian Aborigines; Fire at Sea on the stricken "Clydesdale"; Tracked by Wolves; A Leap for Life; A Treacherous Guide, etc. Beautifully illustrated. *12mo, Cloth. $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.*

At all Bookstores or the Publishers

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

lows, as death no longer is a dread to any one, but it has been noticed that it is always a useless form of death. A shell-splinter in the trenches or at best in the rear, which has nothing heroic about it, if there is anything in this war which is not heroic."

"FROM MISSOURI"

WHY is it that the man from Missouri must be shown any more thoroughly than the man from Maine, when the native of Maine is notorious for liking as much salt on his facts as on his codfish-balls? There is a reason, and it is related by no less an authority than Representative L. C. Dyer—naturally, of Missouri—in *The Congressional Record.* He says:

In the early 'seventies there lived in one of those wild Nevada mining-towns an individual of such rare fighting ability that the whole country knew of his prowess and respected it. He was king of the community and was a reign of terror. Quick on the trigger, he had a row of notches on his gun-handle, but his specialty was at a rough-and-tumble. He was a native of Arkansas and was proud of the fact. He boasted of the superiority of his native State. So, as the name pleased him, he was called "Arkansaw." He was built like a puma and his punch was like the kick of a mule. "Arkansaw" enjoyed the rôle of champion and handed out his wares in large and severe doses; in fact, there were few men in the vicinity who had not been licked by the bully.

One day there came into the saloon a stranger. A lanky, solemn-faced boy he was, in patched and faded blue overalls, and a great floppy, brimmed hat. He was a prospector from the hills and not a particularly successful one—from his looks. "Arkansaw" caught sight of the youth, who leaned against a post so mournfully watching the roulette, and saw a prospect.

"You, kid," said he, "you want to be mighty blamed careful how you're actin' around here. I'm from Arkansaw, I am."

Deliberately, the young fellow cast a lazy, expressionless glance at the half-drunk man and turned his attention again to the wheel. The miners moved up to see "Arkansaw's" latest victim.

"Say, you!" roared the man, "I say I'm from Arkansaw!"

"Yes," drawled the stranger, "I heard you the first time."

"Arkansaw" went into a rage.

"Ya don't know me, huh? Well, I eat 'em like you every morning before breakfast. I'm an old she wolf from Arkansaw, I am, and the best two-handed man in the country."

For answer, the youth jerked off his coat and threw his old hat on the floor.

"Well, by gosh!" he said, "I'm from Missouri; you got to show me or I'll show you!"

"Arkansaw" handed his gun to a bystander and rushed. He was met with a smash on the jaw that stunned him. Then the lanky stranger proceeded to give the bad man a sound thrashing. When the combat ended the youth was a hero. The miners carried him in triumph through the town. Thereafter, if a person made a statement of doubtful veracity some one was likely to assert that he was from Missouri and had to be shown.

The Thrift of the Franklin Car

AS a people, Americans have so long been charged with wastefulness and extravagance that we have come to admit it as our National sin.

Perhaps the meanest thing that has been said of us is that our only idea of economy is to do without.

That, being a people of extremes, we can save only in the most drastic and obvious way.

That our idea of reducing household expenses is to discharge the help, wear our old clothes and cut the table where it will be felt the most.

That we must either waste coal or shut down the furnace and freeze.

There is just enough truth in this indictment to hurt.

Wasteful Economy vs. Constructive Saving and Use

The call to National economy ought rather to be a call to National Thrift.

Here is the richest country in the world—with nation-wide employment and prosperity, with wages higher than they have ever been in the history of the world, with 935,000,000 acres of tillable land and unprecedented returns for the farmer—we can support another hundred-million people, whether in this country or Europe, on what America wastes, if we only apply *brains* to our problems, National and individual.

Motor Traffic a Vital Factor in National Life

It takes no brains to practice the economy of doing without.

A good example of this idea of economy is the man who buys a heavy, extravagant car and then limits its use.

Whatever the times or conditions, the Franklin owner knows that he stands firmly on a *thrift basis*.

That if all cars were as efficient as the Franklin, America would save Four Hundred Million Gallons of gasoline and $192,000,000 worth of tires every year—without cutting one mile off the stupendous motor-car mileage of the United States!

There is Needless Waste of Gasoline and Tires

Thrift always implies a sense of *values*.

What is the *mileage value* of a gallon of gasoline—or a set of tires?

Do you realize that all the twenty-odd years of motor-car designing has never produced anything like a *standard* of mileage for either gasoline or tires?

That gasoline, worth *twenty miles* and upward in the *scientific-light-weight* Franklin, drops as low as nine miles and even six miles in many another make of fine car?

That while the Franklin owner is getting his *ten thousand miles* from a set of *tires*, the typical fine car owner is getting only five thousand or less?

Franklin Owners Have the Facts on Comparative Costs

Where the heavy car wastes gasoline in the drag of its dead weight—the Franklin devotes its power to *mileage*.

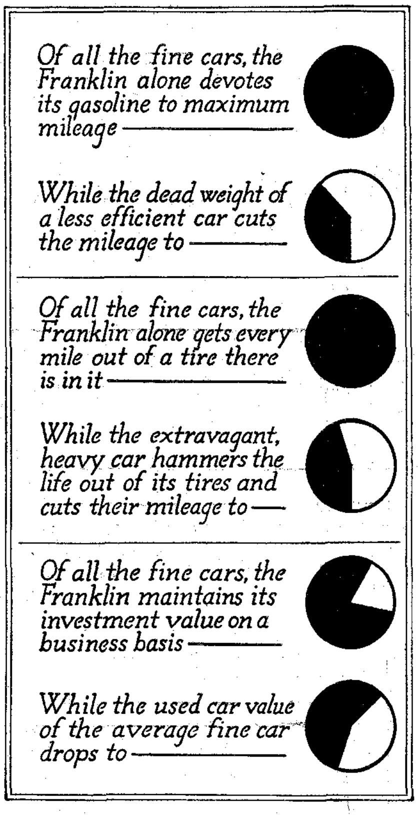
Where the heavy car hammers its tires out before their time—Franklin light unsprung weight with flexible construction *doubles the tire mileage* of the Franklin car.

Study the Used Car prices! They tell the same facts in terms of depreciation, emphasizing the security of the Franklin owner in the *investment value* of his car.

Under all circumstances of road, climate, and the cost of gasoline and tires, the man with a Franklin owns and runs his car on the most favorable terms.

These factors make the Franklin peculiarly the car of free use, of staunch service, of small upkeep, of low depreciation.

Twenty thousand Franklin owners saw these things before there was any call to National Thrift.



Of all the fine cars, the Franklin alone devotes its gasoline to maximum mileage —

While the dead weight of a less efficient car cuts the mileage to —

Of all the fine cars, the Franklin alone gets every mile out of a tire there is in it —

While the extravagant, heavy car hammers the life out of its tires and cuts their mileage to —

Of all the fine cars, the Franklin maintains its investment value on a business basis —

While the used car value of the average fine car drops to —

Touring Car	*2280 lbs.*	*$1950.00*
Runabout	*2160 lbs.*	*1900.00*
Four-pass. Roadster	*2280 lbs.*	*1950.00*
Cabriolet	*2485 lbs.*	*2750.00*
Sedan	*2610 lbs.*	*2850.00*
Brougham	*2575 lbs.*	*2800.00*
Town Car	*2610 lbs.*	*3100.00*
Limousine	*2620 lbs.*	*3100.00*

All Prices F. O. B. Syracuse

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

ICY-HOT

Bottles
Carafes
Pitchers
Jars, Etc.
Keep Contents Cold
72 hours, Hot 24 hours

"Icy-Hots" are the peer of all vacuum bottles. Temperature of contents can not be affected by outside air. Bottles protected against breakage. Absolutely sanitary. Easily taken apart. Easy to clean.

For the Soldier

Give him an "Icy-Hot." It will give him comfort. It may save his life. 600,000 in use in British Army. Soldiers' Icy-Hot Bottle No. 23, Price $2 prepaid.

Special ICY-HOT Lunch Kit

Improved Model No. 381. Light weight, black enamel metal case, leather handle. Complete with No. 43D Bottle having nickel shoulder and drinking cup, $3.00 prepaid.

Ask Your Dealer

Look for the Name "Icy-Hot" on Bottom —Accept No Substitute. Sold by Jewelers, Druggists, Hardware and Sporting Goods Dealers and Department Stores.

Send Now for our new Catalog No. 25 showing "Icy-Hots" from $1.50 and up.

Icy-Hot Bottle Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Dept. D

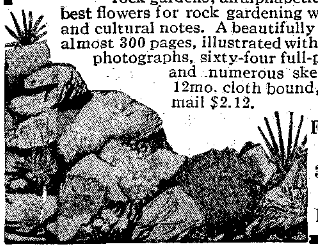
PATENTS Write for How To Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

LAW STUDY AT HOME

Become a lawyer and big success awaits you. Legally trained men win high positions in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. Be independent—be a leader. Thousands of lawyers are earning $3,000 to $10,000 Annually

We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. We prepare you to pass bar examination in any state. Money refunded according to our Guarantee Bond if dissatisfied. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Thousands of successful students enrolled. Low cost, easy terms. Big Law Library and modern course in Public Speaking free if you enroll now. Get our valuable 120 page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them—now.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 552-FB, Chicago


ROCK GARDENING For Amateurs By H. H. THOMAS

All about rock gardens, what they are, how cared for. Natural rock gardens, made rock gardens; an alphabetical list of all the best flowers for rock gardening with descriptive and cultural notes. A beautifully colored book of almost 300 pages, illustrated with 12 direct color photographs, sixty-four full-page half-tones and numerous sketches. Large 12mo. cloth bound, $2.00 net; by mail $2.12.

Funk & Wagnalls
Company
354-360 Fourth
Avenue
New York, N. Y.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

West Virginia Art.—Jason Watson took advantage of the open weather last week to paint his wood-shed a light blue with red doors.—*Lane Recorder.*

He Knew.—"Oh, come! come!" we sneered. "Did you ever actually know any person who was buried alive?"

"Well," replied the venerable Missourian, "I once had a second cousin who was elected Lieutenant-Governor."—*New York American.*

A Quiet Kentucky Day.—There were quite a number of men on the streets in an intoxicated condition—more than usual, it appeared. There were no "rough-necks" among them, however, and the day passed very peacefully, except for the killing in Henryville.—*Carlisle Mercury.*

The Careful Shopper

To buy her hat took half a day,
So careful her selection,
But when she tried it on at home
It clashed with her complexion—
If what she did you're guessing at—
We know she didn't change the hat.
—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Not Effective.—"Now," said the doctor to the young married man, "if you will take this medicine, you will sleep like a baby."

The patient surveyed the prescription doubtfully.

"Well, doctor," he answered, "if you mean like our baby, I guess I won't take it."—*New York American.*

The Usual Way.—"Time is precious," said the parson.

"It is, indeed," rejoined the business man, "and I've wasted an awful lot of it."

"By indulging in foolish pleasures, I suppose?" suggested the good man.

"Not exactly," replied the other. "I wasted most of it by being punctual in keeping my appointments with others."—*Indianapolis Star.*

The Burial of Hopes.—F. Peter Dunne, of Dooley fame, once told a story about the evening paper in which Mr. Dooley first made his appearance—an ill-fated sheet which the gods loved. One day, just before the end, a funeral passed the office with a band playing the Dead March from "Saul." The editor and Mr. Dunne watched it with emotion and fear. "Can it be," they whispered, "our subscriber?"—*Christian Register.*

His Rights.—"Why did you strike this man?" asked the Judge sternly.

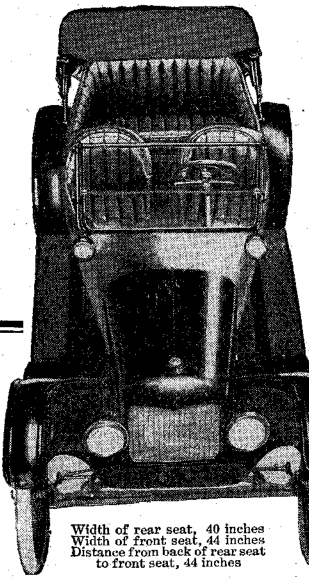
"He called me a liar, your honor," replied the accused.

"Is that true?" asked the Judge, turning to the man with the mussed-up face.

"Sure, it's true," said the accuser. "I called him a liar because he is one, and I can prove it."

"What have you got to say to that?" asked the Judge of the defendant.

"It's got nothing to do with the case, your honor," was the unexpected reply. "Even if I am a liar, I guess I've got a right to be sensitive about it, ain't I?"—*Topeka State Journal.*


Width of rear seat, 40 inches
Width of front seat, 44 inches
Distance from back of rear seat to front seat, 44 inches

AMES-BILT
Four-Passenger Cloverleaf

In appearance the Ford is sadly lacking. Hundreds who would otherwise buy Fords hesitate because of this.

But that was before they could get AMES-BILT bodies. Look at the illustration at the top of this advertisement. You would never believe that it was a Ford.

You can do the same thing with your Ford. If you are getting a new Ford, buy only the chassis and add an AMES-BILT.

If you already have a Ford, dress it up with one of these bodies. It'll make it look like a car costing many times the price of a Ford.

Brief Specifications

FRAME: Selected hardwood. All joints mortised, glued and screwed. Solidly reinforced.
DOORS: Concealed hinges. Entrance from both sides, front only. Best quality 20 gauge automobile sheet steel throughout.
UPHOLSTERING: Best quality M. S. leather, stuffed with real curled hair. Deep, luxurious cushions.
Body complete with one man top, clear vision windshield, hood, radiator shell, running boards, fenders and skirts.
Order today. $215 complete, F. O. B. Owensboro.

THE F. A. AMES COMPANY, Incorporated
5918 3rd Street, Owensboro, Ky.

"Don't-Snore"
Trade Mark Reg. U. S., Canada, Gt. Britain, Patents
STOPS SNORING. STOPS MOUTH BREATHING
SIMPLE DEVICE CO. Middleburg, Va., Box 12

YOUR LANGUAGE TELLS WHAT YOU ARE

Grenville Kleiser (Famous Speech Specialist) is giving a wider scope in life to hundreds of earnest men and women through his "wholly different" Mail Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency.

☞ ENLARGE YOUR STOCK OF WORDS. Learn to use the right word in the right place. A limited vocabulary means limited thought, limited power and authority. Grenville Kleiser will give you a supreme command of words.

☞ WRITE LETTERS, ADVERTISEMENTS AND STORIES THAT MOVE MEN TO "DO THINGS." The Kleiser Course will give you the fundamentals that lead to success in any style of literature. It teaches the kind of English expression that awakens attention and compels action.

☞ INCREASE YOUR INCOME OR BUSINESS. There is scarcely any stronger impetus towards promotion and individual progress in business than the ability to express yourself in concise, grammatical English. The Kleiser Course will make you a bigger, more successful man by giving you this power.

☞ BE A MAN OF CULTURE AND POWER. Good English is the "hall-mark" of a gentleman. It enables you to enter good society and to feel at ease in the company of cultured people. The Kleiser Course in Practical English will awaken latent powers and ambitions. Not only will it give you a command of language, but it will develop personal magnetism, powers of concentration, will power, and build up a personality which will command recognition and advancement. It requires spare time only, and is free from involved rules.

Write to-day on a post-card for full information and free Booklet "How to Become a Master of English."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 6, NEW YORK

Ah, Liberty!—First Cow—"It is going to be an awful summer for us."

Second Cow—"Yes, it will probably be treason to kick the farm help."—*New York Sun.*

The New Republic.—"England will soon be a republic if she changes her money to dollars and cents."

"How's that?"

"Have to give up her sovereigns."—*The Lamb.*

In Oklahoma.—While strolling down love's silvery river as they gathered the sunbeams from the lilacs and daffodils, and the melody of love's sweet song filled their every dream, they saw the vision of eternal bliss and united in the holy bonds of matrimony.—*Byars Enterprise.*

Why the Editor Hid in the Coal-bin.—The Guest Day meeting of the literary club will be held at the home of Mrs. L. A. Frazer to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. De Morgan Jones, of Indianapolis, will lecture on "William Butler Meats and the Garlic Revival."—*Connersville (Ind.) Herald.*

Bonehead.—"G'wan, nigger, you-all ain't got no sense nohow."

"Ain't got no sense? Whut's dis yere haid for?"

"Dat thing? Dat ain't no haid, nigger; dat's jes er button on top er yo body ter keep yer backbone from unravelin'."—*The Lamb.*

Another Chicago Hold-up.—A Chicago business man found, yesterday, that he had overdrawn his bank-balance $145; he fainted. A doctor was summoned, and that set him back $5 more. Whereupon he instructed his stenog to look up his balance the next time he fainted, and, if it was found overdrawn, not to call the doctor.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Real Reason.—The Champion—"I don't want you to match me with Pete Slugger. I weigh fifty pounds more than he does; the match wouldn't draw; there isn't money enough in it, and I wouldn't lower myself by getting into the same ring with him."

His Manager—"I know, but what makes you think you can't lick him?"—*Life.*

Cause for Divorce.—"There will be fewer divorces," she said to a reporter, "when men treat women as their equals.

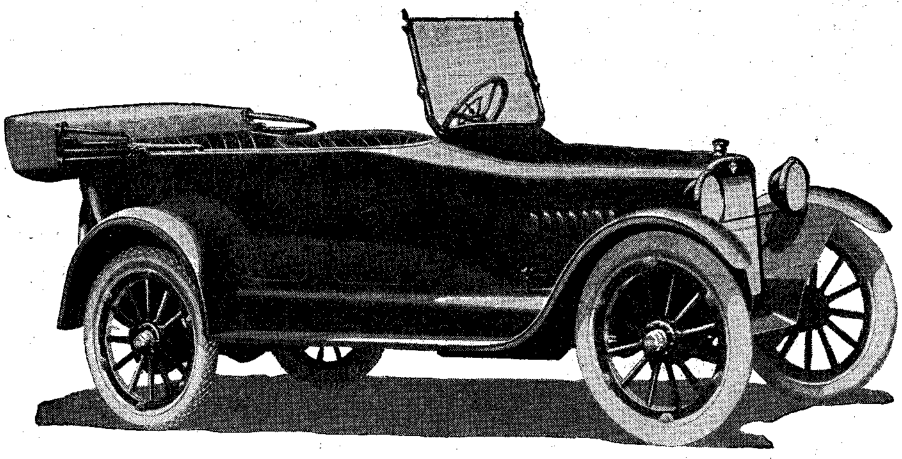
"'Do you know the kind of wife my ideal is?' a married man once said to me.

"'Of course I do,' said I. 'Your ideal wife is the kind that's tickled to death over a birthday present of a bag of flour.'"—*Washington Star.*

Betrayed

The other night
I went to the theater
With a low-brow friend,
And the orchestra played
"The Little Brown Jug."
And he thought
It was the national anthem
And stood up,
And I did, too,
Darn him.

—*Arkansas Gazette.*



SAXON "SIX"

People Generally are Convinced of Saxon "Six" Superiority

Nor is this belief in Saxon "Six" superiority confined to one part of the country. You'll find it equally as strong in the West as in the East, in the city as in the country.

But what are the specific reasons that have led motor car buyers the country over to this same clear-cut conclusion?

Perhaps the biggest single factor in Saxon "Six" success is the Saxon "Six" motor.

It is understood, of course, that uniform torque—smooth power-flow—is the standard sought by all motor car makers.

With a "less-than-six-cylinder" motor there are naturally intervals between impulses or explosions. These spell vibration and consequent wear on the motor and parts.

With a six-cylinder motor, however, one explosion merges smoothly into the next, and this vibrationless power-flow gives rise to several important advantages.

It practically eliminates wear on the motor and parts, gives longer life to the motor, enables higher maximum speed and lower minimum speed, and produces nearly absolute operative quietness.

And best of all it adds perceptibly to the performance of the car—in pick-up—in high-gear work and pulling power.

There are three body types built on this Saxon "Six" chassis. The big Saxon "Six" Touring car carries five people, the Saxon "Six" Sedan seats five, and the Saxon "Six" Chummy Roadster is designed for four passengers. (971)

SAXON MOTOR CAR CORPORATION, DETROIT

PARSIFAL. The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, by H. R. Haweis. Small 12mo, cloth, 86 pages, 40c. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

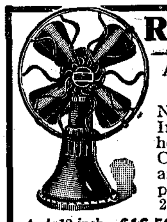
Free Trial.

FREE TRIAL

White's RED CEDAR Chests

protect the finest garments, furs, etc., from moth and other vermin. Finest Gift. Send for free catalog today.

J. A. WHITE LUMBER CO., Box 24, Warsaw, Ill.



Runs on Kerosene

Alcohol, Gasolene or Gas

A most remarkable invention.

No electricity, wires or springs. 1917 Improved Patented Model. Runs 8 hours for a cent on kerosene. Quiet—Convenient. Brings genuine comfort and satisfaction. Ideal for the sick. A proved success The Wonder Fan. 2 Models. 3 Sizes.

A { 12-inch—$16.50—Alcohol or Gas only (Gas $1.50 extra)
16-inch—$18.50—Alcohol or Gas only (Gas $1.50 extra)
B { 16-inch—$19.50—Any Burner (Gasolene . . . $2.50 extra)
21-inch—$22.50—Any Burner (Gasolene . . . $2.50 extra)

F. O. B. Chicago. Cash with order only.

KEEP COOL

LAKE BREEZE MOTOR
577 W. Monroe St., Chicago

WORKSHOP HINTS
For Munition Workers

A practical handbook for those contemplating employment as munition workers in engineering plants, giving descriptions of tools, explanations of mechanical processes and operations, and other useful data regarding the manufacture of shells, bombs, cartridges, etc. Just the book for the young mechanic or worker in iron or steel. *12mo, Cloth, with 200 helpful illustrations, by mail, 58 cents.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

How To Sell Goods Over the Counter

Raise Your Salary by Boosting Your Sales

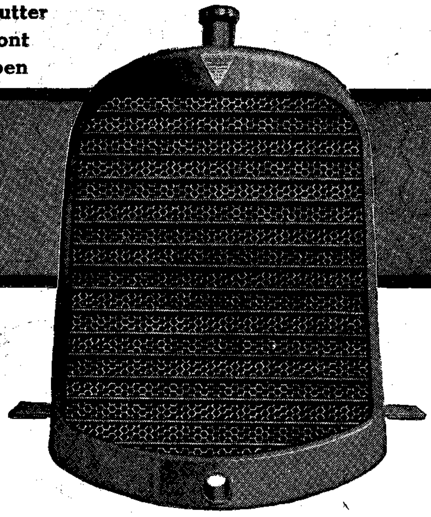
No man in America knows better how to help you than S. Roland Hall, famous advertising and sales manager. Send **83c** for his new book of snappy, meaningful ginger talks—they will make you the star salesman of the store if you apply their teachings. **SHORT TALKS ON RETAILS ELLING** are fascinating, easily read hints and helps that put tact into your manner and red blood into your sales talk.

"Valuable to all who have occasion to sell goods."
Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

"He knows the art of modern salesmanship."
Philadelphia North American.

75c, by mail 83c. Almost 200 pages, cloth bound.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



**Furnished with
Shutter Front
For the HUDSON**

The maximum of automobile satisfaction is dependent upon radiator efficiency.

HARRISON

Original Hexagon

CELLULAR RADIATOR

The radiator that is not only designed for cooling requirements of each car, but is made with a peculiar horizontal cell construction that gives it *great durability* against accidents, and affords generous water spaces with exceptional *light weight.*

Notice its performance on cars like the

CHANDLER—HUDSON—HUPMOBILE
MITCHELL—OLDSMOBILE—PEERLESS
and the
GRAMM and FEDERAL TRUCKS

The HARRISON MFG Co. Inc.
LOCKPORT, N.Y.

HARRISON
HORIZONTAL
HEXAGON

Delivered TO YOU FREE

Your choice of **44 styles,** colors and sizes in the famous line of **"RANGER"** bicycles, shown in full color in the big new Free Catalog. We pay all the freight charges from Chicago to your town.

30 Days Free Trial allowed on the bicycle you select, actual riding test in your own town for a full month. Do not buy until you get our *great new trial offer* and low Factory-Direct-To-Rider terms and prices.

TIRES LAMPS, HORNS, pedals, single wheels and repair parts for all makes of bicycles at half usual prices. No one else can offer such values and such terms.

SEND NO MONEY but write today for the big new Catalog. **It's free.**

Rider Agents Wanted

**MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
Dept. M-172 Chicago**

OSCAR MAYER'S Frankfurters

(IN CANS)

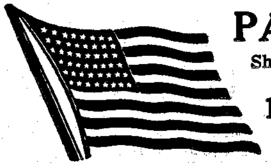
To introduce them we will send full size can anywhere, prepaid, for 38c

HERE are Frankfurters De Luxe—a product of Oscar Mayer's inimitable skill with choice meat blends and spices. Better than the imported kind. Delicious—with a new tang and zest. Unequalled for luncheon, supper or picnic. Try them!

Send name of local dealer and 38c (stamps or money order) for 12 ounce can. Sufficient to serve three people.

OSCAR F. MAYER & BRO., Dept. 15 Chicago, Ill.

Dealers and Brokers: Write for Special Territory Proposition


Actual size of gummed sticker

PATRIOTIC FLAG STICKERS

Show your colors. Flag-seal your letters, packages, menus, circulars, bills, etc. Be for America first, last and always.

1000 Seals, $1.00; 3000 Seals, $2.00; 6000 Seals, $3.60

Actual colors: red, white and blue. Beautiful stay-stuck stickers. Money back if not satisfied. Largest exclusive gummed label plant in the world.

FENTON LABEL CO., Ninth and Thompson Sts., Phila., Pa.

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

May 3.—President Wilson and Mr. Balfour reach an agreement on the main features of the Allied submarine campaign about to be launched. The operations are under three heads—the supply of food required by the Allies for next winter; the actual measures for destroying *U*-boats, and the plans for insuring a steady flow of food and munitions for the duration of the war, whether that be six months or ten years.

An Administration bill is introduced which asks Congress for absolute authority to regulate in its discretion the production, distribution, and prices of food and other necessities during the war.

Herbert C. Hoover arrives from Europe to take charge of Federal food supervision. He says the submarine menace is growing and that the food conditions in Europe are grave.

May 4.—Secretary Baker announces that the strength of the first army organized under the selective draft will be 18,538 officers and 528,659 men; that is, 18 divisions supplemented by 16 regiments of heavy artillery.

The House passes a modified Espionage Bill. It provides that no check be laid on comment or criticism on any fact or policy, and leaves it to the courts to determine whether a newspaper has violated the censorship and to punish the transgression. The President is given power to determine by proclamation what kinds of news may not be printed.

Herbert C. Hoover confers with Secretaries Houston, Lane, and Baker, and urges private families to waste no food.

May 5.—Great Britain formally joins in the French request that the United States send some troops to France as soon as possible.

The United States and the Entente Powers plan that neutrals must use their own ships for importing food-supplies, announces the State Department. No supplies will be furnished without a guaranty that nothing will be reexported to Germany.

William L. Saunders, chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, announces that an invention has been devised to end the *U*-boat menace. There is no official confirmation, and other members of the Board do not share Mr. Saunders's optimism.

The authority to fix prices for war-contracts is transferred from the Navy Department to the Munitions Board, asserts Washington.

Effective thrift is the most effectual aid the women of America can render in the national emergency, says Secretary Houston.

May 6.—Colonel Roosevelt announces that 187,000 men have volunteered for his expeditionary force, that a campsite is selected, and that the financing of the force has been arranged without expense to the nation.

May 7.—The Senate rescinds its action limiting the power of the President to regulate exportation of supplies to neutral countries.

Sir George Foster assures the Department of Agriculture informally that Canada will adopt the same measures of food regulation that the United States decides upon.

Mr. Balfour cables London that the French, British, and American plans for cooperation in the war are completed in all essential matters, affirms Washington.

Rear-Admiral Sims represents the United States at an Allied War-Council at Paris.

Secretary Lansing orders that all news of the State Department be given out hereafter either by himself or by the new Bureau of Foreign Intelligence. Newspaper men are not allowed to interview the bureau heads.

Samuel Gompers cables the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council at Petrograd in the name of the American Federation of Labor, urging Russia to fight on and calling a separate peace a snare.

The War Department announces that nine new regiments of engineers, 11,000 men, recruited exclusively of highly trained railway workers, will be sent to France at the earliest opportunity.

The deadlock over the Army Bill between the Senate and the House continues. The Roosevelt expeditionary force is the chief point at issue, asserts Washington.

A medical force of 240 is about to start for England, the first uniformed American troops to carry the flag to the West front.

May 8.—Two thousand and eighty men are chosen from New York City and Long Island to be trained as Army officers at Plattsburg. The balance of the 2,500 to be trained will be men already holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve.

Arrangements are completed for interning alien enemies on farms in North Carolina, where they will be well housed and given an opportunity to work for fair wages, says Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department.

Secretary McAdoo transfers $100,000,000 to the French Ambassador for the needs of France in this country.

The State Department will refuse passports to American Socialists intending to advocate a separate Russian peace at the Socialist conference at Copenhagen, telegraphs Washington.

May 9.—Washington reports upon what is claimed to be unquestionable authority that the Naval Consulting Board has submitted to Secretary Daniels a device for combating the submarine which the members of the Board believe will prove effective. It was invented by E. A. Sperry, and it was to this Mr. Saunders referred when he said that the *U*-boat problem had been solved. The device is said to require no elaborate preparation and to be offensive in nature.

The United States buys seven interned Austrian merchant ships from American owners.

The United States loans the French and Belgian Governments, jointly, $75,000,000 to be expended by the Belgian Relief Commission for the relief of Belgium and Northern France.

The War-Revenue Bill is reported into the House. This bill means $3,800,000,000 yearly in taxes in addition to the recent bond issue.

THE ALLIES' OFFENSIVE ON THE WEST

May 3.—By a heavy attack on the entire battle-front at Arras, British troops win positions on a fifteen-mile front. In the center, along the Scarpe, the gains are slight, while the Canadians on the wings go ahead from one and a half to two miles. The village of Fresnoy is seized. West of Queant, Haig's men hold the trenches of the Hindenburg line where it joins the Wotan line in the face of repeated heavy counter-attacks, which still continue, asserts London.

The French repulse further German assaults along the Chemin-des-Dames, reports Paris.

Johns-Manville
Fire Extinguisher

If you asked a fireman —he'd say "J-M"

—because prevention of fires is a big part of his job. And he knows that sure protection against the little blaze is protection against big and dangerous fires.

So he'd recommend the Johns-Manville Fire Extinguisher, not only because it is deadly to any incipient fire, whether from gasoline, oil, grease, or electrical arcs, but because of its exclusive two-way operation.

You can discharge it either by pumping, or by air pressure previously pumped up—so you can fight fires even in tight corners, where there's no room to pump.

Approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. To motorists, this means 15% reduction in fire insurance premiums.

TO THE TRADE—The "J-M" is sold only through jobber-dealer channels, on a liberal basis. Ask us for details.

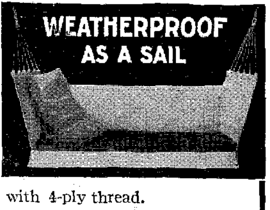
Price, brass or nickel finish, bracket included, $10.00.

JOHNS-MANVILLE SERVICE COVERS THE CONTINENT

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
New York City
10 Factories — Branches in 55 Large Cities

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

THE ORIGINAL—GENUINE
ROWE'S GLOUCESTER BED-HAMMOCK
CHARGES PREPAID IN U. S.



Rowe's is the original Gloucester Bed Hammock, designed and made for people who place quality and efficiency first.

Made by trained sailmakers from genuine U. S. khaki or 21-oz. white sail duck. Weather, sun and strain proof. Stitched with 4-ply thread.

Sanitary, soft-top mattress with moisture-proof slip cover. All material tested to maintain Rowe standard of quality.

Made strong and will last for years. An ideal swinging bed-hammock for outdoors. Own a Rowe, *it costs a few dollars more, but will outlast ten one-season hammocks.* It is the only hammock anyone can afford to buy.

We Prepay Charges ☞ *Send for a Catalog*

E. L. ROWE & SON, Inc.
Makers of Tents and Hammocks for the U. S. Government
11 WATER STREET, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

You Can Grow Beautiful Roses Successfully

if you select the varieties wisely; plant and care for them correctly, so as to get the most satisfactory results. Here is a valuable guide in this fascinating pleasure.

Rose Growing for Amateurs

Simple, reliable instructions for planting, fertilizing, cutting, pruning, grafting, budding, destroying pests, and all other details of rose culture. *Illustrated with photographs and drawings. 60 cents; by mail, 68 cents.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH
Speech and Literature
By Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D.

The Latest "A good book—sound and always stimulating." — *Brander Mathews, Litt.D., LL.D.*, Columbia Univ. "One of the most valuable books on the subject."—*Prof. Raymond Weeks, Ph.D.*, Columbia Univ. "Very interesting and illuminating book."—*Prof. Geo. Trumbull Ladd, D.D., LL.D.*, Yale Univ. "Clear and accurate, interesting at every point."—*Prof. C. H. Grandgent*, Harvard Univ. "A great amount of valuable information."—*Prof. F. H. Stoddard, Ph.D.*, New York Univ.

An outline of the origin and growth of the language and its literature, with chapters on the influence of the Bible, the value of the dictionary, and the use of the grammar in the study of the English tongue. $1.50, by mail $1.62.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Uni-Lectric Light and Power for Every Summer Home

The Uni-Lectric brings to the summer home electric current for both light and power. At a very nominal cost you can have *all the lights you need*—you can operate the various electrical conveniences and you can have 24 hours' continuous service *every day* if you wish.

Big Capacity

Because of its generous capacity for *power* and *heat* as well as light, the Uni-Lectric makes the ideal outfit for summer homes. Its capacity is sufficient for 50 lights at one time. You can operate an *electric water supply system*, electric heaters, electric irons, vacuum cleaners, electric fans, percolators, *toaster stoves, fireless cookers*, and *larger electric stoves* with capacity for breakfasts, suppers and ordinary dinners. Your large kitchen range need only be used for one meal per day.

Then without one cent of extra expense you can charge the six-volt storage batteries of your car or motor boat while using current for other purposes.

No Belts—No Batteries—110 Volt

Our patented, high speed, rotary sleeve valve engine drives the generator with such smoothness that all necessity for storage batteries is done away with and the renewal of batteries and battery up-keep cost is permanently eliminated. Moreover, with the Uni-Lectric the summer home owner is never bothered with the troublesome job of draining off and refilling batteries every fall and spring.

The Uni-Lectric generates standard 110 volt current the same as city lighting plants. Uses the same standard lamp bulbs and electrical devices used in your city home and obtainable in any electrical supply store.

Easy to Care for—Easy to Operate

The Uni-Lectric is built in one compact unit with the engine and generator direct connected. Extremely simple in construction; only 24 inches wide, 25 inches long and 42 inches high. Can be placed in *any* convenient location, no foundation required. The Uni-Lectric requires only the care and attention that you would give any machine from which you expect *many years* of service. Wiring may be so arranged that engine can be stopped by switch located in bedroom.

Because storage batteries are unnecessary with the Uni-Lectric, we guarantee the *entire outfit*. It has proven its efficiency and economy by actual service in the hands of users.

WATERMAN MOTOR COMPANY
168 Mt. Elliott Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Write today for a free copy of our big, instructive catalog on electricity for the summer home.

Uni-Lectric
GASOLINE-ELECTRIC UNIT
LIGHTING SYSTEM

HOW FAR DOES the MIND INFLUENCE the BODY?

The answer to this absorbingly interesting question will be found in the books of **Paul Dubois, M.D.**, Professor of Neuropathology at the University of Berne, Switzerland, who has made a lifelong study of the subject. This eminent authority approaches the problem both as a psychologist and a physician, yet in a style so clear that it presents no difficulties to the layman. All six books are sane, well-balanced, and instinct with an optimism that will be found contagious.

THE PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS

Translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., and William A. White, M.D. *In this strong, optimistic book* Dr. Dubois discusses the philosophy underlying the position he holds and describes clearly and charmingly the exact methods by which he has *achieved such notable success.* 8vo, Cloth, 471 pp. Copious Index. $3.00; half leather, $4.50. By mail 25 cents extra.

NERVOUS STATES—THEIR NATURE AND CAUSES

Authorized translation by Edward G. Richards. Points out that neurasthenia is not a new disease created *by the conditions of modern life*, but is due to fatigue brought on by psychic debilities and can be cured by the education of the mind and strengthening of the will. 12mo, Cloth. 75 cents; by mail 80 cents.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ORIGIN OF MENTAL DISORDERS

Authorized translation by Edward G. Richards. A sympathetic and intensely human book, showing how mental disorders are caused by commonplace factors of everyday life, which precipitate the individual into an abnormal state, and how just as these conditions are formed, they can be reformed and normal health regained. 12mo, Cloth. 50 cents; by mail 55 cents.

THE EDUCATION OF SELF

Translated from the latest French edition by Edward G. Richards. Charming essays that shed new light on the question of self-control and show that the only true road to happiness lies in moral development. 12mo, Cloth. $1.50; by mail $1.60.

REASON AND SENTIMENT

Authorized translation by Edward G. Richards. A delightful and charmingly written essay, setting forth when sentiment and when reason should determine our line of conduct. Will be found specially helpful in directing the minds of parents toward the proper molding of their children's intellectual life. 12mo, Cloth. 50 cents; by mail 56 cents.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY

Translated by L. B. Gallatin. An intimate and clearly expressed talk on this much discussed subject that every physician, nurse, or layman who is interested in the mutual reactions of mind and matter, should read with care. It contains a wealth of inspiration and help, and points the way to a healthier and happier life. 12mo, Cloth. 50 cents; by mail 54 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

May 4.—While the British at Arras improve their newly won positions and repel German counter-attacks, General Nivelle carries out two successful assaults near Laon. The large town of Craonne is stormed, giving the French control of the entire Craonne plateau, and in the second attack the whole German first-line trenches on a front of two miles between Craonne and Reims are captured, says London. The French have captured 23,000 prisoners and 176 heavy guns since April 18, reports Paris.

May 5.—The French cut a salient of four miles from the Hindenburg line, near Laon, taking 4,300 prisoners in the operation. The advance is made in the face of persistent German counter-attacks, and fighting is unusually intense on a front of fifty miles, announces Paris. Berlin admits the loss of a small front trench.

Germans try three times to eject the British from the Hindenburg defenses at Bullecourt, captured recently, but fail, reports London.

May 6.—The French capture an important ridge on a front of twenty miles south of Laon, announces Paris. Severe German counter-attacks on the newly won positions are repulsed and 6,100 German prisoners taken. Continued attacks on the British positions near Bullecourt are beaten off, reports London.

May 7.—The Germans make a final vain effort to capture the ridge on the outer defenses of Laon from the French, after which both armies rest during the day on this front. The French take 200 prisoners, which makes 6,300 captured since May 5, and a grand total of 29,000 since April 15, declares Paris.

The British repulse three German attacks in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, announces London.

May 8.—The town of Fresnoy, an important strategic position in the Oppy line southeast of Lens, is recaptured by the Germans, London admits. Paris reports artillery-duels around Chemin-des-Dames.

May 9.—British troops, chiefly Canadians, attack the Bavarians holding Fresnoy last night and early this morning. They succeed in retaking all the lost ground west of the village, but stop at the outskirts of Fresnoy itself, which is being shelled by the British in preparation for a new attack. There are small actions at Bullecourt and Gavrelle, announces London.

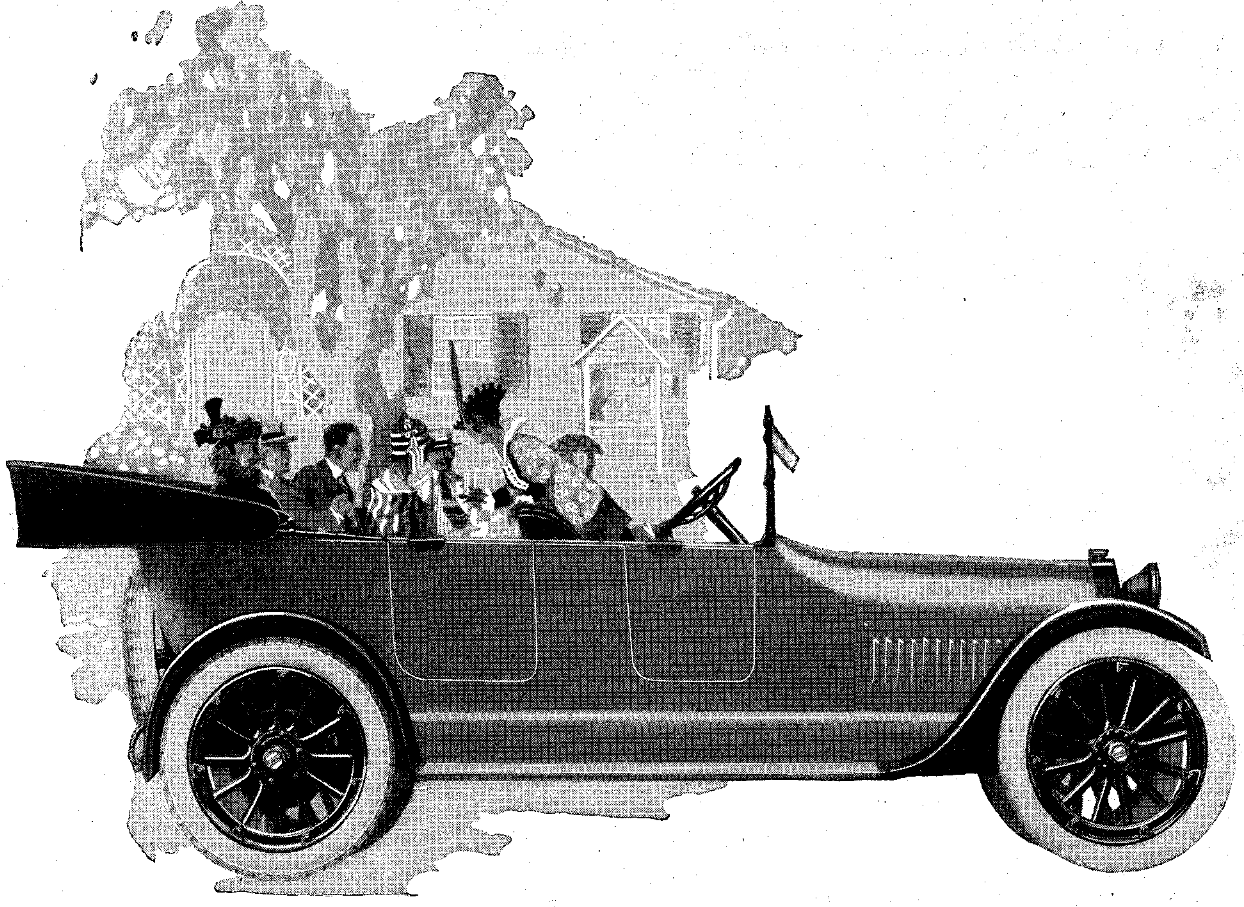
The French take a mile of first-line trenches northeast of Reims, near Chevreaux, and 400 meters of German defenses northwest of Reims. Three hundred German prisoners are brought in. There is furious, tho undecisive, fighting all along the Chemin-des-Dames ridge, reports Paris.

THE EASTERN FRONTS

May 3.—German and Russian reports both aver that an attack on the Eastern front is repulsed.

May 4.—Activity begins on the Eastern front, marked by mine-explosions and local raids by the Germans and Austrians on the Roumanian front, announce Berlin and Petrograd.

May 6.—Petrograd admits that Mush has been abandoned, and the Russian lines in Armenia drawn back "for strategic reasons." Artillery-duels and local attacks go on along the Roumanian front and at Kovel.



QUALITY · ECONOMY · SERVICE

STUDEBAKER has spent four years in refining, improving and perfecting a single basic design. Each year Studebaker has made better automobiles.

The Series 18 Studebakers are the best cars Studebaker has ever produced.

They embody ninety distinct improvements and refinements of mechanical construction, convenience and comfort over the Series 17—which was the car that made such a remarkable record for Studebaker in 1916.

Studied accessibility reduces inspection, adjustment and repair costs to a minimum.

In ratio to weight the Studebaker Series 18 cars are probably the most powerful cars on the market.

In ratio to power they are most economical in gasoline consumption. Their balance is so perfected that a single set of tires frequently runs from 8,000 to 10,000 miles.

Studebaker cars are furnished in a distinctive and pleasing shade of dark gun-metal gray with ivory stripings—the paint and varnish work is excellent.

All upholstery is of genuine leather—leather not only genuine but high grade.

The individual front seats are form-fitting and adjustable forward and backward to all leg lengths.

A touch of the hand will reverse the right hand front seat so that its occupant may face the tonneau—think what this adds to the sociability of a party.

The auxiliary arm chairs in the tonneau fold away out of sight under the rear seat when not in use, thus converting the seven-passenger car into a perfect five-passenger car.

All Studebaker equipment is of the highest class—for example, the deep crimson tonneau carpet is bound with leather, the ignition lock is a real pin-tumbler Yale lock.

Studebaker systematic service, rendered by 21 branch houses and 6,500 Studebaker dealers everywhere, insures your permanent service satisfaction.

The industry's own figures show that to equal Studebaker cars in all essential points you must pay hundreds of dollars more.

Studebaker cars are guaranteed for one year against all defects of material and workmanship.

Studebaker dealers will gladly show you, point by point, the convincing proof of Studebaker value.

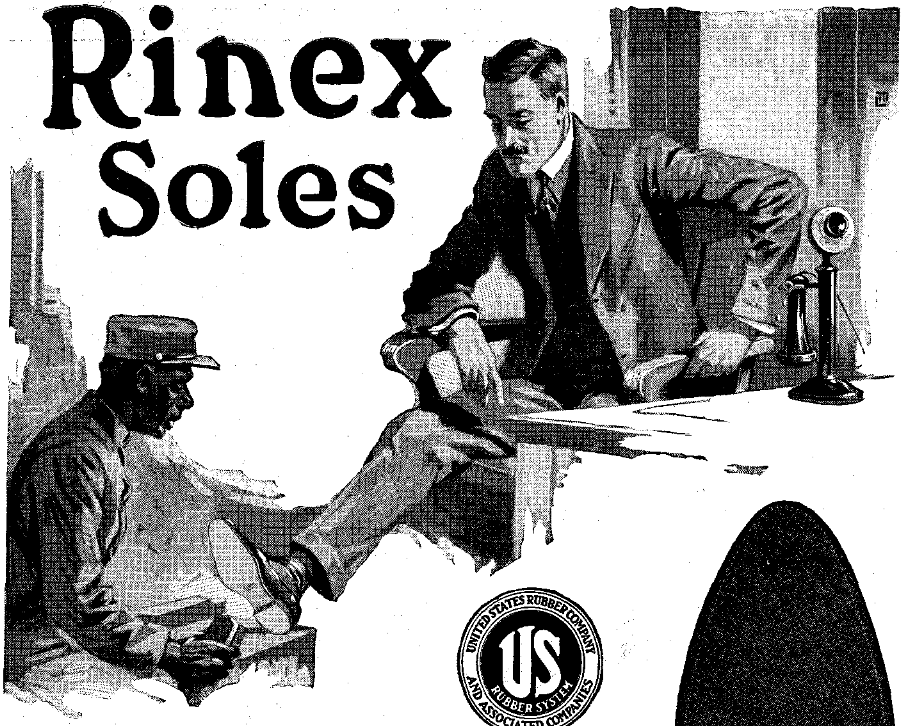
FOUR $985 Studebaker **SIX $1250**

ESTABLISHED 1852

Detroit, Michigan South Bend, Indiana Walkerville, Ontario

Address all correspondence to South Bend

Rinex Soles



YOU are going to like your Rinex Soles from the first day you have them on—they're so comfortable from the start, so soft and pliable, so sure-footed.

And the big return they give on your small investment in the form of long wear is going to make you a friend of Rinex for life.

Rinex Soles are not rubber, not leather, but a scientific, synthetic product of the world's largest rubber manufacturer, infinitely better for shoe-soles than either *rubber or leather*.

Rinex Soles wear down slowly, evenly—not in short-lived layers like leather soles of nowadays. They are the shoe-tread of *successful* men and women everywhere. Modern sons and daughters are being brought up on Rinex Soles

Buy your first pair—either on new shoes or re-soling for old ones—you won't need urging after that. Many thousand first-class stores have new shoes with Rinex Soles in stock. Thousands of repair shops have Rinex Soles for re-soling. The genuine have "Rinex Sole" stamped in the shank Look for this name

In black, white and tan at first-class shoe-stores and repair-shops.

United States Rubber Company

Sole and Heel Dept., 1790 Broadway, New York
60 High Street, Boston

Architectural Drawing and Draughtsmen

By REGINALD BLOMFIELD, A.R.A.

A book not only for architects, but for all lovers of art. He traces the development of architectural drawing and recalls the achievements of masters of the art from medieval times down to our own generation. The volume is a mine of wealth to the student of architecture. It is illustrated with almost one hundred full page half-tones, selected from the choicest examples of the work of the great master-draughtsmen of the past. Bound in fine gray silk, art cloth, with gold stamping. Large Quarto, $3.50 net; by mail $3.80.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Every Girl and Boy

who wants to spend the summer vacation in camp—

Every father and mother who wants to know what camps or summer schools to select—

Should have a copy of "Camps and Summer Schools"

1917 DIRECTORY

of the leading Educational Camps and Summer Schools for Boys and Girls.

Published by, and sent FREE upon request,

THE SCHOOL BUREAU

The Literary Digest

354-360 Fourth Ave., New York City

10° COOLER
THAN ON THE STREET
THE COOLEST PORCH IN TOWN

KEEP *the* hot sun out—let the cool breezes in—reduce the temperature of your sun exposed porches 10 degrees or more with the new idea—

AEROLUX
NO-WHIP
VENTILATING
PORCH SHADES

Made from rustic, weather defying, heat retarding Linwood. Finished in beautiful, permanent colors. Add a final touch of beauty to home, bungalow or mansion. Last for many years. Low priced.

Patented, adjustable "No-Whip" attachment prevents flapping in the wind. Only one of many distinctive Aerolux features. Sizes for any porch opening. For sale by furniture merchants and department stores.

Write for catalog showing artistic porch arrangements, and name of Aerolux dealer in your town.

The Aeroshade Co., 715 Oakland Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

May 7.—Teutons begin a series of attacks on Russian trenches, says London, from Caucasus to the Riga sector. The Germans have made no attacks recently, hoping to further their peace propaganda.

Venizelist volunteers in the Saloniki army storm Bulgar trenches on a front of three miles, acquitting themselves well, reports General Sarrail.

GENERAL

May 2.—A British destroyer is sunk by a mine in the English Channel, reports the British Admiralty.

May 4.—Germany requires American citizens in Germany to report to the police daily, thus first admitting the existence of a state of war, reports Copenhagen.

May 5.—Washington hears, unofficially, that Germany is constructing from three to five improved *U*-boats a week, which is said to be much faster than they can be destroyed.

May 6.—London cables that Great Britain is prepared to adopt national food-rationing along the lines laid down by Mr. Hoover in rationing Belgium if the British will not reduce food-consumption voluntarily.

May 7.—The Norwegian Foreign Office announces the sinking of two ships by torpedoes and the burning of a nickel factory whose entire output was being shipped to Germany, say dispatches through Copenhagen.

Four bombs are dropt from airplanes northeast of London, says the British War Office. Two lives are lost and slight damage done.

May 8.—Persistent rumors of *U*-boats in the South Atlantic are given color by the charge that ships flying the American flag have carried them supplies, claims Washington.

Great Britain cuts out its meatless day to conserve the supply of grain, announces London.

May 9.—British Admiralty figures show submarine sinkings to be much smaller this week than last, particularly for big ships. Forty-six British merchantmen are sunk, of which 24 were over 1,600 tons, and 16 fishing craft are reported lost. This is the greatest number of ships sunk since the opening of the campaign, but the tonnage figures are below those of the last two weeks.

Dr. Pfleger, Naval reporter of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, declares that the submarine toll for April was not less than 1,100,000 tons. In three months 1,325 ships, totaling 2,800,000 tons have been sunk, he affirmed, according to advices received from Amsterdam.

An American liner reaching port to-day reports that on May 2 she routed three submarines in the Irish Sea by gun-fire.

Chancellor Bonar Law moves a vote of credit for $2,500,000,000 in Parliament, asserting the war is costing England $37,050,000 a day, says London.

FOREIGN

May 3.—The Russian Provisional Government instructs its representatives in the Allied capitals to present a note reaffirming Russia's determination to make no separate peace and supporting the position taken by the United States.

May 4.—A radical demonstration in the streets of Petrograd is swamped by a pro-Government crowd of soldiers and workmen. Shots are fired and the agitators dispersed. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates decide not to demand the resignation of Miliukoff and pass a vote of confidence in the Provisional Government, asserts Petrograd.

Amsterdam dispatches declare that the danger of a revolution against the royal family in Sweden is so great that two war-ships are anchored close to the palace to be ready if the King and Queen are compelled to flee.

Argentina accepts Germany's apology and reparation for the sinking of the *Monte Protegido*, cables Buenos Aires.

The German Empress goes to Vienna to plead with Emperor Charles to suppress peace manifestations in Austria and to prevent the discussion of peace without annexation or indemnity, aver dispatches originating from Geneva.

A new cabinet is formed in Greece by Premier Zaimis, cables Athens. There are rumors that Constantine is ready to abdicate.

May 5.—Premier Hughes is reelected to the Australian House, and his party wins several seats. The election is regarded as a victory for the vigorous war-party, announces Melbourne.

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council decides that there should be no annexation of territory, passes a vote of confidence in the present ministry by a very slight majority, and demands that a new note setting forth Russia's aims in the war be sent to the Allies.

A Prague telegram declares martial law is proclaimed throughout Bohemia and the publication of all newspapers suspended.

May 6.—German newspapers print an alleged secret treaty between the United States and Great Britian, by which Germany is to be allowed no colonies. The treaty is given as evidence for the necessity of continuing the war, reports Copenhagen.

Refugees arriving from Cuba say 15,000 men in arms in the province of Santiago threaten to revolt unless Menocal resigns on May 20. This report is denied by Secretary Hevia, of Cuba, who says the revolt is quelled.

Police are compelled to use sabers in suppressing a food-riot, say dispatches from Stockholm.

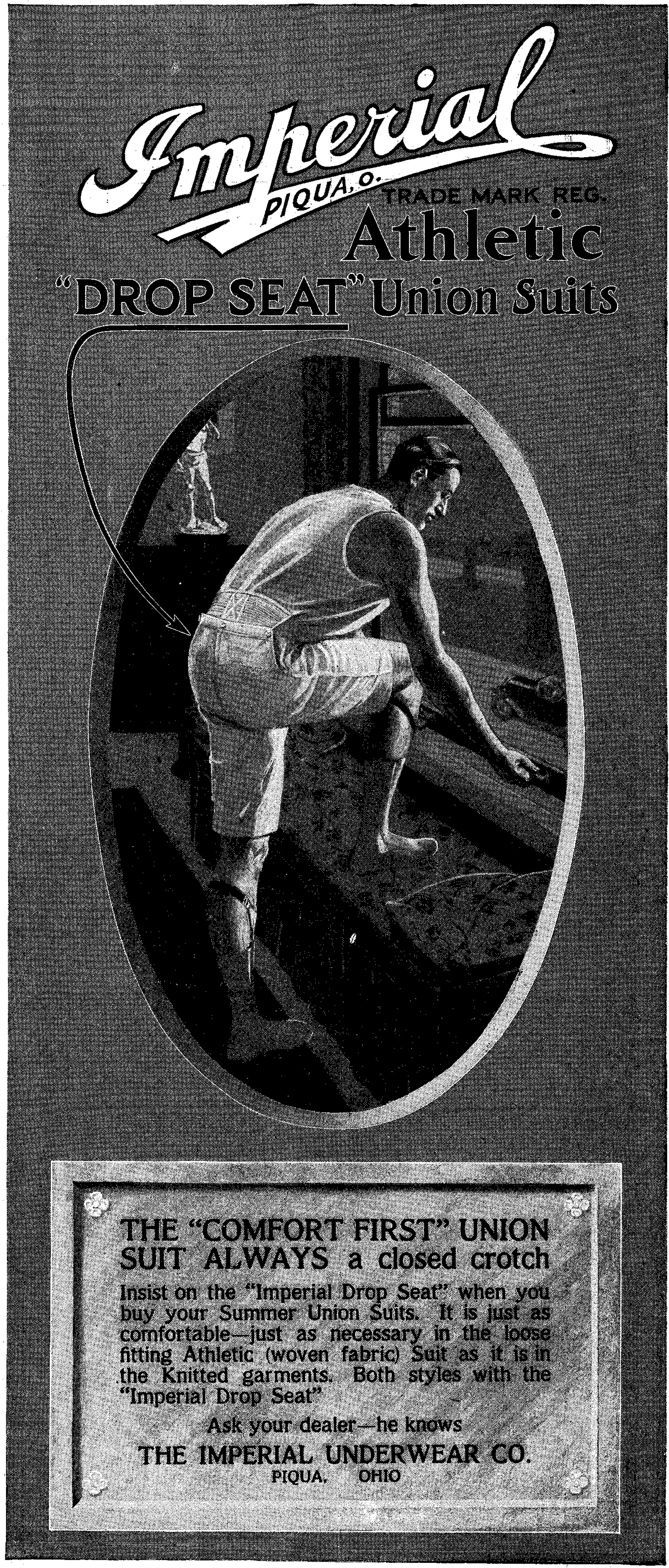
May 7.—Germany is to free all deported Belgian workers who can prove they were employed at the time of their deportation, asserts Copenhagen. Belgians idle at the time of seizure will be kept in Germany. No more Belgian workmen will be expatriated, says the message.

The Junker party in the Reichstag demands the resignation of Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, charging that he is showing favoritism to socialistic reforms and that his policy of compromise between the German parties is a menace to the nation, reports London.

May 8.—German intrigue for a separate peace is at work in Italy, London declares.

A Zurich correspondent of the *Corrière d'Italia* claims that three shots were fired at the Kaiser while motoring in Berlin. The Kaiser was unhurt and his assailant was arrested.

May 9.—A coalition cabinet for Russia is forecast in a long statement issued by the Provisional Government, which frankly admits the difficulties of administration, cables Petrograd. American Ambassador Francis sends optimistic reports that the street demonstrations of the last week have turned into overwhelming demonstrations in support of the Provisional Government.



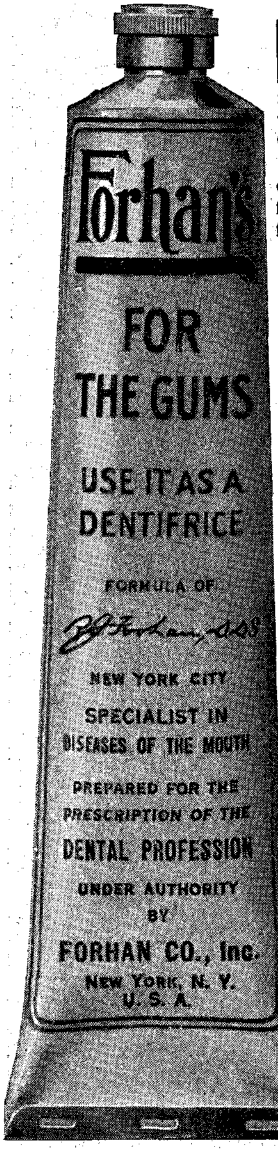
THE "COMFORT FIRST" UNION SUIT ALWAYS a closed crotch

Insist on the "Imperial Drop Seat" when you buy your Summer Union Suits. It is just as comfortable—just as necessary in the loose fitting Athletic (woven fabric) Suit as it is in the Knitted garments. Both styles with the "Imperial Drop Seat"

Ask your dealer—he knows

THE IMPERIAL UNDERWEAR CO.
PIQUA, OHIO

Does your tooth-paste prevent gum decay?



HOW many think of gum-treatment as necessary to prevent tooth-decay? Or that Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease) comes to four out of five people of over forty?

In Pyorrhea tissue-shrinkage sets in. The gums recede. Tooth-decay is almost certain—and this too at the tooth-base where decay is most destructive. Also the teeth become loosened and the shape of the mouth changed by receding gums.

Forhan's stands in double-guard over teeth and gums. *If the gums are tender or bleeding* Forhan's will give prompt relief. Gums become hardier and wholesomer. The tooth-loosening process ceases. Teeth become scientifically and naturally polished.

No ordinary tooth-paste duplicates the service of Forhan's, whose tang is pleasant and antiseptic.

If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

In 30c and 50c tubes at all druggists in the United States.

Send for Trial Tube Free

FORHAN COMPANY, 196 Sixth Ave., New York

CARNATIONS

the Superb Border Flowers, How to Plant, Cultivate, and Improve Them. A new book by H. H. Thomas, the well-known gardening expert, assisted by Miss S. M. Kingsford. Tells how to grow these beautiful flowers from seed, from cuttings, in pots, how to layer them, etc., with the best results. An invaluable book for the gardener, amateur or professional. *12mo, cloth, 154 pp.; profusely illustrated. 60 cents; by mail, 68 cents.*

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

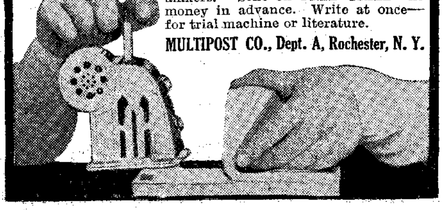
SAVE Time & Postage

Saves *two-thirds* time. Detaches, moistens, affixes and records stamps by a single, quick operation of plunger. Stops waste by keeping stamps locked in one place, protected against loss, spoilage, misuse and theft.

The MULTIPOST
Stamp Affixer and Recorder

Pays for itself quickly in stamps and time saved—in any size office. Small, simple, *absolutely* reliable. Used in over 25,000 offices. Made and guaranteed by *first* and *largest* manufacturers of stamp affixers. *Sent on FREE TRIAL*—*no* money in advance. Write at once—for trial machine or literature.

MULTIPOST CO., Dept. A, Rochester, N. Y.



Russian Socialists pass a resolution declaring that, owing to the fact that Danish Socialists are acting in concert with Scheidemann, the agent for imperialism, the Russian Socialists will take no part in a conference with either.

The Russian radical Socialist leader Lenine has disappeared for two days, reports Petrograd.

DOMESTIC

May 3.—Marshal Joffre and Mr. Viviani leave Washington for a tour in the Middle West.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City receives an art-collection worth $2,000,000 and the residuary estate of $5,000,000 through the will of the late Isaac D. Fletcher.

The Rockefeller Foundation appropriates $875,000 for war-purposes. Medical research is expected to absorb $475,000.

The French sailors who escorted Viviani and Joffre to this country are fêted by 22,000 New Yorkers in the Madison Square Garden.

May 4.—A riot takes place in New York City at a meeting of Irishmen to pledge their loyalty to the United States. A radical element, said to be the Clan-na-Gael, demands anti-English resolutions and police have to be called in to restore order.

John Hodge, English labor leader and Cabinet member, sends a signed appeal to American workmen, telling them labor can win the war and urging their utmost efforts.

Count Tarnowski, Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, leaves the United States for Vienna with the Austrian diplomatic corps of the United States and China.

May 5.—Marshal Joffre makes his first set speech in Chicago, where he is cheered for seven minutes.

Mr. Balfour and the members of the British Commission are given an enthusiastic reception in the House of Representatives.

May 7.—Members of the French Commission are shaken up when their special train runs off the tracks at Arcola, Ill. No one is hurt.

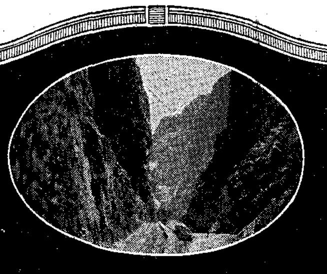
May 8.—The Department of Agriculture publishes a report showing that the winter-wheat yield is estimated to be the smallest for thirteen years and that there will be barely enough wheat harvested for the needs of the United States.

May 9.—A million people line Fifth Avenue to cheer Marshal Joffre and Mr. Viviani as they are given an ovation in New York.

A Masterpiece.—The Hun officer who had been taken prisoner offered his gold watch in exchange for his life being spared, and, as he insisted on it, the two "Jocks" who were his captors were nonplussed. However, one of them said that whoever told the biggest lie was to have the watch, and if the prisoner could beat them in the story-telling he was to keep the watch. First one Scottie was to tell his yarn, then the German prisoner, and finally the other Scot. The first then started and told a story that was an absurd lie from beginning to end.

Then their Teutonic captive commenced in slow tones: "There—was—once—a—Prussian gentleman—"

"Here," cried the second Scot with resignation, "that settles it! Keep the watch!"—*Tit-Bits.*



ROYAL GORGE, COLORADO

Come West for your Vacation

Make this year's vacation a worth-while, outdoor western one. There's Colorado with dozens of ideal vacation points. Salt Lake City and the great intermountain country; Yellowstone Park, the Pacific Northwest and California, with its national parks.

Trips can be made separately, or they may all be combined in one grand tour. Best reached through St. Louis and Kansas City by the

Missouri Pacific

The most picturesque route between the Mississippi and the Rockies.

THE Scenic Limited

Superb, fast, steel train leaves St. Louis daily *for Kansas City, Pueblo, Colorado Springs,* Denver, Royal Gorge, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City and San Francisco.

Write for full information, rates, reservations and beautifully illustrated travel literature.

C. L. STONE
Passenger Traffic Manager
St. Louis

MISSOURI PACIFIC

Guaranteed Weekly Salary

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, able to furnish gilt-edged references, wanted to present a proposition of intense present interest to professional men, college alumni, and other high-class people. We will pay living weekly salary and liberal commissions to acceptable applicants. Address:

ALUMNI, 12th Floor, 65 West 36th Street, New York.

To Relieve
HAY-FEVER

Read This New Book by an Authority

"Hay-Fever: Its Prevention and Cure," by William C. Hollopeter. Just published. This book shows you how the disease arises, how it should be treated, and what the most noted experts prescribe for it. Dr. Hollopeter is Pediatrician to the Philadelphia General Hospital, and has held high office in other branches of his profession. The President of the American Hay-Fever-Prevention Association, W. Scheppegrell, A.M., M.D., says of this book: "Doctor Hollopeter's work is to be commended as giving an interesting review of the literature of the subject, and an impartial analysis of the various treatments proposed."

The *Albany Times-Union* says of it: "He gives a history of hay-fever: a study of its periodicity, symptoms and diagnosis; accepted causes, and preventive measures; suggestions as to diet and exercise; and not only his own treatment, but the methods employed by other physicians which have afforded certain degrees of relief. He has read thousands of papers and books on the subject, and has prepared a very lengthy bibliography."

The *Philadelphia Press* says: "Dr. Hollopeter has had remarkable success with a simple treatment of hay-fever for the last twenty-five years, and has given relief to many patients in his private practice."

12mo, cloth, 344 pages, $1.25; by mail, $1.37

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

To Several Correspondents:—"J. McQ.," New York City, quotes from the Souvenir Book given to the members of the "Red, White, and Blue Cross, Inc.": "Capt. Stephen Driver was without doubt the first man to christen our flag 'Old Glory.' He was born at Salem, Mass., March 17, 1803. When about to sail from that port in command of the brig *Charles Dogget* in the year 1831, he was presented with a large American flag. As it was sent aloft and broke out to the air, Captain Driver christened the beautiful emblem 'Old Glory,' and this was the name he evermore used for it. His flag shared with the Captain the perils and adventures of the deep, and on his retirement from the sea it was taken by him to Nashville, Tennessee, where he made his home, and where he died in 1886.

"The Captain was a most pronounced 'Union Man,' and his outspoken fondness for the flag made him widely known as Old Glory Driver. When the Civil War broke out every Confederate in town felt a special call to get hold of that particular flag. The Captain's home and grounds were repeatedly searched in vain. They knew it was there, but find it they could not. The old Captain told them they should see it when it again floated over the city. In order to keep it safe until that longed-for time, the Captain with his own hands quilted Old Glory into a comforter, and made it his bed-fellow. On February 25, 1862, the Federal troops took possession of Nashville, and, true to his promise, Captain Driver took the flag to the Capitol and it was soon waving over the city. As he saw it once more in the air the old man exclaimed 'Now that Old Glory is up there, gentlemen, I am ready to die.' In his happiness the Captain gave another flag, which he had secreted in the same way, to the 6th Ohio Regiment with the hope that they would raise it over every cotton State capital. In 1882 the Captain gave his beloved flag to his niece Mrs. Cooke with directions for her to do with it as she thought best after his death. She afterward presented it to its present caretakers, the Essex Institute of Salem, Massachusetts. So after all its voyages and vicissitudes the original Old Glory is to-day safe in the very harbor from which it first sailed away eighty-two years ago."

The Lexicographer has to thank "C. L. S.," of Philadelphia, also, for referring him to Wayne Whipple's "The Story of the American Flag," published by Altemus & Co., Philadelphia, in which the phrase is attributed to *Captain William Driver*, of Salem, Mass., in 1831 (see page 74). Thanks are also due to other correspondents for like information.

"M. B. C.," Enfield, N. C.—"In a recent club meeting a member said, 'Misses A, B, and C were recommitted,' meaning that Misses A, B, and C were reappointed as a committee. Is this use of 'recommit' correct?"

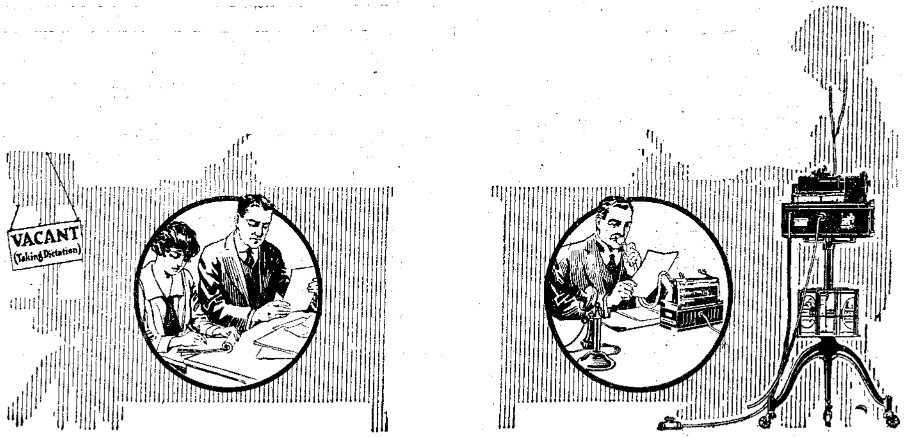
There is no authority for the use of the word "recommitted" in the sense of "reappointed as a committee."

"D. T. S.," Washington, D. C.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of 'Gengou,' the French bacteriologist."

"Gengou" is pronounced "Zhon″gu″"—*o* as in *nor*; *g* as in *go*; *u* as in *rule*.

"R. T.," Marion, Ind.—"What has Japan given to the world in the last fifty years in the way of art, science, or literature? Doesn't her prestige rest almost wholly upon her military activities?"

There has hardly been time, considering the shortness of the period that has elapsed since Japan emerged from her profound isolation, for her achievements in art, science, or literature to be much known in the Western world. In various departments of art, however, the Japanese excel in a remarkable degree, altho it differs altogether from Western standards. Naturally, the wonderful military successes of Japan struck the imagination of the world more than aught else, for at a stroke, as it were, she became a first-class naval and military power.



Are you in the "idle desk" class or do you dictate to The Dictaphone?

Are you still writing your letters *twice*, once in shorthand and once on the typewriter? Are you still content to let your typewriters stand idle, adding to non-productive overhead? Are you still persuading yourself that you conduct your business economically by paying *at least* a third more than you should for every letter—and not getting as good or as many letters in the bargain?

If you are, a word with you:

Isn't it about time you put letter-writing on a more efficient basis? And dictate when and how you want, without regard to any stenographer's speed? And have her write your letters *once* on the typewriter—and write them better, and more of them? And do her work free from the eye-and-nerve strain of shorthand? While you save a full third on your letters—and speed up the whole letter-writing proposition while you do it? In short, isn't it obvious that you should dictate to The Dictaphone?

Reach for your telephone and call The Dictaphone, and arrange for a demonstration on your own work. If you do not find that name in the book, write to

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

Dept. 102E, Woolworth Bldg., New York
Stores in the Principal Cities. Dealers Everywhere.

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

Sootless Plugs

will make any car a more powerful and dependable car. Because ***Sootless*** multi-wound mica insulation—***Sootless*** patented construction—***Sootless*** over-size and extra-strength—make ***Sootless Plugs*** gas-tight, oil-proof, practically indestructible.

$1.25 each. At your dealers. Or direct from us. Write for *free* interesting booklet.

Dept. "D"

Oakes & Dow Co. - Boston, Mass.

The Big Brass Plug

6¾%

is the present income return of the Preferred Stock of Cities Service Company. The earnings are dependable and the stock will afford a maximum of stability in times of uncertainty.

Based on real values, substantial appreciation in market value may reasonably be anticipated.

Our new circular, No. L. D. 118, will interest you.

Henry L. Doherty & Company
Bond Department
60 Wall Street, New York

BOTH
HIGH GRADE
FARM MORTGAGES
and
DEPENDABLE
SERVICE

Ask for List and Booklet

PHENIX MORTGAGE
COMPANY
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

I P S **Are You Public Spirited?**

Then you will like PUBLIC SERVICE—a 4-page weekly bulletin, **50c a year.**

If you need a city or school survey; annual report analyses; civic workers; talks on public service, education, budget making, will making, social work, we can help you and your community.

INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE—Wm. H. Allen, Director
City Hall Square, New York City

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

Every Man Should Pay Dividends on Himself

If he does not, why? How can he? These questions are answered plainly in

PROFIT AND LOSS IN MAN

THE NEW ECONOMICS OF HUMANITY AND COMMERCIALISM

By A. A. Hopkins, Ph.D. 12mo, Cloth, 376 pp.; Postpaid, $1.32. Treats every man as a cash investment. Asks and answers the question WILL HE PAY?

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

How to Sell Things

A valuable little book, treating every phase of the science of selling—approaching the prospect, the presentation, objections, tact, how to close, personalities, moods, persistence, patience, productive factors, etc., etc. Its title is

SUCCESSFUL SELLING

By E. LEICHTER

The author knows every twist and knack of selling—from long and wide PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. It will show you how to increase **your** sales—how to win BIG orders. Order to-day. By mail, 54c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York

INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

OUR OWN WAR-DEBT AND THOSE OF THE OTHER NATIONS AT WAR

THEODORE H. PRICE has presented in *The Outlook* an interesting table of the wealth, area, and population of the several countries now engaged in the war, and of those not engaged in war, as follows:

For Democracy	*Wealth*	*Area Square Miles*	*Population*
Belgium	$9,000,000,000	11,373	7,500,000
Kongo	(No estimate)	900,000	15,000,000
British Empire	130,000,000,000	12,745,766	437,500,000
China	10,000,000,000	2,169,200	400,000,000
France	50,000,000,000	207,054	40,000,000
Colonies	5,000,000,000	4,776,032	48,000,000
Italy	20,000,000,000	110,623	35,000,000
Colonies	(No estimate)	596,000	2,000,000
Japan	15,000,000,000	147,655	54,000,000
Colonies	(No estimate)	110,611	20,000,000
Montenegro	(No estimate)	5,650	520,000
Portugal	2,500,000,000	35,490	6,000,000
Colonies	(No estimate)	832,267	9,200,000
Roumania Servia	1,000,000,000	88,000	10,000,000
Russia	40,000,000,000	8,647,657	180,000,000
United States	250,000,000,000	3,741,828	110,000,000
Arabia	(No estimate)	1,000,000	3,500,000
Persia	(No estimate)	628,000	9,000,000
Brazil	15,000,000,000	3,292,000	24,000,000
Cuba	(No estimate)	46,000	2,500,000
Panama	(No estimate)	32,380	427,000
Total	$547,500,000,000	40,123,586	1,414,147,000
Against Democracy			
Austria-Hungary	$25,000,000,000	260,034	49,000,000
Germany	80,000,000,000	208,780	65,000,000
Colonies	(No estimate)	1,027,820	14,000,000
Bulgaria Turkey	3,000,000,000	1,463,448	36,000,000
Total	$108,000,000,000	2,960,082	164,000,000
Neutral			
Spain	$5,400,000,000	190,050	20,000,000
Colonies	(No estimate)	90,561	1,000,000
Mexico and Central America, exclusive of Panama	5,000,000,000	939,600	20,573,000
South America, excluding Brazil	15,000,000,000	4,049,899	31,000,000
West Indies, Haiti, and Dominican Republic	(No estimate)	27,698	12,500,000
Denmark	1,000,000,000	102,066	3,000,000
Netherlands	5,000,000,000	12,648	6,000,000
Colonies	2,000,000,000	1,046,445	37,000,000
Greece	1,000,000,000	46,552	5,000,000
Norway	2,000,000,000	124,129	2,459,000
Sweden	2,000,000,000	172,876	5,680,000
Switzerland	4,000,000,000	15,976	3,700,000
Other small coun...	(No estimate)	2,922,365	25,641,000
Total	$42,400,000,000	9,740,865	173,553,000
Grand Total	$697,900,000,000	52,824,533	1,751,700,000

SUMMARY

	Wealth	*Per Cent.*	*Area Sq. Miles*
For Democracy	$547,500,000,000	78.45	40,123,586
Against Democracy	108,000,000,000	15.48	2,960,082
Neutral	42,400,000,000	6.07	9,740,865
Total	$697,900,000,000	100.00	52,824,533

	Per Cent.	*Population*	*Per Cent.*
For Democracy	75.95	1,414,147,000	80.72
Against Democracy	5.62	164,000,000	9.33
Neutral	18.43	173,553,000	9.95
Total	100.00	1,751,700,000	100.00

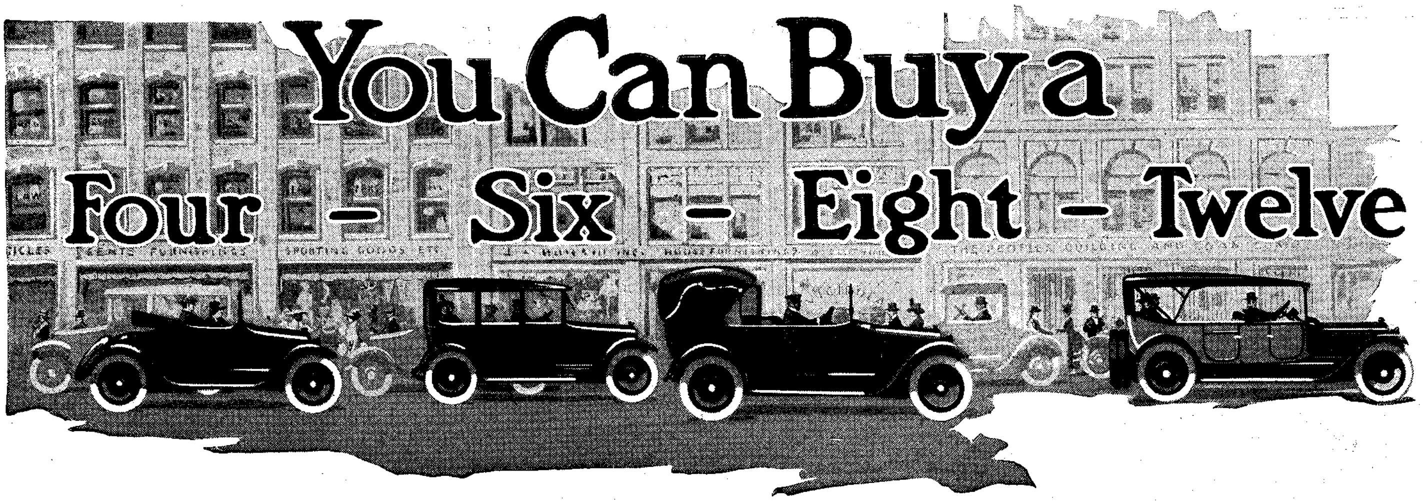
From this table Mr. Price finds that over 80 per cent. of the world's population, controlling 78 per cent. of its wealth and occupying 76 per cent. of its territory, "is now arrayed against autocracy." He adds that "there can be no doubt of the issue, and but little doubt that it could be materially hastened if some way to get the truth before the masses of the German people could be found." He has heard "a lot of loose and thoughtless talk" about our war-loan. One newspaper has stated that the loan meant a per capita burden of $700 on every man, woman, and child in the United States. That is not true. A total issue authorized of $7,000,000,000, distributed among 100,000,000 people, is only $70 per capita. Our present debt is $1,000,000,000, or $10 per capita. The proposed increase, if it is all issued, would therefore bring the total debt burden on each person up to $80. In Great Britain the present per capita debt is about $370, in France $360, and in Germany $300.

HOW OUR STOCK OF GOLD HAS INCREASED SINCE THE WAR BEGAN

	General Stock in United States	*In Treasury as Assets of Government*		*Held by Federal Reserve Banks and Agents Against Fed. Reserve Notes*		*In Circulation*	
		Gold	*Gold Certificates**	*Gold*	*Gold Certificates**	*Gold*	*Gold Certificates**
1914 July	$1,890,678,304	$195,381,761	$45,520,740	....	....	$614,321,674	$1,035,454,129
August	1,887,270,664	230,891,204	49,660,150	....	....	632,332,591	974,388,719
September	1,844,602,682	228,183,437	44,692,318	....	....	627,104,376	944,622,551
October	1,861,838,264	230,116,202	42,387,610	....	....	657,944,193	931,390,259
November	1,835,416,298	222,582,210	33,632,010	....	....	665,854,219	913,347,859
December	1,817,121,700	207,269,388	43,793,340	....	....	637,553,443	928,505,529
1915 January	1,815,976,319	216,393,851	47,257,120	....	....	631,607,599	920,717,749
February	1,823,747,112	212,106,479	30,142,230	....	....	623,050,364	958,448,039
March	1,832,428,955	224,829,342	32,406,490	$2,370,513	20,520,320	606,885,331	945,416,959
April	1,876,326,539	238,298,497	37,039,290	4,681,023	30,469,650	614,632,850	951,205,229
May	1,889,142,465	224,755,256	31,830,940	5,112,334	41,064,500	598,931,706	987,447,729
June	1,914,785,996	209,994,409	26,541,850	5,007,814	54,180,800	591,567,104	1,027,494,019
July	1,993,549,015	206,526,508	34,795,510	12,445,564	62,365,800	600,777,874	1,076,637,759
August	2,006,399,539	326,076,821	30,929,230	6,629,902	79,965,800	596,561,647	1,066,236,139
September	2,056,732,138	211,925,634	29,921,110	8,113,902	89,065,800	575,712,933	1,141,992,759
October	2,141,782,259	199,505,255	26,018,270	7,791,913	120,211,650	615,977,722	1,172,277,599
November	2,198,113,762	216,809,613	....	8,802,513	148,920,000	597,108,847	1,226,472,789
December	2,260,687,547	221,663,793	....	8,513,793	168,506,800	603,342,562	1,258,660,599
1916 January	2,312,444,489	216,382,509	....	8,411,713	193,940,000	612,561,038	1,281,149,229
February	2,328,421,835	185,491,144	....	4,893,788	201,810,000	620,503,717	1,315,723,186
March	2,318,973,327	204,075,899	....	7,892,798	169,188,000	612,340,971	1,325,475,659
April	2,316,948,420	215,303,167	....	8,704,808	164,852,700	610,982,136	1,317,105,609
May	2,319,548,404	222,566,597	....	8,263,680	161,937,000	625,876,808	1,300,904,319
June	2,331,494,834	219,304,526	....	7,575,650	163,047,000	628,487,039	1,313,080,609
July	2,439,921,932	234,888,296	....	8,963,000	151,577,000	630,190,647	1,414,302,989
August	2,500,229,564	303,862,781	....	9,101,852	145,946,000	632,159,672	1,409,159,259
September	2,548,241,473	288,506,199	....	10,712,581	152,976,000	629,821,204	1,466,225,489
October	2,636,009,568	275,579,465	....	10,581,518	184,208,000	644,900,316	1,520,740,269
November	2,700,136,976	268,965,399	....	10,845,130	207,829,600	650,123,528	1,562,373,319
December	2,741,669,491	255,669,836	....	12,327,028	230,927,600	669,368,308	1,573,376,719
1917 January	2,864,841,650	252,625,280	....	10,535,851	262,046,600	679,702,890	1,660,030,029
February	2,912,465,116	202,103,979	....	10,815,349	255,283,600	650,991,349	1,793,268,839
March	2,968,355,434	200,353,984	....	13,901,389	291,093,600	652,506,602	1,810,499,859
April	3,088,904,808	203,868,088	....	11,243,789	340,536,100	667,338,062	1,865,918,769

*For which an equal amount of gold is held in the Treasury.
Compiled by The National City Bank from circulation statements of the Treasury Department

You Can Buy a
Four – Six – Eight – Twelve



YOU are about to buy a car. On that car, you naturally would like to have a Delco system—starting, lighting, and ignition. You can get it—Delco quality—absolute dependability.

Perhaps you have not known this fact. Perhaps you may expect a Delco system only with the highest priced machines. The scientific standing of Delco laboratories suggests it. Delco standards appear to bear it out.

In motor cars of every type—four, six, eight, twelve—you will find Delco systems. No matter what your preference, you do not need to sacrifice your confidence in Delco for something else.

This much is true. Practically without exception, the cars with Delco systems stand foremost in their class.

This is an obvious condition. Delco systems are never sold on price. A motor car maker buying on this basis would never come to Delco. The men who adopt these systems spend something extra on their car to give you greater satisfaction.

Each engine has its own peculiar needs. You cannot fit four, six, eight or twelve—all with the same design and still give Delco satisfaction. Every type must have its system planned for it.

We know the engine, having tested it—know the system, having built it for the engine—know the two will work together because we see them do so in laboratory tests and on the road.

This specializing was a Delco principle when the Dayton Engineering Laboratories invented the first successful electric starter, and made electric lighting really practical. It was a Delco principle even earlier—when ignition was perfected, giving a spark that is dependable and varies as your engine speed requires.

No single thing is more important to your motoring pleasure than your starting, lighting and ignition system. Much of your comfort depends on merely knowing that your system will perform its functions properly. Therefore, Delco on your car is a vital factor well worth first consideration.

The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company - Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Delco Equipped

Glacier
Has Something More

GLACIER National Park has the Alpine grandeur of Switzerland—on a far *bigger* scale. Its mountains, glaciers, skyland lakes, cascades and streams of vivid green — its pine-clad slopes and flower-filled valleys—are matched in beauty *nowhere*. Drink the tonic breezes as you horseback to the heights, motor or travel trails afoot.

Modern hotels, Alpine chalets, teepee camps. Vacations, $1 to $5 per day.

Stop off at Glacier Park en route to Spokane, the beautiful Lake Chelan region — campers' paradise — Seattle, Tacoma, and Puget Sound resorts — Portland, Astoria, with the new Columbia River Highway and Clatsop Beach resorts — Vancouver, Victoria and Alaska. Special low round trip fares to Glacier Park, to Pacific Northwest and Alaska. Write for Glacier National Park and Lake Chelan literature.

The twin Palaces of the Pacific — S. S. "Great Northern" and S. S. "Northern Pacific"—three times weekly between Portland, Astoria and San Francisco. Folder on request.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

C. E. STONE
Pass. Traffic Mgr., Dept. 60
St. Paul, Minn.
C. W. PITTS,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
210 S. Clark St., Chicago
S. LOUNSBERY,
Gen. Agt., Pass. Dept.
1184 Broadway, New York

"See America First"
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
Glacier National Park

C.E.Stone, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Gt. Northern Ry., Dept. 60, St. Paul, Minn.
Please send me Aeroplane map folder and descriptive Glacier National Park and Lake Chelan literature free.
Name ....
Address ....
City .... *State* ....

NATHAN FLEXIBLE NO-METAL ARCH SUPPORTS

RUBBER
LEATHER
CANVAS MOULDED IN PLACE WITH RUBBER
RUSSIA CALF LEATHER
NATHAN

View of arch cut with knife

give immediate relief to tired, aching feet, rest the body and aid Nature to restore normal strength to weakened arches. Relieve and prevent flat feet. At dealers or direct.
Write for Booklet and Free 10-Day Trial Offer

FITS ANY SHOE

Nathan Anklet Support Co. 90-A Reade St. N.Y.

THE STORY OF CARLYLE. An intimate study of the author's life, character, and works, by THOMAS ARNOLD. 12mo, cloth, 335 pages, illustrated. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

FORGE TO THE FRONT

by reading *Personal Power*, a new book by Keith J. Thomas for big men and for those who are growing. The writer is a practical man who has made good and who tells you how to do likewise in a peculiarly gripping and convincing manner. He teaches you how to develop will-power, mental concentration, and winning personality, explains the philosophy of failure, and points the way to success.

12mo, cloth, $1.75; by mail, $1.87.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

LEPAGE'S GLUE HANDY TUBES
MEND IT TODAY 10¢

Old Kentucky Smoking Tobacco FREE

We want to send you free a sample of our home-grown, rich, ripe, old Green River Smoking Tobacco, just as Nature cured and aged it. Write today.
Green River Tobacco Co., Box 121, Owensboro, Ky.

LEARN LANGUAGES BY LISTENING ON YOUR OWN PHONOGRAPH

Any Type Phonograph

at home with Disc Cortinaphone Language Records. Write to us for FREE booklet today; easy payment plan.
Endorsed by leading universities
Cortina Academy of Languages
Suite 2069, 12 East 46th St., New York
Spanish-French-English-Italian-German

The United States would have to increase its debt to $36,000,000,000 before the burden per person would equal that of Great Britain. Mr. Price says that "when we come to compare our wealth and the debt we propose presently to create with the wealth and outstanding debt of the European belligerents, the showing is even more favorable to us." Here are his figures in support of this statement:

	Estimated National Wealth	*Present National Debt*	*Per Cent.*
Great Britain...	$85,000,000,000	$19,000,000,000	22.3
France.........	50,000,000,000	9,500,000,000	19.0
Russia.........	40,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	25.0
Italy...........	20,000,000,000	2,600,000,000	13.0
Germany.......	80,000,000,000	19,000,000,000	23.7
United States...	250,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	3.2

In this table it is assumed that our debt will be increased by the entire amount of obligations provided for in the legislation recently undertaken at Washington, but, as a matter of fact, two billions out of the proposed seven are short-time obligations which, if issued, will be redeemed out of current taxation within a year, while for three billions of the remaining five "we shall receive the obligations of the Allied Powers paying an equal rate of interest." The net addition to our National debt at the end of the year will therefore be only two billions, which are equal to $20 per capita, or less than 1 per cent. of our wealth. The interest on it plus a sinking-fund that would retire it in thirty years would hardly exceed $10 per capita, or $100,000,000 a year, "which is really negligible when considered in relation to the National income, now estimated at $50,000,000,000 a year, or $500 per capita."

Mr. Price adds that it would be well for us, therefore, to "disabuse ourselves of the idea that our Government is attempting such a stupendous piece of financing." While the transaction is big, yet "in proportion to our means it is trifling as compared with what England and France have done while fighting an exhausting war." He goes on to say further:

"What the Secretary of the Treasury really proposes is: 1. An issue of $5,000,000,000 3½ per cent. thirty-year bonds. 2. An increase of the Federal revenue by taxation that will yield $1,750,000,000. 3. An authorization of the sale of $2,000,000,000 one-year notes or certificates that will provide for any deficiency pending the collection of the increased taxes.

"The issuance of the short-time obligations is therefore a rather remote contingency and aside from the additional taxation proposed, which amounts to but $17.50 per capita. The question to be chiefly considered is: How can we borrow five billions without bringing about an inflation that is to be dreaded, or a contraction in the money market that will be disturbing? In round figures, our 'banking power,' exclusive of the Federal Reserve banks, is about as follows:

	Total Resources	*Deposits*
National banks, March 5, 1917..................	$17,000,000,000	$13,000,000,000
State institutions, including savings-banks, figures of June 30, 1916..	18,000,000,000	*14,730,000,000
Total..............	$35,000,000,000	$27,730,000,000

*These figures included $7,000,000,000 of savings-bank deposits.

On April 2 our stock of gold was............	$3,044,309,292
To which should be added Treasury-notes (legal tender) about..........................	340,000,000
Making a total of legal reserve money.....	$3,384,309,292

"The rest of our currency consists of Federal Reserve notes, National bank-notes, and silver certificates, which are not legal tender and can not be counted as reserve money. It is now unlikely that we shall get any more gold from abroad, and it is highly desirable that the new loan shall be placed so that it will not increase bank-loans and deposits. This, of course, presupposes its absorption by investors who can pay for it without borrowing, rather than by banks or bankers who may have to resort to rediscounts on loans. It is doubtful whether there is five billions of disengaged capital available for the instant purchase of the loan. To get so much money all at once would involve the sale of other securities and a serious dislocation of the money market. It is improbable that the Government will attempt it. The money will be but gradually needed, and if it is paid in gradually there will be no disturbance. A non-taxable investment paying 3½ per cent. compares very favorably with taxable securities that yield but 5 per cent. It seems, therefore, entirely safe to assume that the loan will be largely oversubscribed if the subscribers are allowed to pay for it in small instalments. So placed it will absorb their future savings rather than their past accumulations which are already invested. Under such conditions a subscription would be an incitement to thrift as well as an evidence of patriotism. If the people can be brought to understand this, there need be no doubt of their response."

STANDARD RAILS AT LOW PRICES, PERHAPS TO BE FOLLOWED SOON BY HIGHER

In spite of the largest gross earnings they have ever received, some of the standard railroad stocks have been selling at lower prices than the minimum quotations established in 1907 and 1893. At the same time standard railroad bonds have been steadily falling. Net declines in bonds since January 1 have extended from 4 to more than 9 points. This decline in bond-prices is attributed by the New York *Times* to liquidation since the $7,000,000,000 Government bond issue was first proposed, altho the rise of interest-rates induced by the sales of foreign Government securities on this market and the general advance of commodity prices "started the movement more than two years ago." The same paper thinks, speculative operations had something to do with the slump in stocks, but speculation could not account for depression in such an issue as Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred to 111½. Old-time investors "would have stood aghast before the war began at a prediction that this premier investment issue should ever again stand at so low a level." For years St. Paul preferred was considered to be making a poor account of itself when it declined below 135. The minimum last year, when rails were unsteady, was a fraction under 124.

With roads which were having financial troubles in the '93 panic year, the price situation was found to be naturally quite different. Union and Southern Pacific kept at relatively high levels. Louisville & Nashville, too, stood high, but Pennsylvania shaded under the low of 1907. Following is a table which presents some of the prominent issues, with comparisons:

	Recent Close	*Low 1907*	*Low 1893*
Atchison	99⅝	66⅜	32⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	72¾	75⅜	92½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	76⅝	93½	75⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	111½	130	119½
Delaware & Hudson	110½	123⅝	122⅞
Great Northern pf	107½	107½	119
Louisville & Nashville	122	85½	64¾
New York Central	88¾	91½	107⅛
Pennsylvania	51⅝	53¼	46½
Reading	87⅝	36¼	6¼
Southern Pacific	90¾	63¼	33⅝
Union Pacific	132¾	100	36¼

Belber
TRAVELING GOODS

THE BELBER art of bag making expressed in Du Pont Fabrikoid, Craftsman Quality—the best grade of Fabrikoid made. Each individual style of bag or suit case the epitome of bag making skill—each exhibiting all of those little niceties of workmanship—of finish—that so unmistakably define real quality—and each bearing the two quality trade marks:

BELBER TRADE MARK TRAVELING GOODS + DU PONT FABRIKOID
OUTWEAR TRAVEL — CRAFTSMAN QUALITY

Sixteen styles for men and women

$7.50 to $12.00

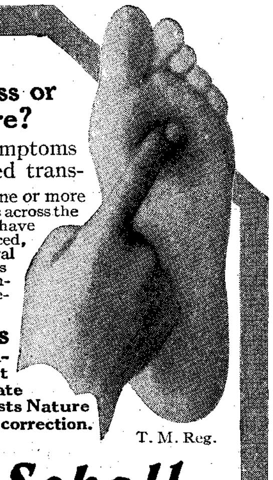
At the better shops and department stores
Illustrated booklet upon request

The Belber Trunk and Bag Company
Kensington, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN'S SUIT CASE
No. 683—Black
No. 687—Brown

Made in small cross grain effect. Extra light weight. Fine handle, neat side hasp locks and attractive lining with two shirred pockets in bottom. Equipped with *Belber Fitall* to hold your own toilet articles.

20 and 22 inch - $10.00
Large 24 inch size, $11.00



Callous, Tenderness or Pain There?

These are symptoms of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot have become displaced, causing unnatural pressure. Unless corrected a painful condition develops.

Dr. Scholl's Anterior Metatarsal Support gives immediate relief and assists Nature in permanent correction.

T. M. Reg.

There is a
Dr Scholl
Appliance or Remedy For Every Foot Trouble

Leading shoe dealers and department stores everywhere carry Dr. Scholl's Foot Comforts and Correctives. They are trained by a Scholl expert how to adjust and use them. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to Dr. Scholl for free advice, describing your foot trouble.

Dr. Scholl's Foot-Eazer "Eases the Feet"

This scientific device gently supports the arch, relieving aching, tired feet; weak ankles, fallen arches, cramped toes, callous and bunions. Worn in any shoe.

Send for FREE Booklet "The Feet and Their Care", by Dr. Scholl.

THE SCHOLL MFG. CO.
219 W. Schiller St., Chicago, Ill.

"WATCH YOUR FEET"

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

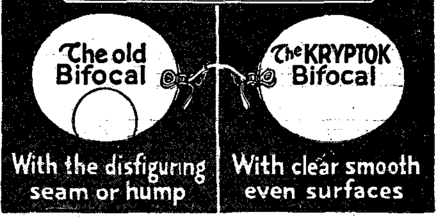
KRYPTOK GLASSES
THE INVISIBLE BIFOCALS

If you need glasses for near and far vision, ask your oculist, optometrist or optician about KRYPTOKS (***pronounced Crip-tocks***). They enable you to adjust your vision instantly from reading to distance.

You are not bothered with removing or changing glasses. Neither are you annoyed by the seam or hump of old-style double-vision glasses. KRYPTOKS are crystal-clear with smooth surfaces.

Write for booklet, "Eyesight Efficiency."

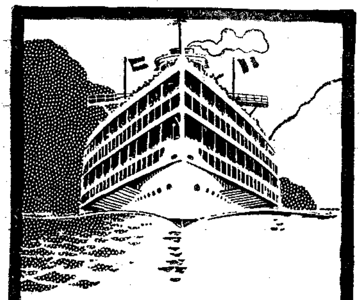
KRYPTOK COMPANY, Inc.
1050 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.


The old Bifocal
With the disfiguring seam or hump
The KRYPTOK Bifocal
With clear smooth even surfaces

Greater significance was attached to movement of bonds than to stocks in view of the preparations being made to make the $2,000,000,000 initial war-loan a great success. The average price of forty high-grade bonds, including twenty-five railroad issues, since January 1, has receded more than 4 points. Presumably a great many standard bonds were being sold to make possible the conversion of funds thus invested into Government bonds.

The New York *Sun* reported that many Wall-Street houses looked for a better bond-market after the completion of the Government's preliminary war-financing. The theory was that the man who had, say, $25,000 to invest would subscribe $10,000 to the Government loan, reserving the remainder for placement in issues upon which the investment return would be higher. One broker pointed out that the individual investor will feel that he was doing his patriotic duty if he helped the Government on a basis of $10,000 from $25,000 of his available investment funds, looking after his family and himself with the $15,000.

Travel and Resort Directory



Hudson River by Daylight

Most delightful trip in the world. Big, luxurious steamers daily except Sunday between

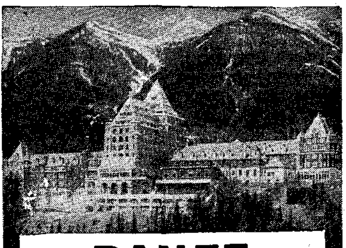
New York and Albany

Also attractive one day outings from New York. Restaurant; music. Season of 1917 from May 19 to November 6. Send 4c for illustrated literature.

All through rail tickets between Albany and New York accepted

Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses Street Pier, New York

DETROIT Book, Free
Illustrated Booklet Vacation City Visitors guide Auto facts four cents postage.
Write J. Lee Barrett, Sec'y
Detroit Convention and Tourist Bureau



BANFF in the Canadian Pacific Rockies

Walk, Climb, Ride in the Saddle over the high mountain trails; Drive or Coach through glorious days in the heart of America's "Fifty Switzerlands."
Warm Sulphur Pools for Bathing. Good Fishing. Excellent Golfing. Your home in the magnificently appointed

Banff Springs Hotel

An important link in the World's Greatest Highway, offers gay social diversion, music, promenades, dancing.

Liberal stop-over privileges

Canadian Pacific Railway
Write for information on Tour No. 200
F. R. Perry, General Agent, Pass. Dept., Canadian Pacific Ry.
1231 Broadway, New York City

Adirondacks Homelike hotel on shores Upper Chateaugay Lake in the heart of a mountain wilderness. Ideal recreation. Perfect cuisine. Send for booklet. "Morrisons," Lyon Mountain, N. Y.

Classified Columns

USED OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Modern Fittings for Small Bank or Substantial Office

Including nearly new time lock, modern combination, steel vault door and frame, burglar proof cash and security safe, and complete desks and counters. Fifteen hundred dollars puts outfit f. o. b. here. Easily worth double at present prices of new.

BERHOLTZ REALTY CO
114 N. Aurora St. Ithaca, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS

STARTLING VALUES in typewriters. $10 to $15 up. Factory rebuilt. All makes. Shipped on trial. Big Bargains. Write for our SPECIAL Offer No. 122D, Whitehead Typewriter Co., 186 N. La Salle St., Chicago.

ADVERTISING

WILL SHOW YOU BY MAIL HOW you can earn $25 to $100 a week writing advertisements; increase your earning power. Facts free. PAGE-DAVIS CO., 31 Page Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

OLD COINS AND STAMPS

WILL PAY $7 for 1853 Quarter; $100 for 1853 Half without arrows. $2 for 1904 Dollar, proof. We buy all rare coins to 1912, cents, nickels, dimes, etc., old bills and stamps. Send 4c. Get our Large Coin Circular. NUMISMATIC BANK, Dept. 10, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUILD A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN and escape salaried drudgery for life. Learn the Collection Business. Unlimited field; little competition. Few opportunities so profitable. Send for "Pointers" today. AMERICAN COLLECTION SERVICE, 56 State Street, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS OPEN

Manufacturer wants a man to introduce a new line of steel shelving in industrial plants. Prefer man who is experienced and can interview and influence highest class of firms. Must be strictly high grade in every respect. State full qualifications and age. Replies solicited only from those who are confident they can make good.
Box D. L., care of Literary Digest.

HIGH GRADE SALESMEN & AGENTS

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE. Everybody needs it and should have it. Our new policy pays $25 weekly, $5,000 in case of death. They're easy to sell. Premiums $10 and $15 yearly. We want men everywhere to sell them. Big profits and permanent incomes from renewals. No capital or selling experience required. North American Accident Insurance Co., Dept. E2, Newark, N. J

Travel and Resort Directory

LONG ISLAND
PLEASURELAND

IF you crave sight and sound of surf; if you long for hills and woodland; if you yearn for quiet and pastoral surroundings; if you desire lakes, brooks and quiet waters; if you want a vacation place that takes in every pleasure of the great outdoors,

Long Island is tne Place

Just across the river from New York City, it is the "fountain of youth" for millions.

Send ten cents to the General Passenger Agent, Long Island R.R., Pennsylvania Station, N. Y., for book which tells the whole story.

The Manor

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina

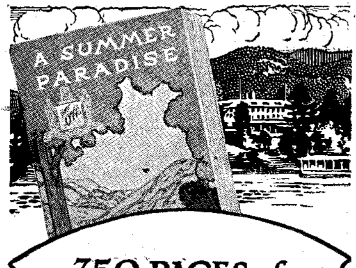
In "The Land of the Sky"

One of those "wholly satisfying" places found once in a while and never forgotten. Wonderful in Spring.

Perfect Golf the Year Round

18 Holes. Turf Greens

Write for Booklet



350 PAGES of Vacation Suggestions

"A Summer Paradise"—tells you where to go—how much it will cost—and what you'll find after you get there. Describes 1500 lakes and 3,500,000 acres of vacation land in New York State: the Adirondacks, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, Saratoga Springs and hundreds of other fine resorts. Hundreds of photographs and maps—350 pages—mailed anywhere on receipt of 6c postage.

D. & H. trains leave Grand Central Station, New York City. Connections with Hudson River boats at Albany and Troy. Descriptive time-tables mailed free on request.

"The D&H."

M. J. Powers, Gen. Passenger Agent,
DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY
Albany, N. Y.

An Accident is liable to happen to anyone—perhaps your dearest friend. Preparedness—*knowing what to do till the doctor comes*—may save the life of that friend. Get **"Emergency Notes,"** Dr. Butler's book, and *be prepared.* Cloth, 50c postpaid, from **Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York**

Classified Columns

PERSONAL

CASH—For any discarded jewelry; for any watches or diamonds; for any discarded false teeth. Send us any diamonds, watches, old gold, platinum or silver jewelry, new or broken, any false teeth, with or without gold, any dental fillings, painters' gold leaf cotton, or auto magneto points, nothing too large or too small. We send value in cash on receipt of goods. Your goods returned at our expense should our offer be refused within ten days. Established 1899. Liberty Refining Company, 432 F. Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

IDEAS WANTED.—*Manufacturers are* writing for patents procured through me. Four books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PROTECT YOUR INVENTION. Send sketch or model for advice; I assist you market it. Personal service. Booklet free. J. R. KELLY, 740F Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

R. MORGAN ELLIOTT & CO.,
Patent Attorneys, Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Experts.
721-729 Woodward Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

HIGH-VALUE PATENTS—the ONLY kind Wanted and BOUGHT by Manufacturers. Send 8c. postage for new book of Extraordinary Interest to Inventors. R. S. & A. B. LACEY, 57 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D.C.

HELP WANTED

FOREMEN, Shopmen, and Officemen Wanted to work spare time as special representatives of large well-known mail order house, selling Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry on credit. Liberal commissions and exclusive sales rights granted. No investment or deposit required for outfit or samples. Write at once for details. Address S. D. Miller, Dept. 20, Agency Division, Miller Building, Detroit, Mich.

A YOUNG BELGIAN LADY, useful, talented and distinguished, wishes to travel this summer with wealthy people to teach French and act as a companion. Miss M. Jurion Solvay, Central High School, Memphis, Tenn.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

HIGH-POWER Sales Letters, Folders, Booklets, prospectuses, mail-order campaigns; multigraphing, printing. What are your needs? Satisfaction guaranteed. HARRY A. STERN, Sales Thru Advertising, 1060 Gaylord, Denver, Colo. (Twelfth Year).

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Profitable Little Farms in Valley of Virginia, 5 and 10 acre tracts $250 and up. Good fruit and farming country. Send for literature now. F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 270 Arcade Building, Roanoke, Va.

A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for *their benefit.*

FEWER FAILURES THAN IN FOUR YEARS PAST

Bradstreet's finds "no reflection of the embarkation of the country in the world-war in the April failure returns." Nor does it find "much, if any, sign that high prices restricted consumption, or that other causes led to any increase in the number of business casualties." The number of failures reported for April, in fact, was "the smallest in any month for nearly four years past, or since July, 1913," while the volume of liabilities was "the lightest since November, 1916." Compared with the Aprils of other recent years, the month "showed the smallest total of failures (1,097) since 1912, and the liabilities ($11,223,362) were the lightest since 1907." *Bradstreet's* presents a table of failures, assets, and liabilities during the first four months of this year and last, and those in the four months' periods of each year since 1908 as follows:

1917	*Number*	*Assets*	*Liabilities*
January	1,558	$14,702,267	$24,342,506
February	1,126	5,390,711	12,186,528
March	1,147	5,465,630	11,518,610
First quarter	3,831	$25,558,608	$48,047,644
April	1,097	5,397,272	11,223,362
Four months	4,928	$30,955,880	$59,271,006
1916			
January	1,799	$8,284,134	$17,340,533
February	1,608	9,386,188	18,068,223
March	1,637	8,032,023	17,958,205
First quarter	5,044	25,702,345	53,366,961
April	1,267	6,794,057	13,107,508
Four months	6,311	$32,496,402	$66,474,469
1915	7,793	$86,462,362	$139,642,040
1914	5,416	53,400,686	99,221,622
1913	5,063	45,346,883	85,237,166
1912	5,089	34,721,149	67,180,009
1911	4,477	39,992,909	71,304,606
1910	4,176	34,483,221	69,803,280
1909	4,310	28,466,925	57,211,152
1908	5,339	79,890,208	134,192,265

In commenting on these figures the same paper remarks that failures for four months in 1917, numbering 4,928, were "the lightest in number since 1911, falling 21.8 per cent. behind 1916 and 36 per cent. behind 1915," while the four months' liabilities, $59,271,006, were "the smallest since 1909, falling 10 per cent. behind 1916 and 59 per cent. behind 1915." The April comparisons of failures, assets, and liabilities over a period of years are then presented as follows:

	Number	*Assets*	*Liabilities*
1917	1,097	$5,397,272	$11,223,362
1916	1,267	6,794,057	13,107,508
1915	1,674	20,755,179	33,950,205
1914	1,221	8,628,578	17,705,784
1913	1,148	12,473,968	20,404,323
1912	1,079	6,262,121	14,182,704
1911	985	6,221,136	13,279,650
1910	874	11,995,689	24,349,636
1909	998	9,734,383	17,963,197
1908	1,152	9,831,317	22,385,765
1907	733	5,626,601	9,888,052
1906	682	4,270,331	7,896,214
1905	765	5,072,948	9,386,430
1904	800	7,723,299	13,929,746
1903	708	5,579,892	10,229,957
1902	791	3,056,041	7,102,847
1901	909	3,671,741	8,348,446
1900	707	2,693,079	7,074,567
1899	886	3,336,167	7,422,176
1898	1,053	6,411,107	14,521,937
1897	980	10,840,746	17,847,990
1896	1,050	8,271,945	14,920,714
1895	1,086	7,473,377	13,665,759
1894	953	6,987,540	12,288,894
1893	903	21,169,177	37,209,473

In New York City the failures in April were 30 per cent. smaller than in April a year ago, but the liabilities were 43 per cent. larger.

Colorado

Rock Island

A modern wonder-land of health and happiness

—where endless panorama thrills the beholder every hour

—where waters sparkle and lusty trout dart in the shadow of age-old streams

—the crest of the Continent—Colorado.

Reached via the

"Rocky Mountain Limited"

—Daily to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo—

A superb train via Rock Island Lines—no extra fare. Only direct route from the east to both Denver and Colorado Springs.

Leave La Salle Station, Chicago, any morning and enjoy dinner among the Colorado Rockies next day. See the Rocky Mountain National Park (Estes) and Pike's Peak Region.

Other convenient modern all-steel trains from Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis.

Reasonable expense, low round-trip fare and hotels to fit every purse. Let us tell you just where to go, what to see and how little it costs. Write today.

Rock Island Lines

Rock Island Travel Bureaus in all important cities

L. M. ALLEN, Passenger Traffic Manager
730 La Salle Station, Chicago

Safety and Service First

President Wilson's War Message

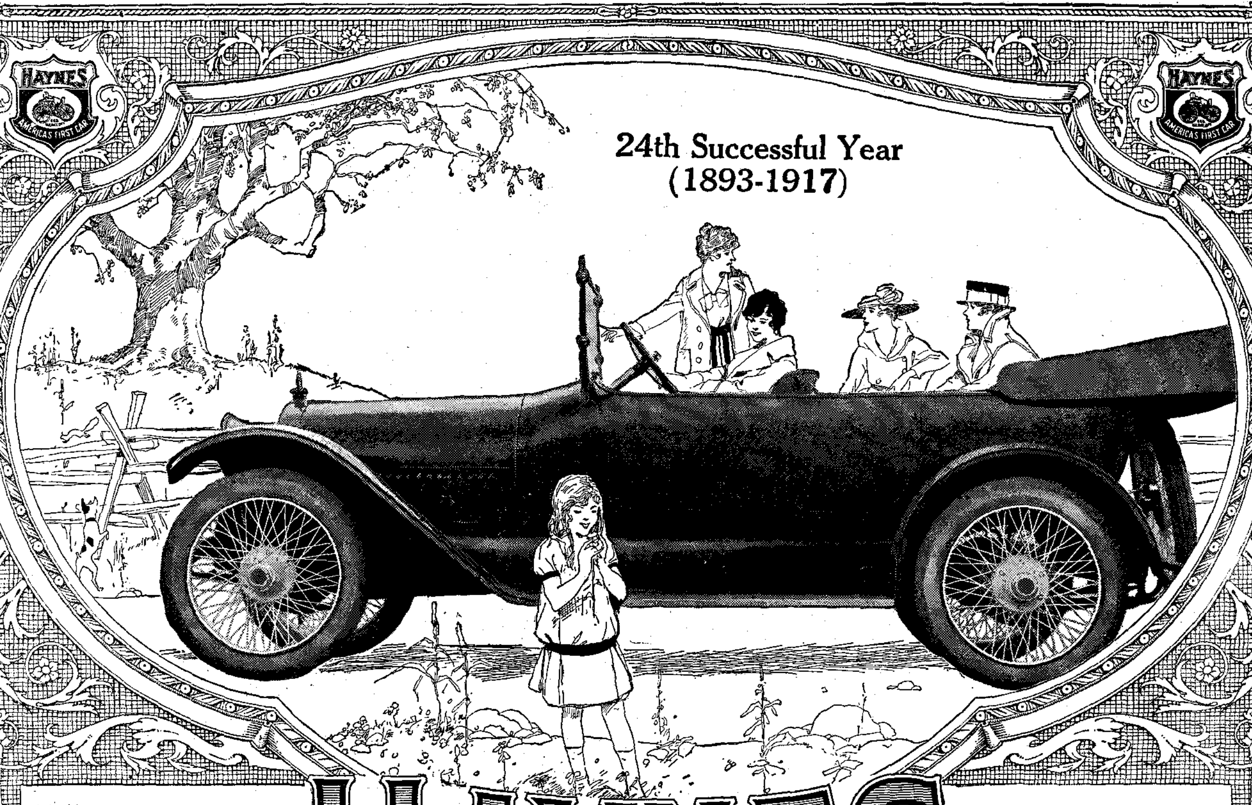
Ready for Framing, 50 Cents

"This incomparable message is at this very hour being read and commented upon in all our schools as THE MOST PERFECT CHARTER OF HUMAN RIGHTS, and which fully expresses the virtues of your race."
—*Rene Viviani, former Premier of France.*

This most important document ever presented by an American President, which will rank with the Declaration of Independence, has been handsomely reproduced for you on Japanese vellum paper, in black, crimson, and gold inks, with initial letter embellishments, ready for framing. Size 14 by 20 inches. Every schoolroom in the country should have this momentous document on its wall. Every public institution should find a place for it.

It should be enshrined in every patriotic home, to be read now by fathers, mothers, and their children and preserved for the generations to come. In professional and business offices it will not only be ornamental but will lend a character and dignity that nothing else will. *Price, 50 cents each, carefully prepared for mailing.* Get your copy to-day, or, better yet, buy a dozen copies and distribute them where they will do the most good.

THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY



24th Successful Year
(1893-1917)

"America's Greatest Light Six"
$1595

HAYNES

"America's First Car"

"America's Greatest Light Twelve"
$2095

This Advertisement Was Written By Haynes Owners

We recently wrote to thousands of Haynes "Light Six" owners and asked *"What Haynes feature most appeals to you?"* *Each separate sentence which follows* is a different Haynes owner's verbatim reply to this question.

"All of the car is good." "Staying qualities, good workmanship and materials, make the repair expenses very slight."

"Holds to the road at high speed." "Clings to the road on sharp curves." "Always brings me in."

"Power at slow speeds." "Heavy pulling capacity." "Runs fast with little effort." "Vibrationless motor." "Quiet running." "A cool engine."

"On long hills gains in speed." "No hill too high to climb." "I have climbed a lot of hard hills on high at ten miles an hour speed."

"One to 60 miles per hour on high." "Flexibility regardless of grade and load." "Flexible in heavy traffic."

"A pick-up so you can go around 'em." "Smooth, rapid acceleration." "It is gone before the other fellow gets started."

"Easy to steer." "Easy and simple control." "Best in the world for a lady driver."

"Every part easy to get at for greasing and repairs." "Simple and built strong." "Easy to care for."

"Easy on tires." "Economy of gas and oil." "Small upkeep and high power." "Low expense of operating and repair bills."

"Handsome body lines." "Beauty and sturdiness." "No better car made—I have visited the factory and know it is built right." "If I had to buy again, a Haynes for mine." (This last owner has driven 21,650 miles since August, 1915.)

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 32 So. Main Street, Kokomo, Indiana

Haynes "Light Six"—Open Cars

Five-Passenger Touring Car	$1595
Four-Passenger Roadster	1725
Seven-Passenger Touring Car	1725
Closed Cars	
Five-Passenger Sedan	$2260
Seven-Passenger Sedan	2390

Wire Wheels Extra *F. O. B. Kokomo*

Catalog of Haynes "Light Six" and "Light Twelve" models—*with name of nearest representative*—on request.

Haynes "Light Twelve"—Open Cars

Five-Passenger Touring Car	$2095
Four-Passenger Roadster	2225
Seven-Passenger Touring Car	2225
Closed Cars	
Five-Passenger Sedan	$2760
Seven-Passenger Sedan	2890

Wire Wheels Included *F. O. B. Kokomo*